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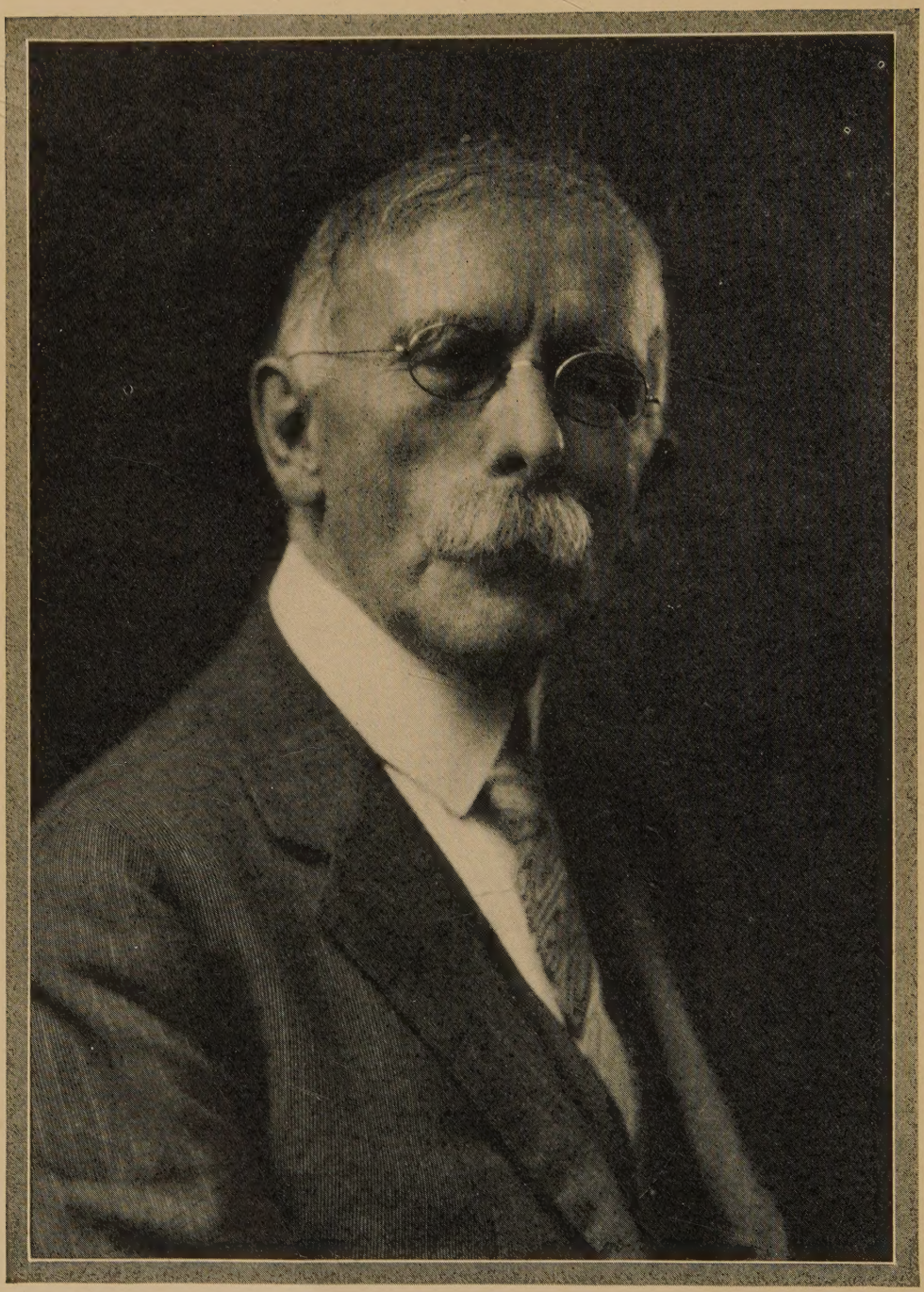

THOS. W. LEWIS

Zanesville

and

Muskingum County Ohio

A History of the Indians Who Trod This Section Ere the White Man Came; of the Making of City and County by the Heroic Pioneers, and of the Growth of Local Civilization During Six Score Fruitful Years

BY THOMAS W. LEWIS

VOLUME I.

Illustrated

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FOREWORD

In the summer of 1920 the undersigned began for The Zanesville Times-Signal a series of stories about Muskingum County and the City of Zanesville, which soon developed for the most part into articles dealing with this community's past. The writer being a native of Zanesville and having lived nearly all his life here his knowledge of that past was extensive and out of this came varied recollections to furnish part of the material for The Times-Signal stories.

One day when the latter had been running about three years, Mr. W. O. Littick, President of The Zanesville Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily Times Recorder, The Daily Signal and The Sunday Times-Signal, proposed to the undersigned that he write for The Times Recorder a history of the county, to be used three times a week until the ground had been completely covered.

The proposal was very timely. During the preparation of The Times-Signal articles and of a two-year-old series of "Do You Remember" paragraphs featured daily in The Signal, the richness of the community's past had been constantly revealed. Materials used in part only for both features remained in hand for the more extensive work proposed and furnished much foundation for a new, complete and orderly history.

The suggestion was timely for another reason. It had been eighteen years since such a work had appeared, the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, of Chicago, having printed "Past and Present of the City of Zanesville and Muskingum County," by J. Hope Sutor, in 1905. As The Times Recorder's serial history, beginning January 7, 1924, did not end until January 10, 1925, it covered the local events of the twenty years which had elapsed since the Clarke publication appeared in 1905.

During the year of the serial publication the writer was frequently told by readers that they had at first attempted to clip each chapter as it appeared and transfer it to a scrapbook but had failed in the attempt. Sometimes the reader could not find time even to read each successive chapter and when the paper was put away it was often forgotten.

In those days it was a common thing for the writer to be told by readers that this history ought to appear in more permanent form. "You will print it in a book," they said; "and when you do I shall make it a point to add the work to my library."

Months elapsed while the writer was busy along other lines of work, but at length the S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, learning of the existence of the serial, entered into correspondence with its writer and ascertained for the first time that their history of 1905 had been without a successor in Muskingum County.

The discovery was a great surprise. They had by no means lost interest in the community which had so freely patronized them twenty years before. Not only was the old field open, but it had grown to be a far richer field historically, industrially and commercially. Given an opportunity to examine and appraise The Times Recorder history they found in it qualities meeting their approval.

The writer on his part was more than pleased with this approval for the reason that the Clarke history of 1905 had proven to be one of the best county histories within his knowledge. Not only had J. Hope Sutor, that well known Zanesville writer, done his work thoroughly and ably but the publication itself was of the first class as to paper, illustrations, press work and binding.

With the company's decision to print the work came obligation on the writer's part to prepare it for publication in book form and to bring it down to the fall of 1926. This has been done without stint as to time, care being taken to preserve the narrative form which was a feature of the serial and which was observed so that the human interest elements of the past might be vitalized and that the past and present might shed light upon each other.

The writer has learned with great pleasure that Zanesville has responded generously to the opportunity offered to secure a new history of the community and in that connection he desires to tender cordial thanks to those who have assisted in the work of securing data for it. It was intended to name these here, but at the last moment time presses and a full list is not to be had. Less than that would be an injustice.

Thos. W. Lewis

Table of Contents

CHAPTER I

ICE CAP WROUGHT MIGHTY CHANGES

SOUGHT RIVER BASINS WHEN MELTING TIME CAME—REVERSED FLOW OF MUSKINGUM AND LICKING—MADE THE FORMER INTERIOR OHIO'S GREATEST STREAM—TERRACED VALLEYS WITH VAST DEPOSITS OF SAND AND GRAVEL—DEEP LAKE MAY HAVE COVERED THE SITE OF ZANESVILLE 37

CHAPTER II

MUSKINGUM COUNTY MOUND BUILDERS

FLINT RIDGE A WORKSHOP AND CENTRAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY—IT FURNISHED SPEAR AND ARROW HEADS FOR OHIO ABORIGINES—WAS THE END OF OLD TRAILS—ITS FLINT WAS QUARRIED BY USE OF STONE HAMMERS—STORY OF EXTENSIVE EXPLORATIONS 41

CHAPTER III

OLD WHIPPING POST STOOD ON A MOUND

REMAINS OF MOUND BUILDERS' WORKS IN MANY PARTS OF MUSKINGUM —FORTY-SEVEN OF THESE MAY STILL BE SEEN—OTHERS KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED—A MOUND ON COURT HOUSE SITE—ALL LOCATED ON OR NEAR THE STREAMS—ENGLISH TRAVELER HERE IN 1806 TO EXPLORE OLD WORKS 45

CHAPTER IV

INDIANS OF THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

DELAWARES, WYANDOTS AND SHAWNEES THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES HERE—SHAWNEES WERE ROUTED NEAR SITE OF DRESDEN BY McDONALD'S SOLDIERS—TREATY ATTEMPTED AT DUNCAN FALLS—INDIANS MASSACRE WHITES AT BIG BOTTOM 49

CHAPTER V

HEROIC STUFF IN PIONEER MAKE-UP

EARLIEST SETTLERS BRAVED WILD INDIANS AND WILD BEASTS—DANGER FROM SAVAGE RAIDS EVER IN THEIR MINDS—MAJOR CASS' FAMILY SETTLED NEAR DRESDEN IN 1799 AND CAPTAIN CHANDLER'S AT SALT WORKS ABOUT THE SAME TIME.....53

CHAPTER VI

HISTORIC ZANE'S TRACE

EBENEZER ZANE FATHERED THE PROJECT AND WAS AUTHORIZED TO CARRY IT OUT—ROUGH PATH THROUGH THE WILDERNESS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL ROAD—MADE ZANESVILLE MOST IMPORTANT POINT BETWEEN WHEELING AND MAYSVILLE—HER THREE FALLS A POWERFUL MAGNET—BETTY ZANE'S HEROIC EXPLOIT.....57

CHAPTER VII

ZANE'S TRACE A MAKER OF HISTORY

ITS PROJECTOR'S BROTHER JONATHAN LED THE WORK ON IT AND JOHN McINTIRE WAS IN THE PARTY—STREAMS NOT EASY TO CROSS—GAME VERY PLENTIFUL—TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EBENEZER ZANE.....63

CHAPTER VIII

JOHN McINTIRE AND SARAH ZANE

DEFIED PARENTAL VETO AND BECAME MAN AND WIFE—GROOM 35, BRIDE IN HER TEENS—COLONEL ZANE TOOK TO THE WOODS WHEN KNOT WAS TIED—WIFE USED SLIPPER ON DAUGHTER'S BACK—BUT IN DUE TIME McINTIRE GOT ZANE LAND—HE AND WIFE CAME TO ZANESVILLE TO BUILD IT UP—MESS DODGED MASTER.....67

CHAPTER IX

ZANESVILLE AS IT WAS IN 1800

EIGHT CABINS IN THE LITTLE SETTLEMENT—DAVID HARRIS STARTS THE FIRST SCHOOL—HILLS AND HOLLOWS MARK THE TOWN SITE—ISLAND IN THE MOUTH OF LICKING—"MUD HOLLOW" 15 FEET DEEP AT MAIN STREET—SWAMPS STOOD A BLOCK OR TWO FARTHER EAST.....73

CHAPTER X

MAILS FROM THREE ROUTES MET HERE

DANIEL CONVERS THE CARRIER BETWEEN ZANESVILLE AND MARIETTA—LETTERS ASSORTED AT FERRYMAN McCULLOCH'S CABIN—SECOND FERRY OPERATED AT UPPER FALLS—GREENE'S TAVERN SCENE OF FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—PIONEER FAMILIES CAME FROM 20 MILES AWAY....77

CHAPTER XI

SITE OF PUTNAM PUT ON MARKET

DR. INCREASE MATHEWS OUTBID JOHN McINTIRE—THEY HAD RIDDEN TOGETHER FROM ZANESVILLE TO MARIETTA WITHOUT KNOWING EACH OTHER'S ERRAND—GENERAL PUTNAM AND LEVI WHIPPLE WERE MATHEWS' PARTNERS—TOWN LAID OUT AND FIRST CALLED SPRINGFIELD....81

CHAPTER XII

ZANESVILLE BECOMES A BUCKEYE TOWN

HONOR CAME WITH OHIO STATEHOOD, MARCH 1, 1803—JOHN McINTIRE HELPED TO WRITE FIRST CONSTITUTION—ELECTED ON FEDERALIST TICKET WITH RUFUS PUTNAM AND EPHRAIM CUTLER—ST. CLAIR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR STATEHOOD—FOLLOWERS WANTED SCIOTO TO FORM OHIO'S WESTERN BOUNDARY....85

CHAPTER XIII

STATE CREATES MUSKINGUM COUNTY

FIRST AREA 60 BY 55 MILES—FIRST COURT HELD IN HARVEY'S LOG TAVERN—FIRST PROSECUTOR FAMOUS LEWIS CASS—LOG COURT HOUSE AND JAIL BUILT 1807-8—BURNED DOWN BY A FUGITIVE SLAVE—ZANESVILLE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—LIST OF OFFICIALS—TOWNSHIP LORE....91

CHAPTER XIV

PIONEERS POUR INTO ZANESVILLE

STORY OF THEIR ARRIVAL PICTURES A TOWN IN THE MAKING—CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, MASONS, BLACKSMITHS, BRICKLAYERS, ETC., ARRIVE AND GO TO WORK—TAVERNS SPRING UP AND STORES ARE STARTED—CITIZENS GIVEN CHANCE TO PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES....135

CHAPTER XV

THE OLD FURNACE AT DILLON'S FALLS

MOSES DILLON DISCOVERS FALLS AND SIGNS OF IRON ORE—STARTS BUSY INDUSTRIAL CENTER—IRON AND GRIST MILLS AND STORES ALL PROSPER—SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FOLLOW.....141

CHAPTER XVI

PUTNAM AIMS AT STATE CAPITAL

BUILDS THREE-STORY HOTEL AND BIG STONE STRUCTURE FOR STATE HOUSE—LOST THE PRIZE BUT THE TOWN'S ENTERPRISE WAS NOT IN VAIN—IT WAS A BUSY SPOT IN THOSE DAYS—SET ITSELF UP AS ZANESVILLE'S RIVAL—LETTERS FROM GENERAL PUTNAM TO DR. MATHEWS 145

CHAPTER XVII

CAPITAL OF THE STATE NINETEEN MONTHS

COUNTY BUILT STRUCTURE FOR LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICIALS WHERE COURT HOUSE IS—STATE OCCUPIED IT THEN "MOVED" TO CHILLICOTHE AGAIN—COLUMBUS FINALLY FAVORED BECAUSE OF ITS CENTRAL LOCATION—WHIPPING POST AND OLD LAWS.....151

CHAPTER XVIII

ZANESVILLE WAS THRIVING IN 1812

NOT DISCOURAGED BY LOSS OF STATE CAPITAL—TRAVELERS PRAISE TOWN'S STRENGTH AND SPIRIT—ONE OF THESE SAID REAL GROWTH BEGAN IN 1804—ANOTHER NOTED THAT IN 1813 ZANESVILLE WAS THIRD TOWN IN STATE—COUNTY SENT STRONG CAVALRY COMPANY TO FIGHT BRITISH AND INDIANS.....159

CHAPTER XIX

BEGIN TO BRIDGE THE MUSKINGUM

UPPER AND LOWER STRUCTURES UNDER WAY AT THE SAME TIME—PUTNAM BRIDGE COMPLETED FIRST—EACH OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURES COLLAPSED AND FELL INTO THE RIVER—THIRD STREET PIERS REMAIN TO THIS DAY IN DAMAGED STATE.....163

CHAPTER XX

HIS HEART SET ON DAM AND CANAL

JOHN McINTIRE ASKED STATE FOR RIGHT TO BUILD BOTH—DAM DONE BY 1815—CANAL BEGUN IN 1816—FLOOD CARRIED AWAY $2,000 WORTH OF TIMBER—WHILE REPAIRS WERE UNDER WAY McINTIRE DIED.....167

CHAPTER XXI

McINTIRE'S DEATH GREATLY DEPLORED

TOWN'S FOUNDER PASSED AWAY JULY 29, 1815, AGED 56—ILLNESS BRIEF BUT DISTRESSING—LARGE CONCOURSE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD—ORDINARY BUSINESS SUSPENDED DURING FUNERAL—NEWSPAPER OF THE TIME DEPLORED LOSS.....171

CHAPTER XXII

MERRY WEDDING OF 1814 DESCRIBED

TOOK PLACE IN McINTIRE'S STONE HOUSE—DESCENDANT OF THE ZANES THE BRIDE, JOB STANBERY THE GROOM AND A FEAST AND DANCE WITH COSTUMES IN THE STYLE OF THE EMPIRE—SPRINGFIELD'S NAME CHANGED TO PUTNAM.....177

CHAPTER XXIII

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE FOUR ZANESVILLES

SETTLEMENTS ON RIVER'S EAST AND WEST BANKS ABOUT THAT AT END OF 1816—IN ZANESVILLE PROPER THE TOTAL THEN WAS 1250, WITH A GRAND TOTAL OF 347 BUILDINGS—STORES NUMBERED 16, TAVERNS 7, BANKS 2. THERE WAS A CIRCULATING LIBRARY—"WOODEN" WATER WORKS START 1817 181

CHAPTER XXIV

MINISTER ARRIVES IN A POURING RAIN

MEMBERS OF LOCAL FLOCK GAVE FIRST PREACHER CHILLY RECEPTION—RELIGIOUS SERVICES AS EARLY AS 1807—METHODISTS FIRST TO BUILD—EARLIEST PRESBYTERIAN MEETINGS HELD IN BARNS AND GROVES 185

CHAPTER XXV

SUNDAY SCHOOLS START IN YEAR 1816

READING AND SPELLING TAUGHT, AS WELL AS MORALS AND RELIGION—ST. JAMES' NUCLEUS FORMED, 1816; LUTHERAN AND ST. THOMAS' 1818; FIRST BAPTIST 1821—NUMBERS SMALL IN EACH CASE, BUT ZEAL WAS NOT LACKING 189

CHAPTER XXVI

FIRST FIRE COMPANY FORMED IN 1819

UNION BEGAN WITH 40 VOLUNTEERS—NEW McINTIRE DAM QUICKENED LOCAL INDUSTRY—JULIA DEAN, CHILD OF FIVE, MAKES FIRST APPEARANCE, ON ANY STAGE, IN ZANESVILLE—LOCAL TOOLS BRANDED "PITTSBURG" TO MAKE THEM SELL—ANOTHER TRAVELER LAUDS ZANESVILLE.....193

CHAPTER XXVII

GROUND BROKEN FOR OHIO CANAL

WORK BEGAN AT LICKING SUMMIT—ZANESVILLE ARTILLERY WON HONORS—EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM A LEADING FIGURE—CITY ON THE CANAL MAP AND DEEPLY INTERESTED.....197

CHAPTER XXVIII

GHOULS AT WORK AS EARLY AS 1811

ROBBED GRAVE IN OLD CEMETERY ON THE HILL—SECOND OUTRAGE 13 YEARS LATER IN MOXAHALA AVENUE BURIAL GROUND—MEDICAL STUDENTS NARROWLY ESCAPED MOB VENGEANCE—DROWNING CASE MOVED JOHN McINTIRE TO PROVIDE FIRST CEMETERY. IT STOOD ON NORTH SIXTH STREET.....201

CHAPTER XXIX

THE RUFUS PUTNAM DARED THE FLOOD

STEAMED FROM MARIETTA TO ZANESVILLE AND RETURN IN THE YEAR 1824—REACHED ZANESVILLE AT 10 O'CLOCK ON A DARK NIGHT—DECK CANNON STARTLED INHABITANTS AND DREW CROWDS TO THE RIVER—ZANESVILLE GAVE ROYAL WELCOME TO CAPTAIN GREEN AND HIS CREW.....205

CHAPTER XXX

WATCHFUL EYES ON NATIONAL ROAD

WOULD IT COME ZANESVILLE'S WAY, THE BURNING QUESTION—WHEN WHEELING WAS CHOSEN OHIO RIVER TERMINAL LOCAL ANXIETY VANISHED—TOWN SOON BECAME IMPORTANT JUNCTION POINT—LIFE ENLARGED AS TRAFFIC GREW.....209

CHAPTER XXXI

CITY'S INDUSTRIES UP TO THE YEAR 1830

FIRST GLASS FACTORY LOCATED AT MARKET AND THIRD STREETS—C. F. ACHAUER FIRST SUCCESSFUL BREWER—FRAME HOTEL ON CLARENDON CORNER IN 1808—RICHARD GALIGHER A HAT MAKER IN 1811—GRANDFATHER CLOCKS AS EARLY AS 1809.....213

CHAPTER XXXII

THE BUILDING OF THE OHIO CANAL

SPREADING STONE ON NEW NATIONAL ROAD BETWEEN ZANESVILLE AND CAMBRIDGE—THESE TWO EVENTS OCCURRED ABOUT 1830—EDITOR LECTURES BAD BOYS.....217

CHAPTER XXXIII

SPAN OF Y BRIDGE FELL INTO RIVER

CARRIED TO DEATH EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, ONE OF ZANESVILLE'S FOREMOST MEN—AMERICA'S FIRST LUCIFER MATCHES MADE IN ZANESVILLE—DRUGGIST THOMPSON TOOK LONDON MATCHES AS BASIS.....221

CHAPTER XXXIV

CORNSTALK "DRILL" CONVERTED INTO A ROARING FARCE

ZANESVILLE SET THE PACE IN ATTACK ON FOOLISH MUSTER LAW—ANOTHER TRAVELER WRITES UP THE TOWN—WOMEN JOIN MEN IN BUCKET BRIGADE DURING FIERCE MAIN STREET FIRE.....227

CHAPTER XXXV

THEY BOUGHT RUM BY THE HOGSHEAD

ZANESVILLE MERCHANTS OF THE THIRTIES LAID GREAT STRESS ON BIG STOCKS—TO NAB THIEVES WAS SLOW WORK—MRS. AND MISS MOULD TAUGHT YOUNG LADIES—MR. STUTSON'S SCHOOL A CO-ED—TUITION CAME HIGH FOR ALL THE FRILLS.....233

CHAPTER XXXVI

CITY'S FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN 1836

McINTIRE ACADEMY GREAT BOON IN A PERIOD OF HARD TIMES—PAY SCHOOL ON MARKET STREET, 14 YEARS EARLIER—STOOD ON McINTIRE LAND AND MASONS HELPED TO BUILD IT—PRESBYTERIANS TOOK INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN HOMEOPATHIC DOSES—TOWN ISSUED 6 1-4, 12½, 25 AND 50c ORDERS WHEN CHANGE WAS SCARCE.....237

CHAPTER XXXVII

ORDER TO IMPROVE MUSKINGUM MADE ZANESVILLE HAPPY

PARADE AND ILLUMINATION FOLLOWED RECEIPT OF THE NEWS—JOHN SHERMAN ONE OF THE SURVEYORS—LOCKS, DAMS AND CANALS COMPLETED FALL OF 1841—HEAVY TRAFFIC MEANWHILE VIA DRESDEN—NATIONAL ROAD MOVEMENTS A FACTOR.....241

CHAPTER XXXVIII

FIERCE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AT THE END OF THIRD STREET BRIDGE

PUTMAN ABOLITIONISTS CAPTURE ATTACKERS FROM ACROSS THE RIVER—TORCH HAD BEEN APPLIED TO VILLAGE BARNS—INVADERS SWAM THE STREAM TO REACH HOME—PUTMAN LED IN TEMPERANCE CAUSE 247

CHAPTER XXXIX

MUSKINGUM OHIO'S FOURTH COUNTY IN 1840

HER CITIZENS PLAYED GREAT PART IN WHIG CAMPAIGN—BIG DRESDEN BALL WENT "ROLLING ON" OVER THE LAND—FOUR BLACK STEEDS HAULED IT TO ZANESVILLE AND IN PARADE HERE—WHITE OXEN HITCHED TO IT AT OTHER POINTS.....253

CHAPTER XL

FIRST AMERICAN DAGUERREOTYPES ZANESVILLE MADE

A. C. ROSS READ DESCRIPTION OF FRENCH PROCESS AND WORKED WITH HOME-MADE FIXTURES—LEVELED CAMERA ACROSS MAIN STREET AND LO! A PICTURE OF THE ATHENEUM—FOLLOWED THIS WITH PRODUCTION OF LIKENESSES—DREW VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE 257

CHAPTER XLI

OUR OWN "COFF" ROSS ELECTRIFIED WHIGS OF NEW YORK CITY

SANG "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO," HIS OWN ZANESVILLE SONG—CARRIED OVER HEADS TO THE STAGE—"WHO ARE YOU?" THE CROWD YELLED—"A BUCKEYE FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE"—WILD CHEERS FOLLOWED, THEN CAME THE SONG THAT SANG HARRISON INTO THE WHITE HOUSE 263

CHAPTER XLII

FIRST POWER HOUSE BUILT ON TOWPATH

FIRST RESERVOIR ON HARVEY HILL—ZANESVILLE'S WATERWORKS DATE FROM FALL OF 1842—COST $39,000 AND MONEY CAME FROM McINTIRE ESTATE—WITH PLENTY OF WATER VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES GREW 267

CHAPTER XLIII

MUSKINGUM-PERRY MEN LEFT FOR WAR ON THE MAY QUEEN

MEXICAN CONFLICT AROUSED LOCAL PATRIOTISM—ANOTHER FIERCE FIRE FOUGHT IN 1845—HOTEL SOLD WHISKEY AT THREE CENTS A DRINK—McINTIRE'S BIRTHDAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN THE OLD ACADEMY 271

CHAPTER XLIV

MANY DELAYS ERE ZANESVILLE HAD TELEGRAPH LINE

EDITOR CALLED ON MEN TO SUBSCRIBE FOR RAILROAD BEFORE IT WAS TOO LATE—ZANESVILLE GOT TELEGRAPH LINE AFTER MANY DELAYS—A. C. ROSS THE FIRST OPERATOR—CASS POLE FELL WITH A CRASH AT MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS 277

CHAPTER XLV

ZANESVILLE'S MAIN STREET BACK IN 1850

VETERAN MERCHANT LISTS STORES, SHOPS AND HOUSES FROM MEMORY—TELLS OF FIRST PLATE GLASS WINDOWS—THEY WERE PORTABLE AND MOVED BACK FROM FRONT AT NIGHT—PRINTZ USED HOME-MADE GAS FOR HIS SHOW WINDOWS 281

CHAPTER XLVI

PROPERTY OWNERS SOMETIMES FILLED STREETS THEMSELVES

DID NOT ALWAYS WAIT FOR CITY TO LEVEL UP—MARKET STREET HAD OCEAN WAVE SURFACE—CANNON HILL LOOMED UP AT EAST END—A. F. CASSEL'S 1851 CITY DIRECTORY FIRST PUBLISHED HERE 289

CHAPTER XLVII

ZANESVILLE AND CAMBRIDGE HAD A BIG CELEBRATION

GUERNSEY TOWN THE HOST WHEN C. & O.'s FIRST TRAIN ROLLED IN—LOCOMOTIVE PATASKALA BROUGHT FROM CLEVELAND TO ZANESVILLE BY WATER—BUILDING OF C. W. & Z. BRIDGE AT SECOND STREET DELAYED BY FLOODS—BLANDY MADE LOCOMOTIVES IN EARLY FIFTIES 295

CHAPTER XLVIII

FOUR BLUE ROCK MINERS FACED A FEARFUL DEATH

BUT RESCUERS DUG THEIR WAY THROUGH IN TIME TO SAVE—MAILS BY STAGE AS LATE AS 1856—DR. ISAAC SPANGLER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT TO DEATH BY BOYS—ZANESVILLE CELEBRATED COMPLETION OF ATLANTIC CABLE 299

CHAPTER XLIX

ZANESVILLE BOATS MADE LONG TRIPS

PLIED MUSKINGUM, OHIO, MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS—CARRIED MANY PASSENGERS TO FAR WESTERN POINTS—BUCKEYE BELLE BLEW UP IN BEVERLY CANAL—BELLE ZANE ON THE MISSISSIPPI..... 303

CHAPTER L

TENTED SHOWS HAD WINTER QUARTERS HERE IN EARLY DAYS

FOUR DIFFERENT BUILDINGS HOUSED THEIR ANIMALS—HUGE HANNIBAL AND QUEEN ANN AMONG THE LATTER—LOCK JAW TOOK QUEEN OFF AND BAND PLAYED AT HER FUNERAL—BALLOON HOPPED OFF FROM PUTNAM HILL—ATHENEUM TREATED TOWN TO LECTURE COURSE....311

CHAPTER LI

ZANESVILLE PUT UP $3,000 TO GET THE STATE FAIR IN 1859

BAD WEATHER CAUSED THE ENTERPRISE A LOSS OF $5,000—COUNTY'S FIRST FAIR HELD IN MARKET HOUSE—MERRICK BLOCK SUCCEEDED HARVEY TAVERN IN 1859—A BIT OF SONS OF MALTA HISTORY—JUNE FROST IN 1859 VERY DESTRUCTIVE TO WHEAT, CORN AND FRUITS.....315

CHAPTER LII

LOCAL SITUATION IN THE YEAR 1860

STRENGTH AND PROMISE REVEALED BY THE RECORDS—COMMUNITY PREPARED FOR SERVICE IN BEHALF OF THE UNION—WAR CLOUDS WARNED INHABITANTS OF DUTIES TO COME..... 321

CHAPTER LIII

AN OLD FASHIONED ILLUMINATION BY THE LINCOLN MEN

FOLLOWED THE ELECTION OF 1860 —METEOR FELL AT NEW CONCORD THE SAME YEAR—GREAT EXCITEMENT FOLLOWED SUCCESSFUL DRILLING IN THE BLUE ROCK OIL FIELD—OIL HAD BEEN FOUND ON THE SURFACE OF A SPRING IN 1819.....327

CHAPTER LIV

QUICK RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS

JOHN C. HAZLETT RECRUITED ONE OF OHIO'S FIRST CIVIL WAR COMPANIES—THREE OF ITS MEN FELL IN THE BATTLE OF VIENNA—GALLANT DAVID MERCER SANG "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" WITH HIS LAST BREATH—SAD NEWS EARLY FROM THE FRONT.....331

CHAPTER LV

ZANESVILLE HAD A CALAMITY AND PANIC IN 1863.

FIVE CITIZENS KILLED IN FALL OF MARKET HOUSE—WHOLE TOWN IN FRIGHT WHEN MORGAN RAIDERS CROSSED THE RIVER AT EAGLEPORT—HORSES HIDDEN IN HOUSES OR SENT GALLOPING AWAY TO SAFETY ZONES 337

CHAPTER LVI

SPECTACULAR WORK OF MORGAN RAIDERS AT EAGLEPORT

ALMOST BOTTLED UP AFTER CROSSING RIVER BUT THEY WRIGGLED OUT AND RODE AWAY—GALLOPED THROUGH MEIGS TOWNSHIP WITH 300 MEN—"BILLY" DUNLAP SURRENDERED HIS HORSE BUT HELD FAST TO HIS HAT 343

CHAPTER LVII

BRADSTREET LIST OF 1864 BORE 139 ZANESVILLE NAMES

VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY WERE MAKING GOOD START—MUCH MERCHANDISING DONE IN PUTNAM.....349

CHAPTER LVIII

ZANESVILLE WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN LEE SURRENDERED

BUT BELLS WERE TOLLING FOR LINCOLN NOT LONG AFTER—GREAT THRONG ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICE—WAR EVENTS WERE BURNED INTO MEMORY—PATRIOTIC WOMEN WON THE HEARTS OF TRAIN LOADS OF SOLDIERS—MANY CHANGES MET RETURNING BOYS IN BLUE 355

CHAPTER LIX

ZANESVILLE THREE YEARS AFTER THE WAR

C. C. RUSSELL GAVE THE BOARD OF TRADE VALUABLE FACTS—THEY COVERED ZANESVILLE'S INDUSTRIAL AND MERCANTILE SITUATION IN 1868 361

CHAPTER LX

LITTLE NATCHEZ LED OFF FOR ANNEXATION IN 1870

WEST ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM HELD BACK BUT LATER SWUNG INTO LINE—W. R. BAKER'S LIST OF ZANESVILLE'S 1870 JOBBERS 367

CHAPTER LXI

Y. M. C. A. STAGED AN EXPOSITION IN 1873

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF MARKET HOUSE USED—POLICE IN UNIFORM FOR FIRST TIME—STREET RAILWAY BEGAN SERVICE IN 1874—WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE A COLORFUL MOVEMENT—OVERWHELMED CITY FATHERS FOR A WHILE 373

CHAPTER LXII

TWELVE TEACHERS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS 74 YEARS AGO

NUMBER MOUNTED TO 31 BY 1857 BUT THE PAY WAS PALTRY—M. D. LEGGETT VIGOROUSLY SCORED ZANESVILLE'S BAD BOYS—S. JACOBS MOORE AND DAVID LEE POWERFUL FRIENDS OF WEST SIDE SCHOOLS GREAT PROGRESS BY 1875 379

CHAPTER LXIII

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN AND CITIZENS SAVED THE OLD COTTON MILL

A HUNDRED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DANGER—GRIFFITH & WEDGE AND SCHULTZ WORKERS FOUGHT THE FLAMES—FIRST STEP TOWARD PAID DEPARTMENT TAKEN IN 1874—VOLUNTEERS LOATH TO HAVE FIRE CHIEF BOSS—OLD SYSTEM OF ALARMS BY BELLS DESCRIBED 385

CHAPTER LXIV

KNIGHTS OF IVANHOE CELEBRATED FOURTH WITH A TOURNAMENT

REPEATED SPECTACLE TWICE AND GAVE LANCASTER AND COLUMBUS A SIGHT OF IT—MEN IN COSTUMES OF THE MIDDLE AGES RODE GAILY CAPARISONED HORSES—QUEEN AND MAIDS OF HONOR CHOSEN BY SUCCESSFUL KNIGHTS—LEVEE CHANGES 395

CHAPTER LXV

"OLD 1809" RAZED AFTER STANDING SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

NEW COURT HOUSE DEDICATED MAY 1, 1877, WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—LABOR MASQUERADERS LAUNCHED DISORDER FROM THE ESPLANADE, WHICH OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS SOON PUT DOWN—COUNTY'S LIST OF 1877 PHYSICIANS PRESERVED—1878 GRAVE ROBBING DESCRIBED 405

CHAPTER LXVI

FREE DELIVERY BEGAN OCTOBER 1, THE YEAR 1880, WITH BUT FOUR CARRIERS

LIST OF ZANESVILLE, PUTNAM AND WEST ZANESVILLE POSTMASTERS LONG AND INTERESTING—ANNEXATION GAVE CITY A LIFT BETWEEN 1870 AND 1880—SCHULTZ OPERA HOUSE OPENING A NOTABLE AFFAIR—GARFIELD MEMORIAL CEREMONIES DREW GREAT THRONG—35 PHYSICIANS IN 1880—NEW INFIRMARY BUILT IN 1881 415

CHAPTER LXVII

NOT ENOUGH WATER TO SAVE THE BROWN PLANT FROM FIERCE FLAMES

FIRE BROKE OUT AT 5 A. M. AND RESISTED DEPARTMENT'S BEST EFFORTS—LAWNS AND PARKS AT THE MERCY OF DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS IN THE SUMMER OF 1883—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY PUT THE CHARMS OF OUR VALLEY INTO VERSE 423

CHAPTER LXVIII

ZANESVILLE HOST TO OVER 4,000 OHIO VETERANS IN 1884

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT TASTES THE CITY'S HOSPITALITY—REGATTA ABOVE FIFTH STREET BRIDGE DREW 10,000 SPECTACTORS—COLONEL BOONE BUSY FINANCING DOWN-THE-RIVER ROAD—DELAY AFTER DELAY HELD BACK BUILDING—BELT LINE WAR ON SUNDAY—STREET PAVING BEGINS 429

CHAPTER LXIX

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTAL BUILDING A MEMORABLE AFFAIR

PRECEDED BY GREAT PARADE JULY 4, 1889—STRUCTURE COST $100,000—COUNTY ISSUED BONDS TO PAY FOR MOST OF IT—MEMORIAL HALL THE SCENE OF HUGE GATHERINGS—HAZLETT POST GRANTED EXCELLENT QUARTERS 437

CHAPTER LXX

CITY SAID GOODBYE TO HORSE CARS IN 1890

CHANGE TO ELECTRICITY WELCOMED—CENTURY'S LAST DECADE BEGAN UNDER BRIGHT SKIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORK WAS HEAVY—ZANESVILLE (BETHESDA) AND GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITALS HAD MODEST BEGINNINGS BUT GREW TO MIGHTY PROPORTIONS..... 443

CHAPTER LXXI

VALUABLE RECORDS IN TIMES RECORDER'S 1891 INDUSTRIAL EDITION

REAL ESTATE FLUCTUATIONS SINCE 1837 FULLY SET FORTH—FAIR OAKS SALE AN EPOCH MAKER—GOOD EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CAR LINES.... 451

CHAPTER LXXII

ZANESVILLE TOOK THE LEAD IN MAKING AMERICAN TILING

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC CO. FOUND IT HARD AT FIRST TO GET INTO THE MARKET—BUT PRODUCT SOON MADE ITS WAY—ZANESVILLE DEMOCRATS JOYFUL OVER 1892's ELECTION—"IN CLOVER WITH GROVER".... 453

CHAPTER LXXIII

THREE FORMIDABLE FIRES VISITED CITY IN THE YEAR 1893

BALL'S FURNITURE STORE, HERDMAN PLANING MILL AND TOWNSEND BRICK PLANT HEAVILY DAMAGED—FIREMEN FOUGHT FLAMES WITH ENERGY AND SKILL 459

CHAPTER LXXIV

LONG DISTANCE PHONE SERVICE BEGAN IN 1894

FIFTEEN YEARS HAD PASSED SINCE LOCAL SERVICE STARTED—SINGERS CALLED ON FOR SONGS OVER THE LINE—RURAL TELEPHONES—FIRE AT S. A. WELLER PLANT MAY 10, 1895, DESTROYED PROPERTY WORTH $40,000—TWO KILLED IN MELICK GROVE STORM.....463

CHAPTER LXXV

DAVID LEE BUILT LARGE B. & O. SHOPS HERE

THEY EVIDENCED HIS LOYALTY TO ZANESVILLE—LOCAL RAILROADS DOUBLED IN NUMBER—BUSINESS GROWTH MARKED AND THE HOME BUILDER WAS BUSY—ZANESVILLE HOST TO OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION 471

CHAPTER LXXVI

ALL ZANESVILLE JOINED IN GOODBYE TO BATTERY C BOYS

THOROUGH TRAINING RECEIVED AT CAMP CHICKAMAUGA—FORAKER GUARDS MADE A HIT AT CAMP BUSHNELL—CRACK COMPANY BECAME L IN TENTH REGIMENT—TRAINED AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, UNDER CAPTAIN C. A. REYNOLDS.....477

CHAPTER LXXVII

LOCAL POTTERS STOOD AT THE WHEEL AS EARLY AS THE YEAR 1808

PLAIN DISHES AND STONEWARE THE EARLIEST PRODUCTS—MANY WERE THE COUNTRY POTTERS—IMMENSE SHIPMENTS SOUTH IN FLATBOATS —BY 1900 ZANESVILLE WAS BEGINNING TO BE CALLED THE WORLD'S ART POTTERY CENTER—PUTNAM HILL A CLAY "MONUMENT"—McKINLEY MEMORIAL A NOTABLE AFFAIR—ZANESVILLE HOST TO Y. M. I. CONVENTION.....481

CHAPTER LXXVIII

CITIZENS' LEAGUE GETS TUBE, STEEL, CHAIN AND MALLEABLE WORKS

ZANESVILLE WAS AT A STANDSTILL AND NEW PLANTS GAVE PROSPERITY GREAT IMPETUS—WM. M. CARR CHIEF FACTOR IN SECURING TUBE MILL—CONCRETE Y BRIDGE UNDER WAY AND "RIVERSIDE" CAR LINE RUNNING—UNPRECEDENTED SNOW IN APRIL—ART POTTERY DESTROYED BY FIRE—SECOND 'PHONE SYSTEM FINANCED.....437

CHAPTER LXXIX

FIREMEN BROKE THE SABBATH TWICE THE SAME DAY

FLAMES DESTROYED OWENS POTTERY IN THE MORNING AND DID $20,000 DAMAGE TO THE GLASS WORKS AFTER DINNER—SOUTH ZANESVILLE SEWER PIPE WORKS HAD BURNED IN JANUARY, 1902—NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT LAUNCHED TO REFORM CITY GOVERNMENT.....493

CHAPTER LXXX

FRAILTY, FLOODS AND FIRE TOO MUCH FOR SIX WOODEN BRIDGES

THEY DID AWAY WITH THREE AT THE FOOT OF MAIN STREET AND THREE AT THE FOOT OF THIRD—"SCENIC RAILWAY" RAN AT THE BASE OF PUTNAM HILL WHILE NEW "Y" WAS BUILDING—FIRST FIFTH STREET BRIDGE COST BUT $10,000—SIXTH STREET BRIDGE SWEPT FROM ITS PIERS IN 1913—MALLEABLE WORKS BUILT IN 1902.....497

CHAPTER LXXXI

PUTNAM SEMINARY AND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH HISTORY INTERWOVEN

THE TWO INSTITUTIONS BEGAN TO EXIST IN MIDDLE THIRTIES AND HAD COMMON SUPPORT—SEMINARY BUILDING NOW HOUSES HELEN PURCELL HOME—PUTNAM CHURCH HAS HAD BUT SEVEN PASTORS IN 89 YEARS—BROTHER OF HENRY WARD BEECHER ITS FIRST MINISTER 505

CHAPTER LXXXII

BOARD OF COMMERCE ORGANIZED IN 1903

THERE WAS A BUILDERS' EXCHANGE THE SAME YEAR, HEADED BY R. L. QUEISSER—JOINT MEETING ROOM ON TOP FLOOR PEOPLE'S BANK BUILDING—WELLER THEATER OPENING, APRIL 27—SALE OF TICKETS A LIVELY AFFAIR—OPENING NIGHT CROWD VERY LARGE.....513

CHAPTER LXXXIII

SEN. HANNA THOUGHT WELL OF ZANESVILLE AS A TROLLEY POINT

BACKED PROJECT TO BUILD LANCASTER-ZANESVILLE LINE—HIS DEATH CURTAILED PLANS AND MADE CROOKSVILLE THE SOUTHERN TERMINAL—COLUMBUS-ZANESVILLE INTERURBAN FINISHED 1904—TUBE MILL BOUGHT FROM RECEIVER BY MARK MFG., CO., BECOMES BUSY INDUSTRY AGAIN 517

CHAPTER LXXXIV

SPECTACULAR FIRE CONSUMED FINDEISS & HECKEL TANNERY

TWO FIREMEN FELL INTO VAT OF LIQUID—DAMAGE TO PLANT REACHED $40,000—INTERURBAN CONNECTION WITH COLUMBUS BEGINS —SEPTEMBER HOME COMING A COMPLETE SUCCESS—WAR OF WORDS OVER METHODS OF BANISHING MUDDY WATER.....521

CHAPTER LXXXV

LAUNCHED THE CITY'S FIRST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN 1905

R. H. EVANS ELECTED PRESIDENT—CORNERSTONE NEW MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH LAID—AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO. BUYS LOCAL SHEET STEEL PLANT—HOME COMING NUMBER TWO AN ENJOYABLE EVENT 525

CHAPTER LXXXVI

ELEVEN SITES OFFERED FOR NEW POST OFFICE

OWNERS' PRICE FOR LOT CHOSEN, WAS $19,200, BUT NEARBY PROPERTY HOLDERS REDUCED THIS TO $13,600—NELSON T. GANT DIED IN 1905 —BORN A SLAVE HIS MASTER FREED HIM—LATER HE BOUGHT HIS WIFE OUT OF SLAVERY—ONE OF OHIO'S WEALTHIEST COLORED MEN 529

CHAPTER LXXXVII

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SECURED $50,000 FOR THE McINTIRE LIBRARY

ANDREW CARNEGIE DONATED THE MONEY—CONTRACT LET FOR NEW BUILDING IN 1906—ATHENEUM BUILT IN 1830—McINTIRE FUNDS BACK OF ITS MAINTENANCE—LAST HOME ON SOUTH FIFTH STREET—NAME CHANGED TO McINTIRE IN 1904.....533

CHAPTER LXXXVIII

DEATH ENDS BRILLIANT CAREER OF DR. HARPER

A NATIVE OF MUSKINGUM HE WON HIGH PLACES IN OTHER FIELDS— MARKET STREET BAPTIST CHURCH DEDICATED IN 1906—OLD McINTIRE ACADEMY REPLACED BY MAGNIFICENT NEW HIGH SCHOOL—ZANESVILLE WARNED TO SECURE PURE WATER—FIRE AT SOUTH ZANESVILLE AND AXLINE.....537

CHAPTER LXXXIX

TENTH LEGION LED IN WORK OF BUILDING GRACE M. E. CHURCH

BOUGHT SITE AND PLEDGED FURNISHINGS BY SELF-SACRIFICE, SELF-DENIAL AND WORK—PLANS PROMOTED IN SPECIAL EDITION OF TIMES RECORDER—PARK MAKING BEGAN AT LAST IN 1907—CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BACKS IT UP AND TAKES HAND IN FAVOR OF PURE WATER —FIRE DESTROYS STEVENS SPICE MILL.....541

CHAPTER XC

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL WAS DEDICATED IN 1908

ALMOST WHOLLY A ZANESVILLE-MADE STRUCTURE—TWO STUBBORN FIRES—FATHER LYNCH GOES TO HIS REWARD—CYCLONE HURLS TWO SPANS PHILO BRIDGE INTO THE RIVER—METHODIST PROTESTANT AND UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATIONS DECIDE TO BUILD—COUNTY VOTES FOR LOCAL OPTION AND DRESDEN FOR WATER WORKS 551

CHAPTER XCI

A DECADE OF CHURCH BUILDING IS REVIEWED

ZANESVILLE CONGREGATIONS PROSPEROUS AND BUSY—COUNTY LETS CONTRACT FOR AVONDALE HOME—HARRIS BRICK PLANT WENT THE FIRE ROUTE—STATE HEALTH BOARD PRODS COUNCIL—SUPERINTENDENT LASH, PROFESSOR LILIENTHAL AND J. T. CREW CALLED BY DEATH 557

CHAPTER XCII

ARTIFICIAL GAS GAVE UP THE GHOST IN 1910

THREE-YEAR COMPETITION WITH NATURE'S PRODUCT A LOSING GAME—FOREST AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH DEDICATED—HILLTOP ART POTTERY AND WEBER'S HOME STORE ON FIRE—ALEXANDER GRANT'S DEATH RECORDED—NEW CONCORD INSTALLS ELECTRIC LIGHTS.....563

CHAPTER XCIII

INDUSTRIAL GAINS MARKED DURING HALF OF VERY BUSY DECADE

NEARLY $3,000,000 ADDED TO VALUE OF PRODUCTS—NEW JEWISH TEMPLE ERECTED ON FINDLEY AVENUE—JUDGE GILBERT D. MUNSON PASSES AWAY—SALOON SENTIMENT TAKES ANOTHER TURN—SAMUEL OLDHAM AND JOHN BAUER CALLED BY DEATH—AVONDALE CHILDREN'S HOME OPENED TO LITTLE ONES.....567

CHAPTER XCIV

ZANESVILLE'S WORST STORM CAME ON A SUNDAY MORNING

TORE STEEPLE FROM ST. THOMAS CHURCH AND HURLED IT THROUGH THE ROOF—THREE WORSHIPPERS FATALLY HURT—FATHER ROACH AVERTED A PANIC—GREAT HAVOC WROUGHT ON MARKET AND OTHER STREETS—PROPERTY LOSS IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH CORNER STONE LAID JUNE 30, 1912—J. K. GEDDES DIES 573

CHAPTER XCV

ELEVEN LIVES LOST BY TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO TRAIN NEAR DRESDEN

C. & M. V. ENGINE TELESCOPED C. A. & C. COACH—PASSENGERS CROWDED BETWEEN BOILER AND CAR'S ROOF BURNED AND SCALDED TO DEATH —RELIEF TRAIN SENT TO SPOT FROM ZANESVILLE—MARKET HOUSE DESTROYED BY EARLY MORNING FIRE—VALUABLE DOCUMENTS CONSUMED 579

CHAPTER XCVI

ZANESVILLE ROSE TO THE OCCASION DURING THE FLOOD OF 1913

SAVED HUNDREDS OF IMPERILED LIVES, FED THOUSANDS OF THE HUNGRY AND HOMELESS—GENEROUS AID RENDERED BY THOSE ON THE OUTSIDE—MUSKINGUM AND LICKING HIGHER THAN EVER BEFORE —JUDGE M. M. GRANGER CALLED HENCE—SOUTH ZANESVILLE'S NEW M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED 585

CHAPTER XCVII

EVEN THE YELLOW FLOOD OF 1913 DID NOT SETTLE THE WATER QUESTION

ZANESVILLE HALTED BETWEEN WELLS AND FILTRATION FOUR YEARS LONGER—CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST AND PHILO CHURCHES DEDICATED—DEATH CALLS GENERAL AXLINE AND CAPTAIN GORSUCH—ZANESVILLE CELEBRATES HER FIRST COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS 591

CHAPTER XCVIII

VOTERS REJECTED EIGHT BOND PROPOSALS AND SANCTIONED FIVE OTHERS

PRONOUNCED IN FAVOR OF WELLS FOR WATER—MASONS LAY BETHESDA CORNERSTONE—DEATH CALLS F. A. DURBAN—EXTRAORDINARY CEREMONIES MARK COMPLETION OF SIXTH STREET BRIDGE—SECOND COMMUNITY CHRISTMAS A GRAND SUCCESS.....595

CHAPTER XCIX

NEW MOTORIZED FIRE FIGHTING MACHINES DISPLAYED IN PARADE

TIMES RECORDER TREATS ZANESVILLE TO ITS FIRST AUTO SHOW—ABOUT 1700 MACHINES IN COUNTY, 1916—DR. EDWARD CASS, GENERAL R. B. BROWN, A. E. STARR, DENIS A. HAYES AND E. S. DRONE PASSED AWAY WITHIN A FEW MONTHS.....603

CHAPTER C

COUNTY AND CITY ENTER SHADOW OF WAR IN SPRING OF 1917

WAR GARDENS BEING TILLED—COMPANIES A AND E SENT TO BELLAIRE—STATE OF WAR DECLARED—WOMEN BUSY, SEWING AND KNITTING—MUSKINGUM BOYS REGISTER FOR SERVICE—DRAFT BOARD AT WORK—FAREWELLS TO DEPARTING SOLDIERS—COUNTY GOES OVER THE TOP AS BUYER OF LIBERTY BONDS.....607

CHAPTER CI

PLANNED TO PUT $120,000 INTO MARKET HOUSE BUT CUT IT TO $15,000

THEN D. J. RICHARDS STOPPED PROCEEDINGS WITH INJUNCTION—TWENTY WELLS DRILLED ON HAGUE FARM—PUTNAM POTTERY BURNS—W. B. COSGRAVE ANSWERS DEATH'S CALL—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, IN NEW HOME.....611

CHAPTER CII

RED CROSS SATURDAY A RED LETTER DAY IN ZANESVILLE'S HISTORY

FIVE THOUSAND WOMEN IN WHITE PARADE CITY STREETS—LATER A FAREWELL WAS SAID TO 258 SELECTS—FOREIGN BORN CITIZENS CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY.....615

CHAPTER CIII

ZANESVILLE HAD A GRAND AND GLORIOUS TIME ARMISTICE DAY

CLOSE OF THE WAR MADE ALL CLASSES HAPPY—IT HAD BEEN A YEAR OF STRAIN—BUT MUSKINGUM HAD BOUGHT LIBERTY BONDS AND WAR STAMPS BEYOND THE QUOTA MARKS—DR. J. G. F. HOLSTON PASSED AWAY SEPTEMBER 26, 1918.....619

CHAPTER CIV

BRUSH-McCOY POTTERY GOES UP IN SMOKE

THE LOSS REACHED $100,000—WELL WATER SYSTEM, COMPLETED AT LAST, COST $428,000—PIKE PAVED, ZANESVILLE TO NEW CONCORD—Y. W. C. A. BUYS IRVINE PROPERTY—OLD MARKET HOUSE RAZED—THREE BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES.....623

CHAPTER CV

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL A GREAT LOCAL EVENT OF FEBRUARY 9, 1919

MEMORIAL HALL PACKED TO CAPACITY—ZANESVILLE GAVE ROYAL WELCOME TO REGIMENT FROM OVERSEAS—CAPTAIN A. P. STULTS PASSES AWAY—PILGRIM CHURCH OBSERVES CENTENARY—COUNTY BUYS VICTORY BONDS—COMMUNITY SPIRIT ON WEST SIDE AND IN PUTNAM 627

CHAPTER CVI

LAST WEEK OF LIQUOR SELLING WAS A BUSY ONE IN ZANESVILLE

TEN OUT OF 47 SALOONS TURNED INTO LUNCH ROOMS AND SOFT DRINK PLACES—FREE BAND CONCERTS BEGAN JUNE, 1919—GROUND BROKEN FOR NEW Y. M. C. A. HOME.....633

CHAPTER CVII

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TURNED NEW LEAF IN 1919

RAN ROSTER UP TO 1163 AND RAISED DUES TO $25—NEW CONCORD VOTES $35,000 TO ACCOMPLISH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP—MUSKINGUM COLLEGE BREAKS GROUND FOR $150,000 BUILDING—PUTNAM METHODISTS BUY CHURCH SITE—ADAMSVILLE BAPTISTS CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL—LOCAL COMMUNITY MOVEMENTS GROW.....637

CHAPTER CVIII

Y. M. C. A. CORNERSTONE LAID OCTOBER 12, 1919

OVER 3,000 MASONS IN THE LINE OF MARCH—IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES WITNESSED BY GREAT THRONG—HISTORY OF LOCAL ORGANIZATION PROVES THE VALUE OF ITS WORK—MANY OF CITY'S BEST MEN ASSOCIATED WITH ITS ACTIVITIES.....641

CHAPTER CIX

RESORTED TO BUCKET BRIGADE LATE AS 1920

PRIMITIVE METHOD VAINLY USED AT MOXAHALA PARK—CIVIC LEAGUE HAPPILY LAUNCHED—WORLD WAR DEAD PARTIALLY LISTED—DRESDEN ORGANIZES CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—LOCAL CATHOLICS IN FORWARD MOVEMENT—WORKHOUSE CEASES TO EXIST.....649

CHAPTER CX

TWO RECORD-MAKING CELEBRATIONS STAGED

ONE ON JULY 4 BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE OTHER ON LABOR DAY BY THE SONS OF TOIL—JOSEPH SHAW ANSWERS THE CALL OF DEATH—LOCAL WOMEN WELCOME THE BALLOT AND PREPARE TO CAST IT 653

CHAPTER CXI

BOUGHT BONDS "TILL IT HURT" THEN GAVE BIG SUMS TO SOCIAL SERVICE

LARGEST 1921 CAMPAIGN WAS IN BEHALF OF Y. M. C. A. TO WHICH $216,000 WAS PLEDGED—250 MEN AND 100 WOMEN WORKERS—D. J. RICHARDS DIES 657

CHAPTER CXII

MUSKINGUM COUNTY TO THE FRONT IN 1920 WITH $15,000,000 PAY ROLL

IRON, STEEL, POTTERY AND COAL THE BIG FOUR IN POINT OF PRODUCTION—CORNERSTONE OF ST. THOMAS PAROCHIAL SCHOOL LAID ON AUGUST 7, 1921—FIRST M. E. CHURCH BEGUN—EAGLES LAUNCH NEW CHRISTMAS IDEA—W. E. GUTHRIE AND E. S. GRANT DIE.....659

CHAPTER CXIII

SUCCESSFUL APPEAL FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

CAMPAIGN OF 1922 PROVED VALUE OF TEAM WORK—FOURTEEN LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS UNITED THEIR FORCES.....665

CHAPTER CXIV

PRESIDENT HARDING HONORED MUSKINGUM AND WAS HONORED BY IT

MOTORING EASTWARD THROUGH NEW CONCORD HE STOPPED TO RECEIVE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS—OVER 5,000 VISITORS SAW THE IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—TWO DOZEN PERSONS IN PRESIDENTIAL PARTY 667

CHAPTER CXV

MUSKINGUM COUNTY GETS GREAT UTILITY AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

HER RIVER, MINERALS, GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION, RAILROADS AND LABOR ATTRACT MILLIONS OF EASTERN CAPITAL—VAST CONSTRUCTION FOLLOWS AT PHILO, WHITE COTTAGE AND ZANESVILLE.....669

CHAPTER CXVI

DEDICATION OF Y. M. C. A. BY I. O. O. F. GRAND LODGE A MEMORABLE AFFAIR

IN KEEPING WITH MERITS OF THE INSTITUTION—CAMPAIGN FOR BETHESDA YIELDS $200,000—NEW $22,000 CHURCH AT FRAZEYSBURG—$350,000 FIRE LOSSES AT MARK AND KOHLER PLANTS.....673

CHAPTER CXVII

ZANESVILLE GOT A GOOD START IN 1923

FACTORIES WERE HUMMING, WORKERS WERE BUSY, THE FUTURE LOOKED BRIGHT—CONSTRUCTION WORK AT A HIGH POINT—FIRST M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED—VETERAN RANKS THINNING OUT.....677

CHAPTER CXVIII

OLD LAND MARK HELD OFF FLOODS BUT FELL BEFORE THE FLAMES

HOOK-ASTON MILL DESTROYED IN 1923—CHANDLERSVILLE DASHED 700 BUCKETS OF WATER ON SCHOOL HOUSE FIRE—BIG RADIATOR PLANT PASSES OUT OF LOCAL HANDS—BUILDING ACTIVITIES SCORE NEW GAINS—WILLIAM M. SHINNICK, L. H. GIBSON AND J. T. IRVINE PASS AWAY 679

CHAPTER CXIX

TIMES RECORDER AND SIGNAL ARRANGED THE HARDING MEMORIAL

CEREMONIES TOOK PLACE IN CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH BEFORE A SORROWING THRONG—NORTHEAST COMMUNITY, ORGANIZED IN SUMMER OF 1923, WOUND UP MANY ENTERTAINMENTS WITH A SUCCESSFUL FALL FESTIVAL 685

CHAPTER CXX

1923 A GREAT YEAR FOR ZANESVILLE

CITY RODE ON A HIGH TIDE OF PROSPERITY—ELOQUENT FACTS SET DOWN FOR FUTURE REFERENCE—PROGRESS ALSO IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTY 689

CHAPTER CXXI

MUSKINGUM FARMERS TOOK A SECOND STEP FORWARD IN YEAR 1923

SPECIAL EDITION TIMES RECORDER TOLD STORY OF LOCAL AGRICULTURE'S PROGRESS AND PROMISE—GOOD ROADS HISTORY HINTED AT—SAMUEL WEBER, SUCCESSFUL MERCHANT, PASSED AWAY AT BETHESDA 693

CHAPTER CXXII

ZANESVILLE DID GOOD WORK FOR GOOD ROADS

LAUNCHED CAMPAIGN FOR SPECIAL ONE-MILL TAX LEVY WHICH VOTERS ENDORSED AT THE POLLS—GOOD SAMARITAN'S ADDITIONAL QUARTERS DEDICATED BY BISHOP HARTLEY 695

CHAPTER CXXIII

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR GREENWOOD AVENUE

UNVEILED WITH INTERESTING CEREMONIES—NEW TERMS FOR STREET CAR COMPANY—S. E. OHIO LINE ABANDONED—JOHN A. VOLL AND FATHER KEARNEY PASS AWAY—ADDITIONS TO BETHESDA HOSPITAL —NEW SYNAGOGUE DEDICATED.....697

CHAPTER CXXIV

A PROSPEROUS COUNTY IN 1925 AND 1926

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN ROAD IMPROVEMENT—CONSTRUCTION WORK REMAINED HEAVY—VILLAGES MADE PROGRESS—NEW HONORS FOR ZANESVILLE—LITERARY DIGEST'S TRIBUTE—A PLACE ON THE AIR MAP —COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CONTINUED—TRAFFIC ON THE MUSKINGUM—GOVERNMENT WANTS WATER POWER USED—RURAL POPULATION SHRINKS—LOCAL MINERAL WEALTH—BOY SCOUTS ARE ACTIVE—SIGNIFICANT STATISTICS—NEW CHURCHES AND SOME OLD ONES—LAST WORD ON LOCAL CONDITIONS—HUMAN TYPES AND GROUPS—BIRTHPLACE OF A VICE PRESIDENT—LEWIS CASS—"SUNSET" COX—JAMES H. SHEWARD—FAMOUS LAWYERS—COURTS BUSY IN EARLY DAYS—600 FELL IN CIVIL WAR—IN CUBAN BATTLES—LOCAL MINISTERS BECAME BISHOPS—ZANESVILLE MEN BECAME RAILROADERS—"CHARACTERS" OF COLORED RACE—HAD BAND IN 1812—"LORENA" A POPULAR SONG—UNDERGROUND RAILROAD—BUSY NEWSPAPER FIELD—LODGE OF AMITY CHARTERED—LIVES OF PIONEERS—HELEN PURCELL HOME—Y. W. C. A. 703

List of Illustrations

Lewis, Thomas W ..... Frontispiece
Nye homestead, Zanesville, 120 years old 93
Stone academy, Zanesville, erected 1808 147
Courthouse built in 1809 153
The old Y bridge, erected in 1832 223
Alexander Coffman Ross 259
Old Zanesville Band, probably Atwood's 285
William Schultz 293
Old wooden Y bridge 305
A Muskingum River Packet 305
The old Zane Hotel 323
Old view of the canal 351
The Hotel Rogge's beginning 363
German American citizens 369
Market House destroyed by fire 375
An old fire company 387
Zanesville volunteer fire company 391
Main Street at Fourth, 1875 397
Y bridge from Putnam Hill 401
Muskingum County Courthouse, 1877 407
Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy 411
Licking River Landscape 421
Old courthouse fountain 431
Monumental building 439
Gant Park, pavilion and horse car 445
Good Samaritan Hospital, Zanesville 449
Main Street below Fifth 455
View of the B. & O. wreck in 1866, from Y bridge 473
Wreck of B. & O. bridge and train 473
City and bridges from Putnam Hill 499

Old institution of learning 507
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church 543
A winding way in McIntire Park 547
The Grover Cleveland High School 553
Senior High School 553
Famous Zanesville landmark 559
The old Bauer Band (1898) 571
Muskingum River above Sixth Street bridge 597
Y. W. C. A.'s new home, Zanesville 625
Masonic Temple 643
St. Thomas Parochial School 661
Young Men's Christian Association 675
Ice Gorge during 1884 flood 681
Bethesda Hospital, Zanesville 699
St. Nicholas Catholic Church, Zanesville 711
St. John's Lutheran Church, Zanesville 711
Zanesville Publishing Company's new home 715
General M. D. Leggett 735
Potwin, Charles F. 753
Conrad Stolzenbach's late residence 757

ZANESVILLE *and* MUSKINGUM COUNTY, OHIO

CHAPTER I

ICE CAP WROUGHT MIGHTY CHANGES

SOUGHT RIVER BASINS WHEN MELTING TIME CAME—REVERSED FLOW OF MUSKINGUM AND LICKING—MADE THE FORMER INTERIOR OHIO'S GREATEST STREAM—TERRACED VALLEYS WITH VAST DEPOSITS OF SAND AND GRAVEL—DEEP LAKE MAY HAVE COVERED THE SITE OF ZANSEVILLE.

The reader who is thoroughly interested in the past of the Muskingum and the Licking rivers, the County of Muskingum and the City of Zanesville, will not be satisfied if we begin the story of that past at the boundary line which separates man-made records from those written by nature on the rocks and in the gravel beds. He will ask to be taken beyond the pioneer and his earliest settlements; beyond the Indian, his villages and hunting grounds; beyond even the Mound Builder, his forts, implements, utensils and ornaments. He will want to know what changes the melting of the Ohio ice-cap wrought when its mighty masses of water poured into, and its liberated sand and gravel terraced the sides of, our pre-glacial valleys. Briefly we shall summarize the findings of our state geologists on this score, then we shall quote their statements as a still better method of shedding light.

THE OLD NEWARK RIVER

The southern edge of that section of the ice-sheet which covered most of Ohio thousands of years ago, halted in the eastern part of territory now known as Licking County, and ran northeastwardly to the Ohio River. Under this edge of the ice lay the valley of what geologists call the Newark River, then the master stream of this area, a stream whose course lay westwardly beneath what are now the sites of Trinway, Frazeysburg, Nashport, Newark, Buckeye Lake and Hadley Junction, and which found outlet in a still mightier stream, now the Scioto, at a

point between Columbus and Circleville. As the ice became water, great masses of its sand and gravel were deposited in the bed of Newark River.

ROCKS UNDER "Y" TELL THE STORY

The deposit was so great that when all was over the Newark River was blotted out. Wakatomika Creek, which now traverses part of the wide valley west of Dresden, lies 150 feet above the rocks which formed the floor of the master stream; and the filling of the bed of the latter was followed by a reversal of the course of the Muskingum and the Licking rivers. These streams were made to flow toward the south and southeast away from the Newark River, instead of into it; and their waters found continuous passage to the Ohio. That the old Newark River was the master stream of this section instead of the old Muskingum River is proven, according to Ohio geologists, by the rocky bed of the river that was and the river that is. The rocks in the bed of the Muskingum under the Y-bridge at Zanesville, are 100 feet farther above sea level than are those which formed the bed of the vanished stream.

PIERCED EAGLEPORT DIVIDE

The words "continuous passage to the Ohio," require a brief addition. The rocks and gravel at a point three miles above Eagleport, on the Muskingum River, in Morgan County, seem to show the existence there of a pre-glacial divide and it is supposed that the old river, which flowed northward over the site of Zanesville, had its headwaters at that spot.

Acceptance of this points to the conclusion that when the glacial outflow poured up the old valley to the Eagleport divide its force sufficed to cut a way through the earth there and to make a bed for the reversed stream thence to the red man's "Oyo," the Frenchman's "Labelle Riviere," the English-speaking pioneer's "Ohio," at Marietta. One supposition is that drift from the ice dammed up the Muskingum until at the site of Zanesville a deep lake formed, which ultimately found an outlet southward, its waters cutting through the divide near Eagleport.

MUSKINGUM LOOMED LARGE

Thus it came to pass that when the founders of Zanesville reached the Muskingum while laying out Zane's Trace, they looked upon a river altogether worthy to found a city upon, the largest water-course between the Ohio and Lake Erie, the master stream of most of that area, and one destined to yield almost 100 miles of slackwater navigation. In the fact that its waters entered the Ohio at Marietta there was a special reason for looking upon it with favor at the time referred to, for Marietta was then eight years old and of marked importance as an outpost of civilization and a center of pioneering influence.

A DIVIDE AT ELLIS?

Some geologists are in doubt as to the old river's course at the site of Zanesville. The stream may have flowed northward past the sites of Gilbert, Ellis and Dresden, or on the other hand, up what we know as the Licking Valley, to the geologist's Newark River. On this score, Mr. Frank Leverett, of the United States Geological Survey, writing several years ago, said:

"It has not been decided whether the old drainage of the portion of the Muskingum south of the westward outlet led northward from Zanesville along the present stream (reversed) to the old outlet at Dresden, or took a northwestward course from Zanesville along a line followed in part by the Licking (in reverse direction) to enter the old outlet at Nashport. An old valley leaves the present Muskingum just below Zanesville and bears northwestward through the western part of the city, being separated from the present river by a prominent ridge known as Putnam Hill. It there connects with the old channel leading up the Licking. It also connects eastward with the Muskingum, but this may be simply the old line of westward discharge for the small drainage basin north and east of Zanesville. In case there was an old divide on the present line of the Muskingum between Dresden and Zanesville it is most likely to have been near Ellis."

MELTING OF THE ICE CAP

Bulletin 21 of the Ohio Geological Survey, which is devoted to reports on Muskingum findings, deals very fully with the marks left on the county's two chief valleys by the melting of the ice sheet. One phase of the subject is thus referred to by Mr. Wilbur Stout, assistant state geologist:

"The last great glacial stage recognized in Ohio is the Wisconsin. It did not enter Muskingum County, but extended as far east as Newark in Licking County and therefore had an indirect influence. The water from the melting ice sheet poured down the drainage lines, which were thus considerably modified. In places the valley walls were severely eroded, whereas in other parts the channels were filled with great loads of transported material. The deposition of outwash glacial matter began as soon as the moving ice reached the rims of the drainage basins and lasted through its advance down these basins and through its retreat back to the drainage divide. The Muskingum River thus received material from streams heading within the glaciated area, the most important of which are Licking River, Walhonding River, Kilbuck Creek, and Tuscarawas River. The gravel and sand in the main terrace along the Muskingum and Licking rivers in Muskingum County thus appear to be largely outwash from the Wisconsin drift sheet."

ROLLING THE PEBBLES

Certain characteristics of these deposits are thus discussed by Mr. J. A. Bownocker, Ohio State geologist:

"The gravel of Muskingum County has been derived in part from the sand-

stone, limestone, and flint of the county and in part from rocks farther north. That of local origin is largely sandstone, because this rock is much more abundant than the others. Although the glacier covered only a small strip along the western border of the county, the principal streams head on the drift-covered surfaces. Such areas contain pebbles from adjacent rocks, from sources farther north, and from Canada. Naturally the streams have carried part of this foreign material and deposited it along their valleys far from the areas covered with drift. It is in this manner that the granite, gneiss, and similar pebbles found their way to Muskingum County. As the pebbles were rolled along the stream beds they were eroded and hence reduced in size. The gravel in the southern part of the county is considerably finer than that in the northern part. Existing deposits of gravel represent only a small part of what the valleys once contained and much the greater portion has been carried farther down the Muskingum and transmitted to the Ohio River."

So much for what water, sand and gravel are believed to have done upon the surface of Muskingum County, before it entered the historical period. The following chapter will deal with another form of prehistoric activity, a form whose chief claim to our attention refers not to the tremendous play of elemental forces, but to deep mysteries connected with the activities of a vanished people. The chapter here coming to an end deals with external nature; the next chapter will deal with prehistoric man.

CHAPTER II

MUSKINGUM COUNTY MOUND BUILDERS

FLINT RIDGE A WORKSHOP AND CENTRAL SOURCE OF SUPPLY—IT FURNISHED SPEAR AND ARROW HEADS FOR OHIO ABORIGINES—WAS THE END OF OLD TRAILS—ITS FLINT WAS QUARRIED BY USE OF STONE HAMMERS—STORY OF EXTENSIVE EXPLORATIONS.

"Why do we leave our quest for daily bread,
To seek for relics of the savage dead."

* * * * *

"Some sense of comradry and kin
For human life wherever it has been—
There lies the answer; and therein we find
Enlargement for the human heart and mind."

Whether man inhabited the Ohio country in glacial times is a question. This is not the place to prolong the controversy, but we do give space to the conclusion of one whose knowledge of the subject is extensive. Mr. H. C. Shetrone, assistant curator of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, discussed the evidence in an article on "The Indian in Ohio," in volume 27 of the society's publications. He records this conclusion:

"As in many other of the states, certain evidence has been adduced pointing to the existence of human beings in Ohio during or preceding the great glacial epoch estimated to have obtained some 10,000 years ago. This evidence, however, in the nature of rude stone implements, found in apparently undisturbed glacial drift, is considered as too meager and uncertain to be accepted as proof. Conditions prevailing in the mounds and village sites of the state indicate that many of them were constructed or used within a very short time preceding exploration and settlement. Their evidence is to the effect that prehistoric occupation extended from a period perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 years ago and that the custom of building mounds in some instances prevailed until possibly after the discovery of America."

MANY REMAINS IN MUSKINGUM

The subject of aboriginal occupation should deeply interest residents of this county because of the fact that at Flint Ridge (whose eastern extention lies within the county's borders) and at many other points in the county the Mound Builder left striking and numerous proof of his existence. Flint Ridge was

the scene of his prolonged activities and a store-house of supplies which he greatly prized.

Writing on "Flint Ridge," for the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's Publications, Dr. William C. Mills, the society's curator and an authority on that great flint depository which lies between the National Highway and the Licking River on one of the roads connecting Newark with Zanesville, thus describes a mound found on the Hazlett farm, which is located at the western end of the ridge, in Licking County.

A FLINT RIDGE MOUND

"The dimensions of this mound were, north and south diameter, 85 feet, east and west diameter, 90 feet; height, 13 feet, 3 inches and the shape that of a flattened cone. The mound was covered with a dense growth of underbrush which was removed and burned."

After describing the materials entering into the mound and the skeletons and other objects found in its interior the explorer added:

"The examination of the Hazlett mound has established the fact that the Hopewell culture in Ohio constructed the mound and proves beyond doubt that this culture resorted to Flint Ridge for the raw material for the manufacture of their artifacts and further they established themselves upon the ridge and in close proximity to the good flint quarries.

"No evidence is forthcoming as to the length of time the site was used. I do not feel that this fortified site (the mound) was intended to guard any part of the quarries. I do feel certain, however, that such a fortified site so near to the source of supply served to guard the raw material after it had been manufactured into blades and cores, but no evidence that it was used for this purpose was found."

THE NEARBY RIVERS

An interesting question arises as to the distribution of the flint quarried at the Ridge in prehistoric times. Doctor Mills believes that this distribution was "on a large scale through barter or exchange" or by bands of aborigines coming to the quarries to secure the raw materials for their own use. "In a number of old village sites" he adds, "caches of flint blades have been found."

Doctor Mills adds:

"Flint Ridge at an early date could only be reached by trails and here the trails would end. The largest stream near enough for use of boats was the Licking River, six miles north from the principal quarries. In Muskingum County the Licking River was only a few miles away and the Muskingum River less than six miles distant and doubtless these streams were used to transport cores and blades (of flint) to eastern Ohio, north and south. Practically all the objects made of flint found upon the surface in Central Ohio came from Flint Ridge and practically all the raw materials were carried over the trails to the

old villages and there specialized into arrow and spear points, knives, scrapers, saws and drills."

ON THE BOYER FARM

Speaking of the old quarries located at the Zanesville end of the Ridge, the explorer writes as follows:

"The examination was extended to the eastern end of the Ridge in Muskingum County where evidence of quarrying was found upon the farm of Mr. James Boyer. Mr. Boyer, like many of his neighbors, is a progressive farmer and all were anxious to assist our survey. On Mr. Boyer's farm the quarrying is more extensive than anywhere in the vicinity. The flint is a light gray, in general color, very often mottled with subdued gray and brown, shading to dark brown.

"A quarry site was selected in Mr. Boyer's orchard and a space 14 feet long and 6 feet wide was removed, where we found the orginal bed of flint. Apparently the flint had all been quarried out and worked over and the refuse left at the quarry site, as indicated by the 500 or more cubic feet of broken pieces removed in the examination of the quarry."

HOW DID THEY QUARRY?

The methods used by prehistoric man to quarry the Flint Ridge deposits have long been under discussion. Some observers have held that he built fires on the surface of the flint, made it as hot as wood coals would make it and then poured water upon the heated spot. This done, the flint would break into pieces, which were removed and there was a new surface for the fire and water treatment until in due time the quarryman reached the bottom of the deposit.

Curator Mills and his assistants put the theory to the test and were forced to discard it. The flint loosened by the heat and water did not exceed half an inch in thickness. It was found on the contrary that hammers, mostly of granite, had been used to quarry with. Says the examiner:

"In all, 33 quarry sites were examined by the survey * * * and all showed the same use of hammers and mauls in quarrying the flint. Perhaps the hammers were used in conjunction with wedges made of wood and bone."

GRAIN GRINDING FLINTS

In the same connection, Dr. Mills tells how Samuel Drumm, a pioneer of the Flint Ridge neighborhood, quarried flint in suitable blocks and fashioned it into small hand-buhr stones. Then he adds:

"The manufacture of these small buhr-stones during the early settlement of the country was a very great convenience to the people, as water mills for grinding grain could only be constructed where proper conditions prevailed and often long distances would be traveled to find such a mill. Consequently the small hand mill made from Flint Ridge flint was very desirable and the manufacture of the buhr-

stones proved to be a very lucrative industry. The buhr-stones manufactured at the Drumm site were sent to a point on the old National Road, three miles to the South, where they were transported by ox teams as far west as the Mississippi River and as far East as Pittsburgh."

CHAPTER III

OLD WHIPPING POST STOOD ON A MOUND

REMAINS OF MOUND BUILDERS' WORKS IN MANY PARTS OF MUSKINGUM —FORTY-SEVEN OF THESE MAY STILL BE SEEN—OTHERS KNOWN TO HAVE EXISTED—A MOUND ON COURT HOUSE SITE—ALL LOCATED ON OR NEAR THE STREAMS—ENGLISH TRAVELER HERE IN 1806 TO EXPLORE OLD WORKS.

Thanks to the great interest taken in the subject by Mr. Clark Sturtz, of this city, and to the time spent by him in personally examining, mapping and photographing remains in various sections of the county, we are enabled to list here most of those known to exist when Mr. Sturtz took the matter in hand during the years 1917 and 1918. His map reveals the existence of 47 mounds. The location of these and the number in each township will be found in the following table:

Township	No.
Licking	8
Muskingum	2
Falls	4
Hopewell	5
Springfield	6
Newton	9
Clay	1
Brush Creek	2
Cass	2
Washington	1
Salt Creek	1
Union	1
Wayne	4
Harrison	1
Total	47

SOME MOUNDS THAT WERE

At the time referred to Mr. Sturtz found nine locations where mounds had once existed, as follows:

Township	No.
Licking	2
Falls	1

Brush Creek	1
Cass	2
Washington	1
Wayne	1
Harrison	1

In Rich Hill township he found remains of a circle, or enclosure; in each of Newton, Hopewell, Licking, and Cass, a village site; in each of Falls and Licking a burial site; in Washington a parallel embankment.

The many photographs which Mr. Sturtz has of these remains, with his notes as to skeletons and other objects found among them, furnish interesting evidence of pre-historic human occupation of the county. Their number is too great for detailed mention.

In J. Hope Sutor's "History of Muskingum County," issued in 1905 the subject is thus introduced:

WHIPPING POST MOUND.

"There is indisputable testimony that the mysterious prehistoric people whom we term Mound Builders, inhabited not only the county of Muskingum, but had a settlement within the present limits of the city of Zanesville; the evidence consists not in the magnitude, but in the number of prehistoric remains and while entirely circumstantial, is as conclusive and abundant as exists elsewhere.

"Numerous small mounds have been found in and about the county and the whipping post, which the law once required each county to maintain, was erected upon a small mound which stood upon the site of the present courthouse." (This mound was opened in 1810 and found to contain a skeleton and some stone implements.)

When the outlying fields north of North Street, where the high school and McIntire academy now stand (at North and Fifth streets) were cultivated the plow turned up spalls of flint, arrow and spear heads and stone hammers and axes. Flint is not found nearer than Flint Ridge and the granite from which the tools were made must have been brought from a still greater distance.

"The presence of spalls indicates the manufacture of the implements on the spot from minerals received from distant points and the quantity of the refuse suggests a permanent residence, as temporary manufacture would have been conducted near the source of supply of the raw material."

THOMAS ASHE HERE IN 1806

As early as 1806 travelers knew that prehistoric remains existed in this section. One of these was Thomas Ashe, an Englishman, who explored the Alleghany, Monogahela, Ohio and Mississippi valleys and from Marietta made a side trip up the Muskingum to Zanesville. In 1808 his account of the long American journey was printed in London, England, under the title, "Ashe's Travels in America." A copy of this unique and enlightening little volume of 366 pages is one of

the highly prized possessions of the state library at Columbus. The following is a condensed copy of Ashe's story of the trip from Marietta to Zanesville and the exploration undertaken:

LOCALS BECAME HIS GUIDES

"We proceeded to Zanesville where, learning from the inhabitants that the neighborhood was surrounded by Indian remains, and they offering their assistance, we agreed to proceed together, and make one grand scrutiny and systematic research. Enquiry soon instructed us in what direction to seek the most extensive ruins of the labors of former times. We found it to be five miles due west. The ruins were magnificent in a high degree and consisted of mounds, barrows and ramparts but of such variety of form and covering so immense a tract of ground that it would take ten days to survey, still more to describe them. * * * It was evident that the whole ruins were situated in a plain of a rectangular figure. * * *.

THE CRUMBLING SKELETON

"The exact length of the sides I could not ascertain * * * I made an effort and advanced 300 yards but did not at all approach the conclusion of one side. Some swamps and a multitude of snakes prevented my proceeding. * * * A large barrow was thrown open by making a ditch across it from East to West. Three feet below the surface was a fine mould underneath which were small flat stones lying regularly on a strata of gravel brought from the mountain in the vicinity. The last covered the remains of a human skeleton which fell into impalpable powder when touched and exposed to air.

THOUGHT RUINS VERY OLD

"In this search a well-carved stone pipe, expressing a bear's head and some arrow flint points were found together with some fragments of pottery of fine texture. We perforated * * * several mounds, they contained nothing whatever remarkable except some pieces of black substance, representing mineral coal but which on nearer inspection appeared to have been wood. * * * When put into a fire it emitted much smoke, blue blaze, smell of sulphur and was very gradually consumed. The rampart, though opened in three distinct places, afforded no variety. * * * The plain and all the artificial objects upon its surface grew some of the heaviest timbers in the western part. Taking this for data the ruins may be as ancient as any in the world.

"Our attention was attracted by a small swell on a part of the ground which might have been nearly the center of the fort. * * * Although more than 30 feet in diameter, it had on it neither shrub, tree, nor anything but a multitude of pink and purple flowers. * * * It was cast open to the level of the plain without rewarding labor or curiosity. Vexed at such ill success I jumped from the bank among the hands. * * * The ground gave way and involved us all.

You may conceive what a cry issued from such an unexpected tomb. But it was soon followed by much mirth and laughter. No person was hurt nor was the fall above three feet. * * * At length we removed the earth and found that a parcel of timbers had given away which covered the orifice of a square hole seven feet by four and four deep, nearly under the center of the swell or mound."

Mr. Sturtz is of the opinion that Ashe was writing about the remains at Newark (on the fair ground) instead of any to be found within five miles of Zanesville. He suggests that the error as to distance may have been typographical. Nothing within five miles of Zanesville measures up to the dimensions recorded by our English visitor of 120 years ago.

HERE IS THE GATEWAY

The discoveries made by archaeologists near Zanesville since that day have been progressively rich and wonderful. Zanesville is still the gateway to these central Ohio fields for those who approach them from the east. Beyond Flint Ridge lie the great Newark and Granville remains; south of these the notable Buckeye Lake Mound and the Glenford stone fort. The Mound Builder was apparently quite fond of that section of earth which we call Perry County. Martzolff the county's historian, is authority for the statement that within the county over 100 mounds, fortifications, earthworks and village sites have been found.

Mounds and forts and the skeletons, weapons, implements, utensils and ornaments found therein tell a story of absorbing interest concerning these vanished aborigines, but when the Mound Builders came to Muskingumland, how long they stayed and whither they went are altogether beyond our ken.

They were gone when the white man came but in their stead were red-skinned savages whose activities were marked by lower stages of living.

CHAPTER IV

INDIANS OF THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY

DELAWARES, WYANDOTS AND SHAWNEES THE PRINCIPAL TRIBES HERE—SHAWNEES WERE ROUTED NEAR SITE OF DRESDEN BY McDONALD'S SOLDIERS—TREATY ATTEMPTED AT DUNCAN FALLS—INDIANS MASSACRE WHITES AT BIG BOTTOM.

While the Indians of our valley did not pass on to the incoming whites anything better than legendary tales of the aborigines who had gone before, they soon became themselves the subjects of history. To go back to 1751 there was a very observant historian in the person of Christopher Gist, who stopped at a Wyandot village on the Muskingum at or near the site of Coshocton, while enroute westward to the Scioto country and who later wrote shrewdly about his Indian experience.

Later Muskingum Valley observers had ample opportunities of this kind, since the Indian lingered here, in diminishing numbers, of course, during a decade or more after the settlement at the mouth of the Licking was established.

VALLEY SPARSELY INHABITED

So much has been written about the Indians of the Ohio country that we are apt to think of the territory as the home, at the close of the Revolutionary war, of a very large number of red-skinned warriors; but it has been estimated that in 1788, when Marietta was settled, not more than 60,000 of these fighting men inhabited the Northwest territory, that vast domain which in due time was to form five great states of the Union—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—and it is probable that at the period referred to and during the next decade a smaller number of these warriors lived in the Muskingum Valley than was proportionate to its area and the tribes then here had not been in the valley long.

What tribal representatives inhabited our valley when the white man began to look upon it? Christopher Gist has thrown some light upon the question. The redskins with whom he tarried awhile, at the site of Coshocton, were Wyandots; in 1774 a less friendly and shorter visit was paid by Colonel Angus McDonald and 400 soldiers to a group of Indians located at Wakatomika, farther down the Muskingum. These were Shawnees. The Delawares were in the valley before this event, but not in considerable numbers twenty years or so later.

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THE MARCH TO WAKATOMIKA

The McDonald force had assembled at Wheeling in July, 1774, and had gone via the Ohio to the mouth of Captina Creek in Belmont County. There the march to the Muskingum began. The main purpose of the expedition was to "discourage" the Shawnees of the Scioto region from further depredations upon the whites, but the Muskingum villages, at what is now Dresden, were on the route and came first. The Indian name for the seat of these towns was Wakatomika, but derisive white traders had applied "Vomit Town" as a nickname, because the Indians there for years had been gulled by medicine men into the overuse of emetics.

The little army's march through the wilderness was a hard one, with an Indian ambush or attack ever in the mind of officers and men. It is here that we meet one who was destined to become a large factor in the earliest history of Zanesville, Jonathan Zane, who had been chosen to act as one of the guides because of his knowledge of the country and of Indian character and warfare. The foe did not strike until the whites were within six miles of their objective, when some 30 braves launched an ambush. At the end of half an hour the Shawnees broke away and the skirmish was over. Four Indians were dead and several had wounds. Two whites were killed and five disabled.

TAUGHT SHAWNEES A LESSON

Leaving a detachment to care for the wounded, McDonald pushed on and reached the Muskingum at dusk, August 2. Halting for the night he sent Captain Cressap and his company to another point on the river with orders to cross at night and strike in the early morning. Cressap and his men struck so hard and with such cost to the foe that a parley was sought. The main object of this request was to delay further attack until squaws, children and possessions could be carried westward into the keeping of Shawnees on the Scioto. Savage cunning won to that extent.

But McDonald lost patience and ordered an advance. When his command reached the villages no Indians were there. He burned all five of the towns, destroyed 500 bushels of old corn and cut down 75 acres of standing maize. Then he abandoned the march and returned eastward, carrying the hostages whom he had insisted upon having when the Shawnees asked for a truce. The return was one of hardship and suffering, but the punishment inflicted upon the foe had done good. The Shawnees abandoned their Muskingum settlements and fell back to the Scioto.

With the larger bodies of Delawares and Shawnees out of the valley there was a reduction of its Indian population sufficient to make it a safer section for the pioneer than were parts of the valleys of the Miami, Scioto, Maumee and Sandusky, where the redskins were in greater force. But roving bands continued to appear and disappear along the Muskingum. There was a rather important village at what we now call Duncan Falls, named "Old Town" by the Indians. The

authorities at the mouth of the Muskingum sought to treat with Ohio tribes there. A writer on the red men of the Muskingum valley has this to say of the attempt:

FALLS OF THE MUSKINGUM

"General Harmar, during the latter part of June, 1788, send Lieutenant McDowell and 30 men from Fort Harmar with supplies for themselves and presents for the Indians, with instructions to erect a council house and build huts for the men and security for the goods; the present town of Taylorsville (Philo) was selected because of its proximity to Duncan Falls.

"Large numbers of Indians had arrived by July 12, among them about 20 pariahs of various nations and during the night these ruffians stealthily approached the tent containing the goods and attacked the guard of 10 men, killing two and wounding one or two others. The thieves were thwarted, one of their number being killed and one wounded."

The Delawares denied all knowledge: called the dead Indian a Chippewa: came into camp with wives and children to prove their innocence: bound six of the offenders and delivered them to the whites. But the incident broke up preparations for the treaty-making. The soldiers returned to Harmar with the supplies. St. Clair, governor of the Northwest territory, postponed negotiations.

But on January 2, 1791, a band of Delawares and Wyandots launched an attack at Big Bottom, on the Muskingum, 30 miles above Marietta, which re-awakened the fears of officials at Marietta and of pioneers who had settled in the Ohio and Muskingum Valley danger zones. Taking the thirty-six settlers at Big Bottom by surprise the savages overwhelmed the whites in their partly built blockhouse, and mercilessly shot and tomahawked fourteen of them, including a woman and her two children. Two brothers, Asa and Eleaser Bullard miraculously escaped. Those whom the Indians spared were made captives. The structure was burned.

Alluding to the leading Indian tribes of Ohio as they existed about the time of the Revolutionary war, Shetrone places the Shawnees first and the Delawares second, the principal chiefs of the latter being Captain White Eyes, a faithful friend of the American colonists; Killbuck, Captain Wingenund, Captain Pipe and Buckongahelas. The Delawares had inhabited southeastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, in regions on and near Delaware River and Bay. The name they gave themselves was Lenape, meaning "real men." Yielding to the pressure exerted by the whites in the East they migrated westward, crossing the Ohio River in the middle of the 18th century.

STILL MOVING ON

"And within a few years," says Shetrone, "most of them were located upon the Muskingum and other eastern Ohio streams, and became one of the strongest opponents of the advance of English settlers into Ohio." From eastern and southeastern Ohio they went on to the Sandusky River. Still the forces controlling their

destiny seemed to pronounce those stern words, "Move On." Just before the Revolutionary war most of them migrated westward. From Indiana they wandered on through the south to Indian territory and Oklahoma.

We have seen how the McDonald expedition relieved the Muskingum valley of the Wakatomika Shawnees. Judge M. M. Granger, in his luminous paper, "Muskingum County, Its Courts and Bar," read when the present court house was dedicated in 1877, had the following to say regarding the occupation of our valley by the Indians:

"No settlements were made by the whites within our present county limits until after General Wayne by his vigorous campaign in the Auglaize and Maumee country had so thoroughly defeated the red men that they gladly made peace. Long before Tecumseh inspired the tribes along the Wabash to resume hostilities in a vain effort to stay the progress of our race upon their hunting grounds the valley of the Muskingum had ceased to belong to the frontiers. I can therefore recount to you no tale of savage barbarity or heroic adventure. The internal or home history of our country covers seventy-three years of peace."

It is rather to be wondered at that the tribes who knew this valley so well did not struggle more fiercely to keep the whites out of it and away from its chief stream, which some of them called Moos-King-dom because its blue surface reminded them of the eye of the elk. Here they found the game they loved to hunt, game whose skins kept them warm in winter and whose flesh gave them strength for the chase and the battle. Here was a soil responsive to their cultivation, primitive and indolent though it was. Here was a climate which made life comparatively easy for creatures of wants so simple. Rather tamely these tribes permitted this peerless valley to become a safe home for the whites.

Anne Virginia Culbertson, one of Muskingum's poets, has thus referred to the Indians of the valley and the name they gave its river, in her beautiful poem, "The Blue Muskingum":

"Deer-eye," so thy sweet name means,
As above thy face one leans
He can fancy long ago
How some red man named thee so,
While he paused above thy brink,
Noting as he stopped to drink,
That thy depths were soft and clear
As the orb of startled deer,
Therefrom christening thee first
Ere he stooped to quench his thirst;

Gone the huntsman, gone the deer,
Though the name yet lingers here,
Full of music, still we ring them,
Three sweet syllables, Mus-kin-gum.

CHAPTER V

HEROIC STUFF IN PIONEER MAKE-UP

EARLIEST SETTLERS BRAVED WILD INDIANS AND WILD BEASTS—DANGER FROM SAVAGE RAIDS EVER IN THEIR MINDS—MAJOR CASS' FAMILY SETTLED NEAR DRESDEN IN 1799 AND CAPTAIN CHANDLER'S AT SALT WORKS ABOUT THE SAME TIME.

LEGEND OF DUNCAN

The white men who were planning to take possession of the Muskingum Valley felt that dangers lay ahead. The Indian to most of these was a bloodthirsty savage who at any time might swoop down upon the white man's cabin or settlement armed with tomahawk, rifle and dreaded scalping knife. Yet even with the Big Bottom massacre still in mind the whites pushed into our wilderness, cleared away trees, installed wife and children in the new cabins, walked behind the plow and braved all perils. The "undaunted mettle" of these pioneers shines with undiminished luster through the long years which have followed. The records of their heroism are all too few, but we reproduce here some of those bearing a representative character.

Beginning with Edward Tanner, a pioneer who had settled on the south bank of the Licking River, seven miles from the site of Zanesville, a year before the massacre at Big Bottom, we have a marked example of courage. His history is exceedingly interesting. Captured by the Indians at the age of sixteen, while living on the South branch of the Potomac, Tanner was carried off to Upper Sandusky and remained a prisoner for three years. On being released he returned to Virginia, took to himself a wife and the two came to the home in the wilderness on the Licking while the red man was on every side.

CASS CAME IN '99

Major Jonathan Cass, a gallant Revolutionary soldier, reached the neighborhood of Dresden in 1799, located 4,000 acres of military lands and lived there for thirty years. In 1801 his family came from the New Hampshire home, with the exception of the oldest child, Lewis, who was completing his education at Exeter in the state named. This young man later joined the family, became prosecuting attorney of Muskingum County and entered upon an illustrious career as soldier, statesman and diplomat, as will be found on later pages.

Two hunters, Nehemiah and Jonathan Sprague, are said to have canoed from Marietta up the Muskingum River into Wills Creek for some distance, when

hostile Indians were believed to be all along the way. This journey of about one hundred miles was one of the most daring undertakings of the period and gives a fair measure of pioneer daring.

AVENGERS SLAY INDIANS

Near the close of the century there were Indians a few miles north of Zanesville, west of the Muskingum River. In April, 1800, two of a group of these redskins, who had stolen the settlers' horses and murdered a young woman of the neighborhood, were tracked by Elias Hughes, John Ratliff and John Bland "thirty miles into Knox County" and killed by the whites. This was an exceptional case. The Indian offenses here usually consisted of petty thefts and misbehaviors due to drunkenness.

Captain John Chandler, of Vermont, attracted by the saltworks located in 1795 by Marietta men on the spot now known as Chandlersville, this county, settled at that point in the spring of 1799, bringing a family of nine. He, his sons and the saltworks men put up a cabin in three days. Within two years the captain had cleared his land, planted crops and purchased the saltworks.

DUNCAN AT THE FALLS

A man named Duncan, who came from Virginia to Duncan Falls in about 1790, is said to have been in safe contact with the Indians of "Old Town" until he proceeded to inflict punishment for their theft of game from his traps. When he shot some of the marauders, the Indians determined to wreak vengeance upon the trapper. One moonlight night they got him within range and fired. Next day his body was found "in the gravelly riffles which since have been named 'Dead Man's Riffles' and the falls were named Duncan's Falls because Duncan had found in them his death." It is only fair to add that some authorities have cast doubt on this story, calling it a legend.

WAS THIS ANOTHER DUNCAN?

In "The St. Clair Papers," the spot we call Duncan Falls and which the Indians are said to have called "Old Town" is alluded to as "the falls of the Muskingum." In a letter to the Secretary of War, dated July 13, 1788, Governor St. Clair, describing the attack made on the whites at the falls of the Muskingum on July 12, 1788, says that "one soldier was killed, two badly wounded and several missing." And the governor adds: "A negro servant of Mr. Duncan's was also killed and scalped."

It is plain, then, that there was a Duncan at the falls of the Muskingum in 1788, but he does not appear to have been a trapper. William Henry Smith, editor of the St. Clair papers, says this Duncan had provided the "goods" that were to go to the Indians in the process of making the proposed treaty (1788) at the falls.

TWO CABINS AND A FERRY

William McCulloch and Henry Crooks came to the mouth of the Licking in 1797, built cabins on opposite banks of the Muskingum and began to operate a ferry there. A short time later Henry Crooks' brother, Andrew, joined him and erected a cabin at the mouth of Chap's run. At the close of the century Joseph F. Munro occupied a cabin nearby and traded with the Indians.

Across the mouth of the Licking were Elias Hughes and J. C. Ratliff, Indian fighters, and David Harris, school teacher. John McIntire had arrived from Wheeling. Daniel Convers was carrying the mail through the wilderness between Zanesville and Marietta. David Whitaker was operating the upper ferry. "General" John Greene also had come.

Similar cases in which Muskingum's pioneers disregarded the dangers of the time will be set forth in chapters devoted to township history.

WAR BROUGHT NEW FEARS

For the most part the relations between these earliest settlers and the Indians of the neighborhood appear to have been friendly. The victory of Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers, and the treaty of Greenville, which followed, had convinced Ohio redskins that it would pay better to trade with the whites than to war upon them. Undoubtedly these two events had that effect upon the Indians of the Muskingum Valley. The knowledge of this reassured our first settlers, but they could not dismiss their distrust of Indian character. The War of 1812 increased this feeling, owing to the knowledge that the English on the Great Lakes were inciting the warriors to harry American settlements. When peace came there was much relief.

Inquiries as to the Indian trails of the county are often made. According to a map of Ohio Indian trails printed by the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, Muskingum County had three main Indian routes of travel.

One of these extended from a point on the Ohio near the site of Steubenville to our own Duncan Falls, and thence northwestwardly through the county; the second began at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River and paralleled that stream, crossed the Summit County portage, descended the Tuscarawas and Muskingum Valley to the Ohio at or near Marietta; the third connected with the Cuyahoga-Muskingum trail at or near the site of Coshocton, crossed the northwestern and western edge of Muskingum County and extended to the Shawnee settlements in the Scioto country.

EPOCH-MAKING EVENT

Every true settler who came hither in earliest pioneer days did a man's part by the example of his energy, determination and success to hasten the departure of the Indian and the arrival of new pioneers from the East and South. When a group of sturdy ax-wielders and huntsmen came through the wilderness, with the

backing of the general government and left to mark their course the beginnings of a great highway both departure and arrival were expedited beyond measure. To say this is equivalent to announcing the blazing of Zane's Trace.

"One thought was theirs, to see this land
Crowned with the blessings of the free—
To plant with an unshackled hand
The graceful tree of liberty;
The might of kings could never stay
The onward march of hero sires
Nor quench for one brief summer day
The glow of freedom's beacon fires."

CHAPTER VI

HISTORIC ZANE'S TRACE

EBENEZER ZANE FATHERED THE PROJECT AND WAS AUTHORIZED TO CARRY IT OUT—ROUGH PATH THROUGH THE WILDERNESS THE BASIS OF NATIONAL ROAD—MADE ZANESVILLE MOST IMPORTANT POINT BETWEEN WHEELING AND MAYSVILLE—HER THREE FALLS A POWERFUL MAGNET—BETTY ZANE'S HEROIC EXPLOIT.

Muskingum County readers always will find in the story of Zane's Trace elements of peculiar interest, due in part to the fact that this beginning of a great national highway helped to populate the county and also to the fact that the county seat bears the family name of the trace's projector and from the very first became the beneficiary of one of his band of men who had blazed that primitive path through the wilderness.

Ebenezer Zane, who has been given credit for conceiving the enterprise and whose ability contributed materially to its success, was worthy to have his family name adopted by the settlement which sprung up where his trace crossed the Muskingum, and John McIntire, his son-in-law, was made of the very stuff calculated to energize the little group of pioneers gathered here at the beginning of the 19th century, and to take the lead in building a town during the 15 remaining years of his life.

BUILT FOR BIG TASKS

Born on the south bank of the Potomac River, near what is now Moorfield, W. Va., October 7, 1747, with adventurous Danish blood in his veins, Ebenezer Zane was of the true pioneer type, as were his brothers, Jonathan, Andrew and Silas. They had hunted game and fought Indians. They knew how to handle the rifle and the axe. Back of all their skill and prowess was a courage craving acquaintance with greater dangers if these did but offer wider opportunities. Their eyes were turned toward the setting sun.

How long the West beckoned them we do not know, but they began to make ready for a journey thither in 1767. In the next Spring they set out, taking their portable property along, including a few slaves. Some time was spent at Brownsville, Penn. Moving on to Wheeling Creek they established themselves at its mouth, on the Ohio River, and became the founders of Wheeling, in 1770.

EBENEZER ZANE LEADER

Although but 23 years old, Ebenezer Zane began a career which soon gave him leadership in the new settlement. During "Dunmore's War," in 1774, he was

disbursing agent at Wheeling and in practical command of its fort. Here, on August 31, 1777, his courage and capacity were put to the test, when 400 Indians under Simon Girty, the renegade, invested the fort and called for immediate surrender. Women and children were within the walls and only 12 men and boys, but the besieged were stout of heart and Colonel Zane, after replying that everyone of these would die rather than surrender, began to prepare his defense. The siege lasted 23 hours, when reinforcements came and the Indians retired.

Here again, at Fort Henry, on September 11, 12 and 13, 1782, the last battle of the American Revolution was fought and Colonel Zane was once more the commander. A British captain, 40 regular soldiers and 260 Indians were reported to be in the attacking party. Their four attempts to storm the fort were all repulsed. It was here that Colonel Zane's heroic sister, Elizabeth Zane, braved Indian missiles as she dashed out after powder housed 60 yards away and ran back with it to the fort.

The deed has been glorified in story and song. The following tribute is worthy of its subject:

ELIZABETH ZANE

This dauntless pioneer maiden's name,
Is inscribed in gold on the scroll of fame.
She was the lassie who knew no fear,
When the tomahawk gleamed on the far frontier.
If deeds of daring should win renown,
Let us honor this damsel of Wheeling town,
Who braved the savages with deep disdain,
Bright-eyed, buxom Elizabeth Zane.

'Tis more than a hundred years ago
They were close beset by a dusky foe;
They had spent of powder their scanty store,
And who should the gauntlet run for more?
She sprang to the portal and shouted "I,
'Tis better a girl than a man should die!
My loss would be but the garrison's gain,
Unbar the gate," said Elizabeth Zane.

The powder was sixty yards away,
Around her the foemen in ambush lay;
As she darted from shelter, they gazed with awe,
Then wildly shouted "A squaw! a squaw!"
She neither swerved to the left or right.
Swift as an antelope's was her flight,
"Quick! open the door!" she cried amain,
For a hope forlorn! " 'Tis Elizabeth Zane."

No time had she to waver or wait
Back must she go ere it be too late;
She snatched from the table its cloth in haste
And knotted it deftly around her waist,
Then filled it with powder—never, I ween,
Had powder so lovely a magazine;
Then scorning the bullets' deadly rain,
Like a startled fawn fled Elizabeth Zane.

She gained the fort with her precious freight;
Strong hands unfastened the oaken gate;
Brave men's eyes were suffused with tears
That had been strangers for many years.
From flint-lock rifles again there sped
'Gainst the skulking redskins, a storm of lead,
And the war-whoop sounded that day in vain,
Thanks to the deed of Elizabeth Zane.

—John S. Adams in *St. Nicholas.*

In due time Elizabeth Zane was married. She lived on the Ohio River two miles above Wheeling. Her death occurred at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1847.

PROPOSES TRACE

Early in the year 1796 Ebenezer Zane addressed a memorial to congress setting forth plans he had made to connect the Ohio at Wheeling with the Ohio at Limestone, Ky. The committee to which it was referred reported in part as follows:

"The petitioner sets forth that he hath at considerable expense, explored and in part opened a road, northwest of the Ohio River, between Wheeling and Limestone (Ky.), which, when completed, will contribute to the accommodation of the public as well as individuals, but that, several rivers intervening, the road proposed cannot be used with safety until ferries shall be established thereon.

"That the petitioner will engage to have such ferries erected provided he can obtain a right to the land which is now the property of the United States. And therefore prays that he may be authorized to locate and survey—at his own expense—military bounty warrants upon as much land at Muskingum, Hockhocking and Scioto Rivers as may be sufficient to support the necessary establishments. And that the same be granted to him by the United States." The committee further reported that the proposed road would be "of general utility," that the petitioner "merited encouragement" and that his petition ought to be granted. An act carrying out this report was passed May 11, 1796. It granted to Ebenezer Zane not to exceed one mile square of land at the crossing of each of the three rivers named.

JOHN M'INTIRE THERE

Colonel Zane appears to have depended largely upon his brother Jonathan to decide upon the location of the line and that expert woodsman, guide and trail-

finder was peculiarly qualified for the task. Among others of the party were John McIntire, John Green, William McCulloch, and Ebenezer Ryan. The route followed Wheeling Creek for about seven miles, and then mounted to the ridge between that stream and McMahon's Creek. Prefacing his detailed story of the route, Clement L. Martzolff observes that "the National Road from Wheeling to Zanesville is located approximately upon Zane's Trace."

BUFFALO, INDIAN, PALEFACE

The first trail-maker was the buffalo, as he moved westward in search of new salt-licks and feeding-grounds. Avoiding swamps and other low, wet lands he climbed to the ridges and made his paths over hard, dry ground. The Indian found these and learned that for human use they were as well chosen as for the huge brutes that had tramped them down. When the pioneer turned his face westward he profited by them again and again. The Zane's Trace party chose the ridges too.

JONATHAN A HANDY MAN

Jonathan Zane's knowledge of the country between Wheeling and the Muskingum Valley and of the valley itself appears to have been considerable. In 1774 he had guided McDonald's little army of 400 on their march from the mouth of Captina Creek below Wheeling, on the Ohio, across country to the Indian villages on the Muskingum at what is now Dresden. We find also that in 1785 he was at "Salt Lick" on the Muskingum, 10 miles south of the mouth of the Licking, making salt. Doubtless he knew the Indian paths heading toward the Muskingum. That he favored the Muskingum country is proven by the advice which he gave to General Parsons, of the Marietta colony, when the general saw him at the Salt Lick (Duncan Falls) in 1785. He advised the establishment of settlements on the Muskingum, north of the Licking. There is some question as to whether it was Colonel Zane or his brother Jonathan who gave this advice. Both may have done so.

THREE FALLS BETTER THAN ONE

It is said that the original plan was to follow the old "Mingo Trail" westward from the site of Cambridge, which would have brought the trail-makers to the Muskingum at the site of Duncan Falls. On reaching Salt Creek, however, a few miles east of the mouth of the Licking, they made straight for the latter "because of the superior water power there." Jonathan Zane, at least, must have known that in the bend of the Muskingum, within a few hundred feet, just above and just below the confluence of the two streams, there were three falls in the river.

What the party "passed up" at Duncan Falls in the form of water facilities is utilized now, by a great Eastern corporation, for one of the country's most extensive electric power plants. The trace-makers could not know that in forty-six years a great dam and mile-long canal would exist there and they could not have

dreamed that within a century and a quarter expert power producers would find at this spot unsurpassed conditions for generating electrical energy at a minimum cost.

AT THE LICKING'S MOUTH

Having chosen to cross the Muskingum where nature had provided three falls instead of one, Ebenezer Zane ran his course north of the National Road, after leaving Salt Creek. The Shaffer meeting house, near Zanesville, on the Adamsville Road, marks the line of the trace in that section. A writer in an old Zanesville newspaper wrote as follows concerning the rest of the route through the county:

"So they (the Zane party), started from the Shaffer Meeting House in a Southwest course until they came out by the Evans and Erwin place on the National Road, then to Mill Run, up Mill Run Hill south, then nearly due west, then down the steep hill where the machine house now stands, known as Cochran (Blandy) Hill. Then they crossed over to Sullivan (Silliman) Street, between Dr. Brown's late residence and the German Catholic Church; down Main Street to the foot, crossed the Muskingum South of Licking (just above the Y-Bridge) then southeast of the stone quarry through the Springer Farm and then south along the Maysville Pike."

TRAIL CROSSED TO LICKING ISLAND

"The Old Indian Trail crossed the Muskingum River at the foot of Market Street, at the head of the upper falls, near where the old dam was built; then into West Zanesville, over Licking Island to South Zanesville; up Chap's Run; through the fair ground to the Maysville Pike. This Indian trail went from Wheeling through Zanesville to Chillicothe and the Ohio River. It was a well-beaten path, several inches deep. I have seen it many times as it went through my father's farm in Washington township." This has sometimes been called the Moxahala Trail.

In 1805 a road was cut from Springfield (Putnam) to intercept Zane's Trace in Perry County. It passed through Newton Township (Muskingum County) from northeast to southwest.

THE TRACE A TOWN MAKER

In timeliness and breadth of conception, in choice of route and in benefits conferred upon the Ohio country and the nation Zane's Trace will always have a conspicuous place in American history. It would not be easy to exaggerate the impetus it gave to the settlement of Muskingum County and Zanesville.

Located at a point on the trace where three streams of travelers met—streams from the East, via the trace, from the Southwest via the trace, from Marietta via the river—Zanesville became an important stopping point. Many a pioneer remained here who had planned to go beyond toward Maysville or toward Western Ohio; many another returned and settled here after having found no spot on his Westward march that offered Zanesville's equal in opportunity.

CHAPTER VII

ZANE'S TRACE A MAKER OF HISTORY

ITS PROJECTOR'S BROTHER JONATHAN LED THE WORK ON IT AND JOHN McINTIRE WAS IN THE PARTY—STREAMS NOT EASY TO CROSS—GAME VERY PLENTIFUL—TRIBUTE TO COLONEL EBENEZER ZANE.

When actual work began on Zane's Trace thorough steps were taken to make it safe. At night a blazing fire held off the prowling beasts. A guard was always on the watch for an attack by Indians, but on that side the undertaking was well timed for safety. General Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers carried weight against savage plans for aggression.

BLAZING THE WAY

Pack horses bore tent and provisions and the latter were added to from day to day by game brought down by the hunter's rifle. The work was mainly one of blazing trees with the ax, cutting out undergrowth and removing fallen timbers. Begun in the summer of 1796, it is not clear just when the party reached the Muskingum. There is a record to the effect that in the next year what is now the Eastern part of the county, was reached. Another record bears evidence that in 1797 the work was completed to the Ohio River at Limestone, Ky.—"well into the summer of 1797," says Martzolff.

After the party began work on the trace between Zanesville and Chillicothe McIntire was the victim of an accident which made his right hand lame for life; by an untimely discharge of his gun, the contents of the barrel penetrated the palm of his hand.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE

The huntsmen of the party could have wide choice as to game. A writer who visited the Ohio, Muskingum and Scioto valleys about the year 1790, grew eloquent when describing the opportunities they presented to the man with a rifle. Thus he wrote:

"There is no country more abounding in game than this. The stag, fallow deer, buffalo and bears fill the woods and are nourished on these great and beautiful plains which are encountered in all parts of these countries, an unanswerable proof of the fertility of the soil; wild turkeys, geese, ducks, swans, teal, pheasants, partridges and so forth, are here found in greater abundance than our domestic fowls in all the older settlements of America. The rivers are well stocked with

fish of different kinds and several of these fish are of exquisite quality. In general, they are large, the catfish (poissonchat) has excellent flavor and weighs from 20 to 80 pounds."

THROUGH ENGLISH EYES

An Englishman writing at about the same period and of the same territory, had this to say:

"The country is excellent, climate, temperature; grapes grow without cultivation; silk worms and mulberry trees abound everywhere; hemp, hops and rice grow wild in the valleys and lowlands; lead and iron abound in the hills, salt springs are innumerable."

Swamps, creeks and rivers offered many a check to rapid progress in the making of the trace. A contributor to the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's publications has shown what these were at the close of the 18th century. Thus he wrote:

"The streams of Ohio presented an almost even stage of water throughout the year. The timber was not cut, swamps were not drained, there were no dams, no canals, no utilization of water power. The streams were half choked (save in the deepest part of the channel) by logs, trees and drift. Innumerable small pools and swamps in the woods also held water. These discharged into sluggish creeks and rivers and they in turn into the great waterways. It was possible to go in large canoes to the lake or to come thence to the Ohio."

The fame and promise of Zane's Trace were known abroad as early as 1808 when a description of it was printed in a London book entitled "Ashe's Travels in America," the author of which was the Thomas Ashe introduced to the reader in a foregoing chapter. Ashe saw and wrote about the trace in 1806, while at Wheeling. He called it a great road and thus spoke of it:

"There is a very beautiful island directly opposite Wheeling to which there is a ferry and another ferry to the Ohio shore, where commences a road leading to Chillicothe and the interior of the state of which that town is the capital. The road for the most part is mountainous and swampy, notwithstanding which a mail coach is established on it from Philadelphia to Lexington, Ky., through Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Chillicothe, a distance of upward of 700 miles, to be performed by contract in 15 days. Small inns are to be found every 10 or 12 miles of the route.

"They are generally log huts of one apartment and the entertainment consists of bacon, whiskey and Indian bread. Let those who despise this bill of fare remember that seven years since this road was called the wilderness, and travelers had to encamp, find their own provisions and with great difficulty secure their horses from panthers and wolves."

The abundance and variety of the game of this section made the same impression upon this English traveler that it made upon all travelers in the Ohio country early in the 19th century. He was especially interested in the wild turkeys, a flock of which, numbering eighty-four, he saw at Marietta. He wrote as follows of the event:

FOOLISH BIRDS

"They were on the ground searching for food. They were not considerably alarmed until I had approached them within sixty yards. They then moved on a kind of a long hop and run * * * On a nearer approach they took short flights, rose above the trees and alighted upon them at intermediate spaces of about 30 rods * * * I had heard that whenever wild turkeys settled to roost (it was evening) there they remained in spite of all opposition. * * * My aim in firing on them was to ascertain the fact. On the first shot they all rose with great clamor about 30 yards above the summits of the trees and as instantaneously descended again * * * This dull propensity in these animals must ultimately operate to their destruction."

PUTNAM ORDERS SURVEY

General Rufus Putnam, head of the Ohio Company, at Marietta, ordered a survey of Ebenezer Zane's Muskingum mile-square tract and this was made in October, 1797, but President John Adams did not convey the land until February 14, 1800. The new owner did not hold the title long. On December 19, 1800, he deeded the tract to Jonathan Zane and John McIntire "for the consideration of $100." Thus did these two receive payment for their work on the trace. In due time Ebenezer Zane held title to his mile-square tracts at the Hockhocking and the Scioto, according to official promise, but he gave to relatives power of attorney to dispose of the first and deeded the second to Humphrey Fullerton.

The plat of Zanesville was filed for record at Marietta on April 28, 1802.

ZANE'S WORK DONE

Here we take leave of Colonel Ebenezer Zane as a public figure. His name holds high place among American pioneers. Put to the test many times by difficulty and danger, he always met them with strength and courage. Briefly and with a simplicity worthy of its subject the inscription on the stone slab at the Zane family burying grounds, Martins Ferry, Ohio, leaves to posterity this record:

"In memory of Ebenezer Zane, who died 19th November, 1812, in the 66th year of his age. He was the first permanent inhabitant of this part of the western world, having begun to reside here in 1769. He died as he lived, an honest man."

JONATHAN TARRIES AWHILE

Jonathan Zane remains in our history for a longer time than does his brother. He and McIntire laid out Zanesville, but later he returned to Wheeling. We shall find that John McIntire, who remained here during the rest of his days, was Zanesville's greatest and best early friend. He had honesty, energy, ability,

public spirit and sound judgment. It is of him, his wife Sarah, and the part they took in laying foundations for the town of Zanesville that our next chapter will speak in considerable detail. The romance of their marriage will receive due attention.

CHAPTER VIII

JOHN McINTIRE AND SARAH ZANE

DEFIED PARENTAL VETO AND BECAME MAN AND WIFE—GROOM 35, BRIDE IN HER TEENS—COLONEL ZANE TOOK TO THE WOODS WHEN KNOT WAS TIED—WIFE USED SLIPPER ON DAUGHTER'S BACK—BUT IN DUE TIME McINTIRE GOT ZANE LAND—HE AND WIFE CAME TO ZANESVILLE TO BUILD IT UP—MESS DODGED MASTER.

John McIntire was born of Scotch parentage at Alexandria, Va., in 1759. A shoemaker by trade he wandered westward to Wheeling. In that small settlement he soon came in contact with its principal family, Colonel Zane's, whereupon a romance developed which has been told and retold ever since in various connections and with details calculated to reveal the traits of all the characters involved. The gist of the story is that John McIntire, aged about 35, and Sarah Zane, then in her teens, fell in love with each other and, scorning to consider differences in age and station or vigorous opposition on the part of Ebenezer and Mrs. Zane, proceeded to become man and wife.

FELT MOTHER ZANE'S SLIPPER

Consider Ebenezer's state of mind when the wedding day came. Here was a man but twelve years younger than himself proposing to take away his daughter Sarah while she was yet in her teens. Admitting that McIntire was handsome, well set up and full of winning ways there were too many differences on the other side of the scale. Thus debating, Ebenezer went a-hunting on his daughter's wedding day. To the call of the woods was added the urge of a longing to forget. Mrs. Zane played her part at home. Instead of taking out her anger on the wild game of the woods she took it out on Sarah's back with a slipper.

BRIDE BUSY WITH THE AX

There is an account of a meeting between the Colonel and the young wife which is so one-sided as to tell us only what the former is supposed to have said. As he passed the McIntire cabin he found its mistress chopping wood. This activity may have been a reflection upon her husband and it may not. Colonel Zane appears to have taken the reflection for granted. His precise rebuke has not been handed down, but we may safely assume that it was some form of "I told you so." We shall find in studying her life that Sarah was amply able to do the most

sensible thing. If silence was adjudged golden when the slipper descended and the father taunted, silence she doubtless chose.

BEST OF THREE CROSSINGS

How long Colonel Zane looked with disfavor upon John McIntire we do not know, but the Zane Trace records of 1796 prove that the course of true love had merely been dammed up. It was running smooth when Zane put John into his party of trace makers and deeded to him and Brother Jonathan the Muskingum Crossing lands. It is said that he did the latter because these lands were more hilly than those at the Hockhocking and the Scioto. The colonel doesn't seem to have been a mercenary man and the reader has liberty to doubt the story. If the roughness of the tract did not discourage McIntire we may see in the fact very early evidence of his sagacity. Zanesville has turned out to be as large as Lancaster and Chillicothe together.

FERRY THE FIRST THING

With the property came the obligation to establish a ferry. McIntire and Jonathan Zane did not wait for the filing of deeds. These papers were not at once deposited for record. Full execution was taken for granted; the land was leased to William McCulloch and Henry Crooks, with the proviso that they move to the crossing with their families and establish a ferry. This they did toward the end of 1797, lashing canoes together and calling the outfit a ferry boat. McCulloch was a nephew of Colonel Zane's wife; Mrs. McCulloch was the Colonel's niece, daughter of the famous Isaac Zane, who had been captured by the Wyandots and had lived with them for 17 years. Mrs. McCulloch's mother was the daughter of a Wyandot chief. On May 7, 1798, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch, Noah Zane McCulloch, who was called the "first white child" of the new settlement.

M'INTIRES A STRONG TEAM

John McIntire did not settle down in Zanesville until two years after he had helped to open Zane's Trace. In the fall of 1799 he brought here his household goods, on a flat boat, via the Ohio and Muskingum rivers. His wife followed soon after and brought along that sideboard and chest of drawers which with other McIntire relics were deposited years ago in the McIntire Children's Home at Zanesville. The flat boat succeeded the canoes at the ferry.

Before McIntire's cabin was opened to the public travelers who reached the town after nightfall were compelled to sleep on the floor of the Crooks or the McCulloch cabin, as the case might be. There was no other shelter for them.

It was the settlement's good fortune to have at the very beginning of its history vital human forces working constantly in its behalf. John and Sarah McIntire came to Zanesville to make it not merely their own home, but the home of as many Westward moving pioneers as could be induced to share their own faith.

COMFORT FOR THE TRAVELER

And they came with power as well as will to do. McIntire was half owner of the 640 acres of land at the mouth of the Licking. He was prepared to begin a constructive policy and he began that at once by building, largely with his own hands, that historic log cabin standing in a beautiful grove of maples on the river bank at the foot of Market Street, where the Muskingum plunged over the "upper falls." He made it large and comfortable, with an open way between two wings, and it became not merely the McIntire home, but the McIntire Tavern, "known from tidewater to the lakes," says Martzolff in telling what this first Zanesville tavern did for the place.

"BLACK MESS ARRIVES"

All accounts agree that John McIntire and his wife, "Aunt Sarah," as she came in time to be called, were full of the milk of human kindness, a kindness which was extended to their servants without undue drawing of the color line. Two stories regarding "Black Mess," illustrate the point.

Mess Johnson, a Maryland slave, ran away from his master, reached Wheeling, met John McIntire there and helped to move the latter's household goods to Zanesville. Here he remained, a valued servant. He was good natured, well liked, "ever ready for a frolic;" and he had brought with him the settlement's first violin, which he was often called upon to play.

BOUGHT OFF MESS' MASTER

Mess' Maryland master tracked him to Zanesville, but never got to see him. With a very keen eye in his head Mess saw the new arrival first and sought the depths of the forest. When the old boss presented himself to the new one the latter reminded his visitor that the woods were very dense and the trees very large. Doubtless he suggested that a bit of cash in hand was better than a young and nimble negro in the bush. At any rate, he offered Mess' owner $150 on the spot to yield his rights and the old master took the cash and returned to Maryland. McIntire probably knew what section of the forest Mess was hiding in. At any rate, we find that the latter was soon busy at his daily tasks.

"JES LAK WHITE FOKS"

But not too busy to fall in love. Dusky Ann Thompson, another servant of the household, became so attractive that Mess proposed marriage and was accepted. Here was John and Sarah's opportunity to make these two—and others—happy. They contrived a "home wedding." A writer on old Zanesville subjects, has described it thus:

"Mess desired the wedding to be 'jes lak white foks,' and it was celebrated at McIntire's house, with Samuel Thompson, J. P., as high priest. When the legal

formalities had been complied with the squire demanded his fee and Mess insisted 'dat de cer-mony be done jes lak white folks,' and added that it was usual for the squire to kiss the bride." Mess retained his dollar.

$50 A YEAR FOR LIFE

After the ceremony came a feast such as only Mrs. McIntire could spread. Then Mess brought forth his "fiddle" and the guests danced until long after midnight. That instrument proved to be an indispensable entertainer to the earliest settlers. It was no Stradivarius, and Mess was no master, but the music they produced sounded very sweet to those pioneers in their hours of frolic. McIntire continued to befriend Mess Johnson during life and at his death it was found that his will provided the servant with an annuity of $50. Mess lived until 1840.

ONE OF SARAH'S TRAITS

Sarah McIntire had all the courage, resolution and sense of justice that characterized her father. Kind of heart to a fault, she had no patience with the shirk or slacker. A story which illustrates this trait is worth repeating.

Standing in the door of the McIntire cabin one day she saw an Indian and his squaw using the ford at the head of the upper falls in order to reach the eastern shore of the river. The male, a tall, strong fellow, carried a bow and some arrows. The woman, a small creature, bent forward under the weight of a papoose and cooking utensils, was struggling to keep her feet as she waded through the swift current.

Mrs. McIntire's anger rose as the Indian walked up to her and asked for something to eat. Grasping a nearby stick, she laid it vigorously upon his back.

"Lazy dog," she cried. "Begone, begone!"

When he had obeyed the command with a muttered "Ugh," his punisher turned and gave squaw and child all they could eat.

LEWIS CASS' TRIBUTE

Lewis Cass never forgot John and Sarah McIntire and their hospitable tavern. When he was minister to France and met the king, Louis Phillipe, who, while an exile in America, in 1802, had been a guest of the McIntires, he recalled the high qualities of the couple. Afterward Cass paid his own tribute to them:

"At Zanesville the party (Louis Phillipe's) found the comfortable cabin of Mr. McIntire, whose name has been preserved in the king's memory and whose home was a favorite place of rest and refreshment for all travelers. * * * And if these pages should chance to meet the eyes of any of those who, like the writer, have passed many a pleasant hour under the roof of this uneducated but truly worthy and respectable man, he trusts they will unite in this tribute to his memory."

We now proceed to indicate what foundations for a town had been laid in the

settlements at the mouth of the Licking up to the close of the year 1800. In this effort some overlapping of dates may be expected; events belonging to the year 1801 may by error be treated of as occurring in 1800. Records of such far-away times are necessarily imperfect as to details. But imperfections of this kind need not prevent a backward glance at the spirit of those rich and memorable months which were so full of movement and human interest. If we succeed in conveying to the reader the salient features of the drama then so vividly enacted in the valley of the Muskingum the effort will have been worth while.

CHAPTER IX

ZANESVILLE AS IT WAS IN 1800

EIGHT CABINS IN THE LITTLE SETTLEMENT—DAVID HARRIS STARTS THE FIRST SCHOOL—HILLS AND HOLLOWS MARK THE TOWN-SITE—ISLAND IN THE MOUTH OF LICKING—"MUD HOLLOW" 15 FEET DEEP AT MAIN STREET—SWAMPS STOOD A BLOCK OR TWO FARTHER EAST.

Zanesville, or Zanetown, as the United States postoffice authorities first called the settlement, entered the 19th century with a total of eight cabins, John McIntire's and William McCulloch's across the Muskingum from the mouth of the Licking; Henry and Andrew Crooks', at the mouth of Chap's Run; Joseph F. Munro's, near what is now the northeast corner of West Main and Pine streets, (a trading cabin); Elias Hughes', David Harris' and J. C. Ratliff's, at the north side of the mouth of the Licking. At this point on the Muskingum, Zanesville's earliest activities began.

Some day, perhaps, a Zanesville artist, rising to the occasion, will throw upon an ample canvas his visualization of the ferry, the island and the two rivers, the falls, the eight cabins, Putnam Hill and the curving shore lines which greeted the traveler a century and a quarter ago as he descended the hillside, rode over the stretch of Zane's Trace now known as Main Street, embarked upon William McCulloch's ferry boat and crossed to the Muskingum's western shore.

HOW MUSKINGUMLAND LOOKED

One who wrote about David Zeisberger, of the Moravian mission on the Tuscarawas River (then called the Muskingum) toward the close of the eighteenth century, gave the following word picture of the valley. It enables us to see the country as it was both before and after the white man began to cultivate it:

"He (Zeisberger) was now in the valley which was to be the scene of his great work and severest trials. Blooming like the rose, with its farms, its rich meadows and gorgeous orchards it was in his day, although a wilderness, no less a land of plenty and abounded in everything that makes the hunting grounds of the Indian attractive.

"It extended a distance of nearly eighty miles, enclosed on both sides by hills at the foot of which lay wide plains terminating abruptly in bluffs or sloping gently to the lower bottoms through which the river flowed. These plains that now form the fruitful fields of the 'second bottoms' as they are called, were then wooded with the oak and hickory, the ash, the chestnut and the maple, which

interlocked their branches, but stood comparatively free from the underbrush of other forests.

FRUITS OF THE SOIL

"The river bottoms were far wilder. Here grew walnut trees and gigantic sycamores, whose colossal trunks even now astonish the traveler, bushy cedars, luxuriant horse-chestnut and honey-locusts, cased in their armor of thorns. Between these clustered laurel bushes with their rich tribute of flowers or were coiled the thick mazes of the vine, from which more fragrant tendrils twined themselves into the nearest bough, while here and there a lofty spruce tree lifted its evergreen crown high above the groves.

"These forests were generous to their children. They gave them the elm bark to make canoes, the rind on the birch for medicine and every variety of game for food. The soil was even more liberal. It produced strawberries, blackberries, gooseberries, black currants, and cranberries, nourished the plum, the cherry, the mulberry the pawpaw, and the crabtree and yielded wild potatoes, parsnips and beans. Nor was the river chary of its gifts but teemed with fish of unusual size and excellent flavor."

(An attractive picture truly, but one cannot think of it without recalling the black shadow cast on the valley it tells about by the white murderers who mercilessly slew ninety-six friendly Indians at Gnaddenhutten, in 1782).

ISLAND AT LICKING'S MOUTH

Zane's Trace, running due westward from the foothills, met the river's brim where the east end of the Y-bridge now stands and from that point John McIntire's flatboat ferried patrons across to the mouth of Chap's run, passing along the south side of the island which divided the Licking into two mouths, planted as it was between what is now the meeting point of the three stems of the "Y" and the Licking dam. This was known as Licking Island.

Describing this spot more fully a writer on subjects connected with the beginnings of Zanesville brings us the following interesting enlightenment:

"Before the town was settled the island was covered with grass, underbrush and trees, some of the latter measuring as much as thirty inches in diameter; wild geese built their nests and hatched their young, and Indians coming up over the lower falls always stopped at the lower end of the island to examine their canoes and rest before passing the upper falls. The road from West Zanesville to Natchez passed over the island and persons in canoes to and from Natchez passsed around the lower end of the island.

"When the pier at the forks of the Y-bridge was built the stone was taken from the river and it was necessary to cut the lower end of the island away. The destruction of the vegetable roots in the soil and the diminution of its area effected its gradual disappearance, especially after the improvement of the river."

WHERE THE FALLS WERE

The Muskingum improvement has concealed the falls which naturally exist in the river. Three falls occurred within the present limits of the city and the aggregate drop of the water was from eight to ten feet. The upper falls began at the old dam formerly existing at the foot of Market Street; the middle falls extended from the Third Street bridge to near Main Street; the lower falls began at the mouth of Slago run and extended to nearly opposite Fifth Street, where a large island or sand bar was uncovered during low water. These are now covered by back water from the dam at Duncan Falls.

Where the upper lock of the canal now is there was a rock of a size so considerable that in earliest times and especially on moonlight nights it was a resort of the pioneers. Here they danced to the strains of "Black Mess'" and Thomas Dowden's violins. Wild grape vines festooned the sides of the rock. The view from this spot across the river to the mouth of the Licking was called "highly romantic."

TOWN-SITE WAS ROUGH

The McIntire grove of maples may have had its equal in that portion of the mile-square tract stretching riverward from the foothills, but we know that here there was an excess of undergrowth and that McIntire lost little time in having it removed where streets were to be. This being done he must have realized, for the first time, fully, the roughness of the surface of that spot on which he had chosen to plant a city. Local historians have handed down records of the contour of that ground, before any efforts were made to grade it, and we condense the descriptions here. In this process we shall use present street and alley names as if they existed when McIntire and Zane laid out the place.

Two ravines crossed Main Street and just east of the Seventh and Main street intersection there was a swamp. One of the ravines began at Market Street and followed Potter Alley (between Third and Fourth streets) to a point south of Main where it followed Diamond Alley (Harvey's Bridle Path) to South Street; thence it ran a southeasterly course to Fifth Street, near the canal, crossed the Griffith and Wedge lot and opened into "Mud Hollow." This ravine crossed Main Street at a depth of six feet.

DEEP WAS "MUD HOLLOW"

"Mud Hollow" was a deep ravine extending from North Street to South Street along Sewer Alley. From South Street it ran southeasterly across the site of the First Baptist Church to Marietta Street, and thence into Slago Run. At Main Street the hollow was fifteen feet deep. A four-horse team and covered wagon crossing Mud Hollow at Main could not be seen by a person standing at Main and Fourth streets. Main Street hill was long and steep. The ascent from the hollow to Fifth Street was extremely abrupt. Wagon wheels always were locked during

the descent of these two hills. In later years three slaughter houses and a tannery were located on Mud Hollow.

CORDUROY ON MAIN

The descent was marked on Fourth Street from Main to South. At the intersection of Fourth and South there was an abrupt bluff which extended to Sixth Street along the north side of South Street. The latter lay so low that to match grades with the streets running north and south it required a five foot fill. A steep bluff or hill began at Seventh and Marietta streets and extended diagonally across Sixth and South to Locust Alley (the alley between Main and South streets). In early days Sixth Street was called High Street because of its elevation. The swampy ground referred to as extending east of Seventh on Main and north of Main to the intersection of Market and Underwood streets required corduroy treatment on Main Street. A fill was made there and many years later when a sewer was constructed the wood was dug out of the street.

Most of the streets north of Market and west of Fifth were perhaps 10 feet lower than at present. The railroad embankment has furnished the level for the filled-in streets. A ridge ran from Main to Market Street along the west side of Third. There was quite a hill on Market just west of Fifth, another on Fifth just north of North and a third at the junction of Sixth and Market. Extending from near Main northward what was in due time called Cannon Hill ran with high, unbroken front across the east end of Market Street and along the east side of Underwood Street almost to Orchard. From Main and First streets a ridge extended to the north end of Seventh Street.

CHAPTER X

MAILS FROM THREE ROUTES MET HERE

DANIEL CONVERS THE CARRIER BETWEEN ZANESVILLE AND MARIETTA—LETTERS ASSORTED AT FERRYMAN McCULLOCH'S CABIN—SECOND FERRY OPERATED AT UPPER FALLS—GREENE'S TAVERN SCENE OF FIRST FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—PIONEER FAMILIES CAME FROM 20 MILES AWAY.

The settlement's next step forward had to do with the mails. On Nov. 1, 1798, Daniel Convers had entered into contract with the postmaster general to "carry the mail of the United States, or cause it to be carried from Marietta, in the Northwest Territory, to Zanetown, on the Muskingum River, and from Zanetown to Marietta, once a week, at the rate of $90 for every quarter of the year during the continuance of the contract." It is believed that the name Zanesville was substituted for "Zanetown" about January 1, 1801.

Convers bound himself in the sum of $1,000 to carry the mail under cover, if by stage, and to lock it up securely when stops must be made at night. When Convers reached Zanesville on each trip he took the mail to McCulloch's cabin, there being neither postoffice nor postmaster, and there he and the ferryman, who could scarcely read, assorted and distributed the letters. The mails from Wheeling, Maysville and Marietta met here. McCulloch was made postmaster January 1, 1801.

SECOND FERRY ESTABLISHED

By the year 1800 another ferry had been established. It left the east side of the river at what is now Market Street and reached the other shore at what is Lee Street. Daniel Whitaker operated the boat at first but conveyed it to "Black Mess." It is said that "Mess" conducted this "upper ferry" until the Y-bridge was built (1814). The river was fordable at the head of the upper falls, at low water, for wagons, horses and persons on foot.

It has been said that West Zanesville grew more rapidly at first than did Zanesville and that its earliest settlers were from the Kanawha region of Virginia. Elias, or Ellis, Hughes came first, with the reputation of having killed 100 Indians. This noted frontier scout, who had participated in the famous battle of Pt. Pleasant, put up a hut at the Licking's mouth and soon thereafter John Ratliff, another Indian fighter, became his neighbor.

We have seen no list of those who helped to make West Zanesville grow faster than Zanesville, but it is said that David Harris, whose house was on the river bank

at the end of Lee Street, opened school there in the summer of 1800. About twenty-five pupils were enrolled, nearly all of whom resided on the west side of the river, those from Zanesville and Natchez wading the stream during low water and crossing in canoes when it was too high to ford.

MONROE, FIRST TRADER

Natchez appears to have carried off the settlement's trading and manufacturing honors in the beginning of its career. In 1798 Joseph F. Munro built a cabin on or near the river bank south of the mouth of Chap's Run, and exchanged whiskey, powder and lead for furs and pelts, which he shipped in large lots to Marietta and Pittsburgh by water and by pack horse to Sandusky. Henry and Andrew Crooks were his neighbors. By the year 1800 one Molesbury was making hats in Natchez.

The greater portion of that section of the Zane grant which lay in the bend of the river opposite the mouth of the Licking was laid out in the fall of 1800 and although the removal of trees and underbrush preparatory to the delineation of streets did not occur until the next spring the platting may be described here.

The town as thus platted was bounded on the east by the west line of Seventh Street; on the south, by the north line of South Street; the west line lay a few feet east of the river; the north line was the south side of North Street. The east boundary was within 49½ feet of the east line of the Zane grant; the south boundary was within 33 feet of the south line of the grant.

PLATTING OF THE TOWN

The platting was shrewdly done. With nearly 50 feet of a margin on the east and 33 feet on the south, antagonistic land owners would be "held off," as it were. West of the river and north of North Street no immediate precautions were needed, for McIntire and Zane owned several hundreds of acres on those sides of the original plat. Sutor discussed the character and results of this first platting in the following interesting fashion:

"The proprietors platted all lots fronting upon streets running north and south and only two triangular lots at the extreme west end of Main Street fronted upon that thoroughfare. As Main Street was so named on the plat and was the public highway, persons desiring a frontage on it were obliged to purchase several lots; and subdivisions thus begun have continued to the present day (1905).

"The reason for this system of fronting the lots is now unknown, but it has been suggested that the proprietors doubtless considered that the water power would cause a large manufacturing city to arise and the river would be the course of the traffic and the highway would be a subsidiary and unimportant avenue of communication."

Soon after this platting of the original town the owners made a division of the remainder of the grant. To McIntire went twenty-two acres south of Center Street and 246 acres west of the river.

CELEBRATES FIRST FOURTH

Elijah Church, a local historian whose tales of early Zanesville appeared from time to time in local newspapers, has left an enlightening account of Zanesville's first Fourth of July celebration, which occurred in the year 1800. It appears from this that Gen. John Greene, a hero of the Revolution, had joined the McIntires and the McCullochs in the little settlement on the east side of the river, building in April, 1800, a one and a half story double-cabin at the intersection of Main and Silliman streets, back of the site of the St. Nicholas Catholic Church. Here the celebration was held. The settlers of Zanesville, West Zanesville and Natchez vied with one another in efforts to express their patriotism. From a distance of twenty miles entire families came. A bower was provided in front of the cabin, in which the dinner was served.

THE RIVAL SETTLEMENTS

It is said that in the early summer of 1800 Zanesville had but about six cabins, whereas West Zanesville and Natchez each numbered several more rude homes. The east side of the river seems to have gained four cabins after the first of the year. When it came to preparations for the coming Fourth the rivalry between the villages on the west side of the river was such that neither was willing that the other should be host; and so it came about that the honor fell to Zanesville—and to patriotic, hospitable John Greene.

But as it was, the throng was large and the spirit high. Preparations were on a liberal scale. "John McIntire and his excellent lady," says Elijah Church, "entered into the celebration with great zest and worked night and day preparing for the event. Mr. McIntire furnished lumber for the table, which was brought up the river in perogues, from Beverly and Waterford. The citizens of the three Zanesvilles furnished their pewter cups, tin plates, etc.—no china stores then—for the table and the men with their trusty rifles secured an abundance of bear meat, wild turkey, etc."

JOHN GREENE, HOST

Not content to furnish house and bower, Greene provided coffee and flour for bread and pastry. "Whiskey was forthcoming from several quarters as needed." George M. Crooks furnished a roast pig. This pioneer retold the whole story to Elijah Church in 1876. Crooks was the only resident of Zanesville in that year who had helped to celebrate the Fourth here in 1800. With a limited supply of Dutch ovens in the little settlement the cooking was something of a problem, but Greene helped to solve it by constructing an "out" oven, using yellow clay and straw. Not a brick was to be found within sixty miles of Zanesville at that time.

"On the morning of the Fourth and very early, too," writes Mr. Church, "the people within fifteen or twenty miles of Zanesville began to make their appearance at General Greene's home and the little town was thronged with the patriotic citizens of the twenty-four-year-old republic long before the appointed hour. At

length men, women and children surrounded the table, as merry a band of patriots, I venture, as ever was seen in any locality. Joseph F. Munro read the Declaration of Independence and then came dinner. Dinner over, came the regular toasts which were responded to in short speeches brimful of devotion to the infant republic."

Of course a dance on Greene's puncheon floor ended the festivities. It began in the evening of the Fourth and lasted until 4 o'clock next morning. Thomas Dowden and "Black Mess" furnished the music. "No quarrels, hard words or drunkenness marred the pleasures of the day," is the closing sentence of this old story.

If the mouth of the Licking settlers had postponed their first Fourth of July celebration for two years there would have been a fourth and a formidable contender for the honor referred to—Springfield, later, Putnam. Indeed John and George Mathews and David Stokely were already squatters at Springfield in the year 1799 and regular settlers were to follow shortly.

CHAPTER XI

SITE OF PUTNAM PUT ON MARKET

DR. INCREASE MATHEWS OUTBID JOHN McINTIRE—THEY HAD RIDDEN TOGETHER FROM ZANESVILLE TO MARIETTA WITHOUT KNOWING EACH OTHER'S ERRAND—GENERAL PUTNAM AND LEVI WHIPPLE WERE MATHEWS' PARTNERS—TOWN LAID OUT AND FIRST CALLED SPRINGFIELD.

The story of the purchase of the site of Putnam lends interest to the affairs of the settlement at the very beginning. Two Zanesville men thought well of the spot and desired to own it. One was John McIntire, whose Zane-grant lands lay just across the river; the other was Dr. Increase Mathews, whose reason for desiring ownership was different but doubtless quite as potent.

Presently they found that the Putnam tract was one of a number of parcels which the government had announced would be sold at Marietta in June, 1801, and each started alone on horseback for the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum.

JOHN M'INTIRE AND DR. MATHEWS

As fate would have it, they met on the way and remained in company until Marietta was reached, camping together during the night out. But even in the intimacy which such contact must have established, neither told the other the object of his journey. At the sale that object was revealed when they began to bid against each other for the Putnam tract. McIntire offered $4 an acre for it and Mathews $4.25. The reader can but wonder that the former did not continue to bid for property across the Muskingum from his South Street line and meeting his west side Zane tract in Natchez.

These two men did so much for their respective towns that it is worth while to pause here for contrast and comparison. McIntire was a Virginian, Dr. Mathews a Massachusetts Yankee. The founder of Zanesville was forty-two years old; the founder of Putnam was in his twenty-ninth year. Poverty or some other cause had deprived the Virginian of an education; the New Englander had book knowledge as well as practical mental equipment.

But there were likenesses, too. For all McIntire's lack of learning he had much of the Yankee's address and all of his natural ability. He had marked public spirit also, as the doctor had, and was of equal courage or he would have been unwilling to brave the Indian and the wild beast during that seventy mile ride through the wilderness, a ride which he had expected to accomplish alone.

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ZANESVILLE'S FIRST DOCTOR

It is said that McIntire, always regretting his lack of schooling, was a close observer and good listener when guests gathered around his hospitable fireplace in the cabin at the foot of Market Street. Many of these were men of education and accomplishments. He could learn a great deal from their conversation. Doubtless he played a like role on that ride to Marietta. He had of course met Dr. Mathews many times. The doctor had left Marietta for Zanesville in the spring of 1801 and had begun the practice of medicine and opened a store there. But here was a continuity of contact that gave McIntire new opportunities.

Dr. Edmund C. Brush, of Zanesville, in an address on "The Pioneer Physicians of the Muskingum Valley," which he delivered in Columbus in 1890, spoke of Doctor Mathews as "a man of many accomplishments, with more than the usual pioneer's push and energy"; "as a gentleman of the old school"; as an "entertaining and instructive conversationalist" and as an "accomplished performer on the violincello." He had a powerful friend at Marietta, Gen. Rufus Putnam, his uncle. And although Doctor Mathews did the bidding for Putnam at Marietta, his partners were General Putnam and Levi Whipple, also of that growing settlement. The next year Doctor Mathews removed from Zanesville to Putnam to be on the spot and to foster the growth thereof.

Before this, indeed as early as 1799, two brothers, John and George Mathews (not related to the physician) had given proof of a liking for this spot by settling thereon, anticipating, as it were, the desire of John McIntire and Doctor Mathews to possess it.

A WATER GRIST MILL

The Mathews brothers, who were millwrights, soon became very useful to the settlers at the mouth of the Licking and for miles around by building, in the fall of the year of their arrival, the community's first grist mill, a floating apparatus anchored at a point in the river near what now is the south end of the Pennsylvania Railway Bridge, where the current was swift. The old account of this venture reads as follows:

"The mill was placed on a flatboat and a canoe, fastened at a distance from the side, supported the end of the shaft upon which the wheel revolved, the water passing between the boats. The mill was liberally patronized by the settlers throughout the valley and customers came for miles around to have their corn ground.

"During a sudden rise in the river in June, 1800, the anchors broke and the mill floated to Duncan Falls, and eight men were required to return it."

SPRINGFIELD LAID OUT

But Putnam's real history did not begin until Putnam, Whipple and Mathews had laid out the town, soon after their purchase of its site in the summer of 1801.

One hundred and forty-seven building lots of a quarter-acre each were platted, together with some fractional lots and forty-five out-lots of two to four acres each. The spot was named Springfield, the root of the name being the spring that gushed from the side of the elevation known as Putnam Hill which divided Springfield from the Chap's Run valley on the west.

Putnam, Whipple and Mathews were forward-looking men. In their plat they assigned to the town of Springfield the 11½ acres now known as Putnam Hill Park and provided that this tract, or so much of it as should not be occupied by public buildings, should remain a perpetual commonage. The privilege was thus granted of erecting on the summit public buildings for the use of the town, for any religious society established in it, or for the county or state. J. Hope Sutor has described this spot as follows:

PUTNAM HILL, DUG ROAD

"The site was heavily timbered and the proprietors opened a road around the hill next the river, passing the spring, previous to which time there had been only a bridle path, so narrow that two horsemen could not pass.

"The new road was made wide enough for wagons to pass, except in a few places. With the opening of the road the spring became a popular resort and was called the 'lovers' fountain.'"

The new settlement was called Springfield until 1814 when the Legislature substituted "Putnam."

While Dr. Increase Mathews was still living in Zanesville, May, 1802, but preparing to remove to Putnam, his wife died. Her remains were placed in the first coffin used in Zanesville. Previously the bark of trees had been used to enclose the bodies of the dead. Burial of Mrs. Mathews' remains was made on the hill near Coopermill Road, adjoining Woodlawn Cemetery.

Doctor Mathews left none of his Yankee thrift behind when he removed to Putnam and built a cabin at the southwest corner of Putnam and Muskingum avenues. Not content to be a practicing physician and an active promoter of the new company's town-lot interests, he built a store room on Muskingum Avenue, near Putnam Avenue. The stock had been removed from the building the brothers had occupied in Zanesville.

The location of the store was favorable. It was near the south end of the lower ford and ferry. The north end of the ferry reached the Zanesville side at the foot of Fourth Street, while that end of the ford found the shore at the foot of Fifth Street.

We now suspend our story of the affairs of Zanesville, Putnam, West Zanesville and Natchez while account is taken of the struggle for statehood which went on fiercely in the Ohio country at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

CHAPTER XII

ZANESVILLE BECOMES A BUCKEYE TOWN

HONOR CAME WITH OHIO STATEHOOD, MARCH 1, 1803—JOHN McINTIRE HELPED TO WRITE FIRST CONSTITUTION—ELECTED ON FEDERALIST TICKET WITH RUFUS PUTNAM AND EPHRAIM CUTLER—ST. CLAIR IN THE STRUGGLE FOR STATEHOOD—FOLLOWERS WANTED SCIOTO TO FORM OHIO'S WESTERN BOUNDARY.

"O eldest son of old Northwest,
Freeborn thy sons and daughters,
From Belle Reviere's majestic flow
To Erie's rolling waters.
Sage Cutler, Putnam and St. Clair
God-fathered thy rude childhood,
While pioneers of brawn and brain
Tamed virgin soil and wildwood."

When John McIntire and Doctor Mathews rode and camped together during their journey to Marietta in the summer of 1801, there was one subject which they could have resumed discussion of every time the conversation lagged, with something new to say at each resumption—the subject of territorial politics.

In the main the Virginians of that day were Jeffersonians—democratic-republicans; the New Englanders were conservatives—federalists. It is conceivable that McIntire's Virginian predilections and the doctor's Yankee training clashed somewhat when they spoke of the struggle that was on for Ohio statehood, although we shall show in due time that McIntire was a "staunch federalist," Virginian though he was, just as Lewis Cass, though a Yankee, became a Jeffersonian.

GOVERNOR ST. CLAIR

The Northwest Territory had had a governor since 1788—Gen. Arthur St. Clair—and a Legislature since 1799. St. Clair was a conservative, a federalist, besides being self-willed and arbitrary. He had the backing of his fellow New Englanders at Marietta and in Northern Ohio, but neither his political creeds nor his stern methods of government were palatable to the Virginians and Kentuckians who had settled in southern and western Ohio.

St. Clair's foes tried to induce President Adams to retire the governor, but on December 22, 1800, the President reappointed him and the Senate confirmed the

appointment February 3, 1801. Blocked thus in their effort to throw off St. Clair's iron rule, his foes seized upon renewed discussion of statehood as offering means for the accomplishment of their object.

The Ordinance of 1787, under which the Northwest Territory was organized, provided that when the inhabitants of the territory numbered 5,000 free male inhabitants, a Territorial Legislature should be elected. The election was held and twenty-two men composed this first legislative body. They met in Cincinnati, February 4, 1799.

The ordinance imposed a limited suffrage. A voter was required to be a freeholder of fifty or more acres of territorial land and a citizen who had resided within the territory for two or more years. An officeholder was required to be a freeholder of 200 or more acres of territorial land.

WANTED SCIOTO TO DIVIDE

The Legislature wanted a more democratic suffrage than this and passed an act abolishing property qualifications, thereby seeking to extend the ballot to "all free male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age."

The federalists of the territory were not ready for statehood at the beginning of the nineteenth century. At Marietta they held a mass meeting and resolved that the erection of a state should await needed improvements, better schools and a greater treasury surplus. Some of the federalists would have yielded could they have set up a state about half the size of the Buckeye State of today. They had learned that from the Scioto to the Ohio River and Pennsylvania boundary line the territory was federalist. West of the Scioto it was Jeffersonian.

At this time nine counties had been organized in the territory which soon was to form the State of Ohio—Trumbull, Fairfield, Ross, Hamilton, Clermont, Adams, Washington, Belmont and Jefferson. Muskingum then was a part of Washington.

Political agitation stirred the Ohio settlements to their depths in 1800, partly for the reason that it was a presidential year and partly because it was realized that statehood was about to become a paramount issue.

SECOND MEETING

Members of the second Territorial Legislature were elected in October, 1801, and they met at Chillicothe on the 24th of the following month. Edward Tiffin was made president and John Riley secretary of the Assembly. The legislation which soon followed gave the pro-statehood men a bitter disappointment. It included an act to establish the boundaries of the first three states to be formed out of the Northwest Territory. The measure was calculated to delay statehood and the divisions proposed were practically the same as those advocated by Governor St. Clair. It would have meant a half-sized Ohio, with the Scioto as the Western boundary line. The vote on the measure was twelve to eight. Ruhl Jacob Bartlett tells what happened:

MOB AT CHILLICOTHE

"The passage of this act produced great excitement in Chillicothe. When the provisions of the bill became known mobs broke out and the riotings lasted for two days. Such a mob gathered and threatened to enter the house of Captain Gregg, in which the governor and several of his friends lodged, and had it not been for the timely interference of Mr. Worthington serious violence might have been done. It seems that the idea of attacking the house developed when someone had overheard Mr. Putnam give this toast: 'May the Scioto have the borders of two great and flourishing states.'

"The feeling in the territory over the question of statehood and the conduct of the governor was at fever heat. The anti-federalists put all persons who could possibly act upon requisition to ride throughout the territory with petitions praying Congress to admit Ohio as a state. Benjamin Van Cleve characterized the whole country as being 'in ferment.' "—"The Struggle for Statehood in Ohio," by Ruhl Jacob Bartlett, Ohio Archaeological and Historical Quarterly, July, 1923.

WOULDN'T WIELD THE AX

Thomas Worthington tried to pry St. Clair out of his place with the President as a lever. He went East with another tale of woes chargeable to the governor and a warm plea for statehood. He must have felt confident of moving the President, for by this time it was Thomas Jefferson who did the listening and not John Adams, from whom not much had been expected. Imagine the chagrin and disappointment of the worthy Thomas and his colleagues when their new chief, Virginian and democratic-republican, refused to cut off the head of St. Clair, federalist and aristocrat.

But Worthington moved some of the congressmen if he failed to budge the President. His points in favor of a new state and a sizable one sank into the legislative mind, and they were driven home by floods of petitions, praying Congress to take a hand. Meanwhile, some of St. Clair's political friends saw what he could not or would not see—that statehood could not long be held off.

JOHN M'INTIRE, DELEGATE

When Congress responded in the spring of 1802 by passing an enabling act, there was much discussion of details by residents of the territory and much preparation for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention which the act provided for. The convention met at Chillicothe, November 1, 1802. There were thirty-five members and they were in session at Chillicothe until November 29. They spent twenty-five days in framing a constitution and decided on November 13, not to submit their work to the voters for approval or disapproval. Our own John McIntire, who was one of the Washington County delegates, voted to submit the instrument.

He had been selected at Marietta on August 4, 1802, by a county convention whose delegates from Marietta, Zanesville, Gallipolis, Belpre, Waterford and

Athens, all then in Washington County, had been called together to elect delegates to the constitutional convention.

The county convention nominated Rufus Putnam, Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman and John McIntire. Another ticket was prepared by the Jeffersonian party, but the ticket headed by Putnam was victorious in the September election by a vote of two to one.

OVER THE TRACES

As a glance at the names will show, John McIntire went to the constitutional convention in good company. Such colleagues as Rufus Putnam, "Father of Ohio," and Ephraim Cutler, that sage and forceful man, were fellow delegates to be proud of. Elected as a federalist on the successful ticket, he voted with Putnam and Cutler on most of the issues as they arose.

Twice, however, at least, he voted with the Jeffersonians on questions relating to the black residents of the state-to-be. The Jeffersonians were opposed to the propositions to give certain of such residents the suffrage and they wanted to deprive them of certain other civil rights. On these questions the Muskingum delegate was found in the "Southern" camp. In this connection it is to be remembered that McIntire was a Southern man himself.

But that Cutler thought well of his colleague is shown by the following from "Ephraim Cutler and His Times."

"John McIntire was a man of good sense and sound judgment. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1802. He, with Jonathan Zane, owned the section of the land upon which the town of Zanesville was laid out. He kept the first tavern in that place. Mr. McIntire * * * became wealthy. After making ample provision for his wife and daughter, at his death, in 1815, he gave, for the education of the poor children of Zanesville, a sum which yields annually the sum of $8,000 for that purpose."

A STATE SINCE MARCH 1, 1803

When did Ohio become a state? Was statehood completed when Congress passed the enabling act, April 9, 1802; when the constitutional convention closed its labors, November 29, 1802; when Congress provided for the execution of national laws within the "State of Ohio," February 19, 1803, or when the first General Assembly met, March 1, 1803.

The question is one for lawyers to settle if they think it requires attention. The weight of opinion is to the effect that Ohio's statehood began March 1, 1803.

Friends of human freedom have always rejoiced that slavery was rendered impossible in the Northwest Territory by the ordinance of 1787, yet that inhibition was but one of many far-reaching elements of the great charter.

In speaking of this monumental ordinance it will always be worth while to recall Daniel Webster's declaration that no single law nor any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct and lasting character. No less

notable was the tribute paid to it at Marietta, during the centennial celebration of the landing of the "Pilgrims" there, by Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts:

"Here was the first human government under which absolute civil and religious liberty has always prevailed. Here no witch was ever hanged or burned, no heretic was ever molested. Here no slave was ever born or dwelt. When older states or nations, where the chains of bondage have been broken, shall utter the proud boast, 'With a great sum obtained I this freedom,' each sister of this imperial group—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—may lift her queenly head with yet prouder answer, 'But I was born free.'"

CHAPTER XIII

STATE CREATES MUSKINGUM COUNTY

FIRST AREA 60 BY 55 MILES—FIRST COURT HELD IN HARVEY'S LOG TAVERN —FIRST PROSECUTOR FAMOUS LEWIS CASS—LOG COURT HOUSE AND JAIL BUILT 1807-8—BURNED DOWN BY A FUGITIVE SLAVE—ZANESVILLE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE—LIST OF OFFICIALS—TOWNSHIP LORE.

The Zanesville settlements were legislated out of the Northwest Territory into the State of Ohio before they were legislated out of Washington County into Muskingum County. The second change did not occur until March 1, 1804. The Ohio House of Representatives had proposed to name the new county Livingston, but the Senate wisely changed this to Muskingum. Section 3 of the act provided that "the temporary seat of justice of said county shall be at the town of Zanesville until the permanent seat shall be fixed according to law." Coshocton, at the time located in Muskingum County, and Cass Bottom, near Dresden, competed with Zanesville for the location of the permanent county seat, but the County Seat Commission awarded the honor to Zanesville.

BOUNDARIES SET FORTH

Section 1 of the creating act, prescribed the boundaries as follows:

"Be it enacted that so much of the counties of Washington and Fairfield as comes within the following boundaries be and the same is hereby erected into a separate and distinct county, which shall be known by the name of Muskingum, to-wit:

"Beginning at the Northwest corner of the 9th township in the 9th range of U. S. military lands, thence with the Western boundary line of said range South to the Southern boundary line of said military lands, thence with the same West to the Western boundary line to the 15th range of public lands. Thence with the said line South to the Southwest corner of the 16th township of the 15th range, thence Eastwardly to the South boundary of the 16th township till it intersects the West boundary of the 12th range, hence with the sectional lines East to the Western boundary line of the 7th range, thence with the same North to the Northeast corner of the military tract, thence with the North boundary line of the 10th township in the first and second ranges of said military lands, West until intersected by the Indian boundary line, thence with the same Westwardly to the place of beginning."

The county as thus described had a length from North to South of about sixty miles, and width from East to West of about fifty-five miles.

The county's subsequent subdivision is thus described:

"By a law taking effect March 15, 1808, Tuscarawas County was created; by another, on March 1, 1810, Guernsey County was constituted, and our width reduced to twenty-five miles, the same as now (1877); by another law, taking effect March 1, 1810, Coshocton County was marked off, but remained attached to Muskingum until April 1, 1811. Only one other change in our boundaries was made—by laws taking effect March 1, 1818, creating Perry and Morgan."

JUDGES, BUT NOT LAWYERS

Ohio's initial judicial system, inaugurated in 1804, set up judgeships in a way that would seem strange indeed today. It provided for circuits each of which included several counties and for each of which the General Assembly elected a president judge for a term of seven years.

This official was required to be a lawyer, but the General Assembly also chose associate justices not required to be lawyers, three from each county in the circuit; and the president judge and two associates, or three of the latter without the president judge, could hold court. Sessions could be held at the pleasure of the associates.

The law provided that the first term of Muskingum County's court should be held April 25, 1804, but the court register is a blank as to date, leaving that feature of the event in doubt. The entry reads:

"At a special court held on the day of , in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four, at the house of David Harvey, Esquire, in Zanesville, in and for the County of Muskingum, it being the first court held in such county, Present the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, president, and Jesse Fulton and David Harvey, Esquire, his associate justices of said county. Appointed Abel Lewis clerk pro tem of said court, who gave bond and was sworn into the office aforesaid by the Honorable Willis Silliman, Esquire, according to law and the constitution of the State of Ohio."

The court's earliest known writ tells of a case with a strange sequel.

It was dated June 6, 1804, in a slander suit in which the defendant was charged with having used the words, "You are a thief and I can prove it." Damages were claimed in the sum of $500 and verdict was rendered in November, 1804, in the sum of $3. Judge Silliman had resigned and appeared in the case as counsel for the plaintiff, but on November 20, he sued his client as attorney for the defendant in an action for debt. Lewis Cass defended the suit and at the August term obtained a verdict and the unfortunate alleged defamer had to pay the costs again.

JUDGES AND ASSOCIATES

The first president judge of the common pleas court was Levin Betts, 1804-5; Calvin Pease followed, 1805-8; William Wilson, 1808-22. The associate judges are listed as follows:

In February, 1804. David Harvey, William Wells and John Campbell. Wells resigned before taking his seat and on March 15, 1804, Jesse Fulton was appointed

NYE HOMESTEAD, ZANESVILLE

Is one hundred and twenty years old, having been built by Colonel Ichabod Nye in 1806. It was the first frame house in the Village of Putnam and is still in good condition.

to fill the vacancy. David Harvey resigned June 19, 1804, and June 29, 1804, Richard McBride was appointed in his place. John Campbell resigned December 4, 1804, and on December 13, 1804, Giles Hempstead was appointed. On February 7, 1805, the Legislature elected Jesse Fulton, Richard McBride and Seth Carhart. After the first appointments provision was made that the terms of associates expire in different years, so that but one would go off the bench at a time.

Thus Richard McBride was succeeded by David Findley and then came: Ebenezer Buckingham, Stephen C. Smith, Daniel Stilwell, Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell, David Young, Thomas Ijams, Edwin Putnam, Matthew McElhiney, William Blocksom, James Jeffries, William Cooper, Jacob P. Springer, Horatio J. Cox, Wilkin Reed. Familiar and honored names are these and this is the tribute Judge Granger has paid to the services of associate justices: "The list of associate justices contains the names of many men well known for their experience, good sense, good judgment and integrity. No one of them was ever removed 'for cause,' so far as I have learned. No charge of misconduct was ever even preferred against any of them. For half a century they administered the laws regulating the administration of estates, partition of lands, etc., sensibly and justly."

HUMBLE BEGINNING

Court sessions were not held continuously in David Harvey's tavern after 1804. James Herron's cabin was later chosen. It stood on South Sixth Street, near Main. The county waited four years for a court home, but not that long for a jail. In 1806-7 the commissioners erected a two-story structure of hewed and squared logs, lined with three-inch planks. The lower story was used for criminals and the upper story for debtors.

On January 25, 1808, another step was taken. The commissioners contracted with Henry Ford to build a court house.

On January 25, 1808, Commissioners Henry Newell and Jacob Gomber and Clerk Benjamin Tucker let a contract to Henry Ford to build a two-story frame court house, 20 by 55 feet, at a cost of $480. This appeared to be so extravagant to William Whitten, the third commissioner, that he first protested and then refused to sign the contract.

Dr. Increase Mathews was one of Ford's bondsmen. One record states that the building was completed by Christmas, 1808. The lower story was the jailer's home; the upper, the court house. The building and the jail were in combination, and under one roof.

COURT HOUSE-JAIL

This first combined building stood on a spot about half way between Fourth Street and Court Alley, but was located a little nearer Fountain Alley than it was to Main Street. Judge Granger, speaking about it while in the common pleas court room of today said: "This room in which we are now assembled is, I believe, immediately above the spot upon which they stood (the first county buildings), but the floor under our feet is higher in the air than even the chimney tops of those

humble structures, notwithstanding the fact that the room in which court was then held was also in the second story."

In this building court held sessions while the state occupied the new court house of 1809, and it was used also as meeting house and schoolhouse.

SLAVE SET IT ON FIRE

The main history of this structure may as well be completed here.

Fire destroyed it on April 3, 1814, when a fugitive slave, still desperately seeking freedom, tried to win it by burning the lock from the jail door. The flames got out of hand and burned door, jail and all. They would have done the same for the nearly suffocated fugitive but for the rescuing work of the citizens.

The angriest of these would have reversed their action on finding who was the cause of the fire. They were about to throw the slave back into the flames when a second rescue was effected by some Free-soilers in the crowd, who gave the man an opening for escape amid the excitement of the moment. The anti-slavery men of the town were far from sorry. They had objected in the first place to the use of the jail for such a purpose. The then new court house and other nearby buildings were in danger during the fire and might have been destroyed but for the fact that a rain during the night had soaked their roofs.

So much for the commonly accepted story of the affair. Here is the calm and reserved treatment given it by the Zanesville Express in its next issue, a treatment all the more unexpected in the light of the fact that the editor of the Express was, at heart, a Free-soiler.

"On Wednesday last the jail of this county was discovered to be on fire, which was entirely consumed, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens to extinguish it; several buildings around it were much endangered, but owing to the calmness of the night were fortunately exempted from that dangerous element. It was set on fire by a runaway negro who had been confined there the day before. His object was to burn a hole sufficient to escape through."

It has been said of this fire that "Muskingum County's first court house and jail became a burnt offering for the sin of slavery."

SILLIMAN, CASS, HERRICK

Lawyers began to come to Zanesville when the settlement was given a new legal status through the organization of Ohio's judicial districts. This placed Muskingum County in district No. 2, with the counties of Adams, Fairfield, Franklin, Gallia, Ross and Scioto.

Wyllys Silliman, who was born in Stamford, Conn., October 7, 1777, who had been editor of a federalist newspaper, who had arrived at Marietta in 1800 and married a sister of Lewis Cass in 1802, was appointed one of the presiding judges and it was he who opened Muskingum County's first court session. Later he resigned the judgeship to become register of the Zanesville land office.

Zanesville's second lawyer was a young man who was destined to achieve international as well as national fame—Lewis Cass. Born in Exeter, N. H., October 9, 1782, and receiving his education there, with Daniel Webster as a schoolmate, young Cass reached Marietta early in the nineteenth century, studied law under Governor Meigs, and chose Zanesville in which to practice his profession. That he made his mark here at once is proven by the fact that he was elected to be the county's first prosecuting attorney and held office until 1812, when he entered the army.

Samuel Herrick was the third lawyer to settle in Zanesville, but when he found Silliman and Cass ahead of him and a great need for a school teacher, he began his local activities in the latter capacity. We shall find him in later activities a lawyer and public official of note and a leading citizen of Zanesville.

Samuel W. Culbertson was Zanesville's fourth lawyer. He came in 1804 and built up a large practice.

Having briefly recorded the steps taken to set up our county machinery and having incidentally in that connection named some of those who first operated the same—judges, associates, clerks, commissioners, etc.—we here submit a list of the great majority of the officials who have represented the county in public office up to the present time.

We believe the average reader will not find these official sections dry reading. Many a name in the list will be found to stand for an ancester, an old friend or a man who made his mark here—or elsewhere—as the "Man from Muskingum." The naming of office and incumbent together and the use of dates will help to identify the official in most cases. The reader will note how often a name disappears and reappears in its particular group and how many names change position—switch from group to group. These details will add interest to the reading of most of the installments. The statement does not apply to the first group which immediately follows, that representing the men who have stood for the various Muskingum districts in the lower House of Congress.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Jeremiah Morrow, 1803-1813; James Caldwell, 1813-1817; Samuel Herrick, 1817-1821; David Chambers, 1821-1823; Philemon Beecher, 1823-1829; William W. Irvin, 1829-1833; Robert Mitchell, 1833-1835; Elias Howell, 1835-1837; Alex Harper, 1837-1839; Jonathan Taylor, 1839-1841; Joshua Mathiot, 1841-1843; Alex Harper, 1843-1847; Nathan Evans, 1847-1851; Alex Harper, 1851-1853; Edward Ball, 1853-1857; C. B. Tompkins, 1857-1861; William P. Cutler, 1861-1863; John O'Neill, 1863-1865; Columbus Delano, 1865-1869; George W. Morgan, 1869-1873; Milton I. Southard, 1873-1879; Gibson Atherton, 1879-1883; Beriah Wilkins, 1883-1889; James W. Owens, 1889-1893; H. C. Van Voorhis, 1893-1905; Beman G. Dawes, 1905-1909; James Joyce, 1909-1911; George White, 1911-1915; William C. Mooney, 1915-1917; George White, 1917-1919; C. Ellis Moore, 1919—present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS

1805—Joseph Buell, Hallem Hempstead: representing Athens, Gallia, Washington and Muskingum counties.

1806—Hallem Hempstead, Leonard Jewett: representing Athens, Gallia, Washington and Muskingum counties.

1807—Leonard Jewett, John Sharp: representing Athens, Gallia, Washington and Muskingum counties.

1808-9—Robert McConnell: representing Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1810-1811—Robert McConnell: representing Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1812-14—Robert McConnell: representing Muskingum County.

1815-16—Ebenezer Buckingham: representing Muskingum County.

1817-18—George Jackson: representing Muskingum County.

1819—Samuel Sullivan: representing Muskingum County. (Resigned.)

1820—John Mathews: representing Muskingum County.

1821-22—Thomas Ijams: representing Muskingum County.

1823-24—Ebenezer Buckingham: representing Muskingum County.

1825-26—Wyllys Silliman: representing Muskingum County.

1827-29—John Hamm: representing Muskingum County. (Resigned.)

1830—James Raguet: representing Muskingum County.

1831-32—Ezekiel T. Cox: representing Muskingum County.

1833-34—Thomas Anderson: representing Muskingum County.

1835-38—Samuel G. Cox: representing Muskingum County.

1839-42—James Henderson: representing Muskingum County.

1843-44—David Chambers: representing Muskingum County. (Speaker, 1884.)

1845-48—Charles B. Goddard: representing Muskingum County. (Speaker, 1847.)

1849-50—Charles C. Convers: representing Muskingum County. (Speaker, 1850.)

1852-53—William E. Finck: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1854-55—Hugh J. Jewett: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1856-57—Eli A. Spencer: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1858-59—Ezekiel Vanata: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1860-61—Charles W. Potwin: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1862-63—William E. Finck: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1864-65—Thomas J. Maginnis: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1866-69—Daniel B. Linn: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1870-73—William H. Holden: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1874-77—Elias Ellis: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1878-81—Lyman J. Jackson: representing Muskingum and Perry counties.

1882-83—John D. Jones: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1884-85—John O'Neill: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1886-87—John O'Neill: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1888-89—Edwin Sinnett, Joseph G. Huffman: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1890-91—Daniel H. Gaumer: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1892-95—George Iden: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1896-97—Benjamin F. Rogers, Charles U. Shryock: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1898-99—William E. Finck, Jr., William E. Miller: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1900-01—William Lawrence: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1902—Norman F. Overturf: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1904—Norman F. Overturf: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1906—W. L. Atwell: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1908—W. L. Atwell: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1909—W. A. Alsdorf: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1911—W. E. Haas: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1913—C. D. Watkins: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1913—W. E. Haas: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1913—C. D. Watkins: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1915—J. B. Carson: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1917—Henry Miller: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1919—William M. Miller: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1921—William M. Miller, C. W. King: representing the 15th and 16th districts.

1923—John S. Edwards: incumbent in 1926.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES

1805—Elijah Hatch, James Clark, James E. Phelps; representing Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington counties.

1806—Levi Barter, Lewis Cass, William H. Puthuff: representing Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington counties.

1807—John R. Burean, Joseph Palmer, John Mathews: representing Athens, Gallia, Muskingum and Washington counties.

1808—David J. Marple, James Clark: representing Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1809—David J. Marple, George Jackson: representing Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1810—George Jackson, David J. Marple: representing Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1811—George Jackson, William Frame: representing Coshocton, Guernsey, Muskingum and Tuscarawas counties.

1812—John Hamm, Stephen C. Smith: representing Muskingum County.

1813—Stephen C. Smith, Joseph K. McCune: representing Muskingum County.

1815—Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell: representing Muskingum County.
1816—Robert Mitchell, Robert McConnell: representing Muskingum County.
1817—Christian Spangler, Thomas Nisbet: representing Muskingum County.
1818—James Hampson, John Reynolds: representing Muskingum County.
1819—John Reynolds, Robert McConnell; representing Muskingum County.
1820—Alexander Harper, Robert K. McCune; representing Muskingum County.
1821—Alexander Harper, William H. Moore: representing Muskingum County.
1822—William H. Moore, Nathan C. Findlay; representing Muskingum County.
1823—John C. Stockton, Joseph K. McCune: representing Muskingum County.
1824—Thomas L. Pierce, Thomas Flood: representing Muskingum County.
1825—Thomas L. Pierce, James Hampson: representing Muskingum County.
1826—Thomas Flood, James Hampson: representing Muskingum County.
1827—James Hampson, John C. Stockton; representing Muskingum County.
1828—Wyllys Silliman, David Chambers: representing Muskingum County.
1829—Littleton Adams, James Raguet: representing Muskingum County.
1830—Thomas Maxfield, Littleton Adams: representing Muskingum County.
1831—Appleton Downer, David Peairs: representing Muskingum County.
1832—William Cooper, John H. Keith: representing Muskingum County.
1833—John H. Keith, William Cooper: representing Muskingum County.
1834—Aaron Robinson, William H. Moore: representing Muskingum County.
1835—Aaron Robinson, William H. Moore: representing Muskingum County.
1836—David Chambers: representing Muskingum County.
1837—David Chambers, David K. McCune: representing Muskingum County.
1838—David Chambers, Charles B. Goddard: representing Muskingum County.
1839—Abraham Pollock, George W. Adams: representing Muskingum County.
1840—Abraham Pollock, John Watkins: representing Muskingum County.
1841—David Chambers, Charles Bowen: representing Muskingum County.
1842—David Chambers, Charles Bowen: representing Muskingum County.
1843—Joseph Fisher, Davis Johns: representing Muskingum County.
1844—Davis Johns: representing Muskingum County.
1845—Edward Ball, John Trimble: representing Muskingum County.
1846—John Trimble: representing Muskingum County.
1847—A. S. B. Culbertson, Abel Randall: representing Muskingum County.
1848—Abel Randall: representing Muskingum County.
1849—Edward Ball: representing Muskingum County.
1850—William Morgan: representing Muskingum County.
1852—William Morgan, William C. Filler: representing Muskingum County.
1854—John Metcalf, Samuel McCann: representing Muskingum County.
1856—John A. Blair, John Crooks: representing Muskingum County.
1858—John A. Blair, Lewis Frazee: representing Muskingum County.

1860—Daniel Van Voorhis, Elisha I. Trimble, Townsend Gore: representing Muskingum County.

1862—Thaddeus A. Reamy, Jacob Glessner: representing Muskingum County.

1864—James Gallogly, Elijah Little: representing Muskingum County.

1866—A. W. Shippley, Perry Wiles: representing Muskingum County.

1868—Edward Ball, H. J. Jewett: representing Muskingum County.

1870—Edward Ball, Elias Ellis: representing Muskingum County.

1872—William H. Ball, Elias Ellis: representing Muskingum County.

1874—James A. Moorehead, John B. Sheppard: representing Muskingum County.

1876—Harvey L. Cogsil, L. Rambo: representing Muskingum County.

1878—H. F. Achauer: representing Muskingum County.

1880-82—Robert Price: representing Muskingum County.

1884—Charles E. Addison: representing Muskingum County.

1886—Elijah Little, David Stewart: representing Muskingum County.

1888—Daniel H. Gaumer, John C. McGregor: representing Muskingum County.

1890—Thomas J. McDermott: representing Muskingum County.

1892—Thomas D. Adams: representing Muskingum County.

1894—William S. Bell: representing Muskingum County.

1896-98—B. F. Swingle: representing Muskingum County.

1900—Amos N. Gray, Robert Silvey: representing Muskingum County.

1902—James M. Carr: representing Muskingum County.

1904—James M. Carr: representing Muskingum County.

1906—William B. Cosgrave: representing Muskingum County.

1908—William B. Cosgrave: representing Muskingum County.

1909—W. S. Gregg: representing Muskingum County.

1911—O. C. Fulkerson: representing Muskingum County.

1912—Alex W. Smith: representing Muskingum County.

1913—Frank B. Fell: representing Muskingum County.

1915—John P. Baker: representing Muskingum County.

1917—L. J. Graham: representing Muskingum County.

1919—L. J. Graham: representing Muskingum County.

1921—W. G. Muhleman: representing Muskingum County.

1923—Finley M. Fleming, Frazeysburg: representing Muskingum County. (Incumbent in 1926.)

W. S. Gregg was elected to succeed Fleming in November, 1926.

COMMON PLEAS PRESIDENT JUDGES

Under the first constitution these judges were appointed by the legislature. The list follows:

1804-1805, Levin Betts; 1805-1808, Calvin Pease; 1808-1822, William Wilson; 1822-1836, Alexander Harper; 1836-1847, Corrington W. Searle; 1847-1851, Richard Stilwell; 1851-1852, Corrington W. Searle.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES

These also were appointed by the legislature. "They were a necessary part of the court at all times and alone, as a general thing, transacted all business pertaining to an orphans' or probate court," says Judge Granger. The list follows:

David Harvey, February 17 to June 19, 1804; William Wells, February 18 to February 25, 1804; John Campbell, February 20 to December 4, 1804; Jesse Fulton, 1804-1815; Richard McBride, 1804-1813; Giles Hempstead, 1804-1805; William Mitchell, 1805-1815; David Findley, 1813-1820; Stephen C. Smith, 1815-1818; Daniel Stillwell, 1815-1822; Robert Mitchell, 1818-1822; John Reynolds, 1820-1822; Robert McConnell, 1822-1827; David Young, 1822-1823; Thomas Ijams, 1823-1830; Edwin Putnam, 1827-1842; Mathew McElhiney, 1830-1837; William Blockson, 1833-1840; William Cooper, 1840-1847; Jacob P. Springer, 1842-1852; Horatio J. Cox, 1844-1852; Wilkin Reed, 1847-1852.

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES FROM 1852

The constitution of 1850-1851 abolished the associate judgeships, turned over most of their duties to a probate court and provided that the judge of said court be elected by the people. Beginning in 1852 the judges of the common pleas court were:

Richard Stillwell, 1852-1854; John E. Hanna, 1854-1854, (one month): Charles C. Convers, 1854-1855; Corrington W. Searle, 1855-1856; Lucius P. Marsh, 1856-1862; Ezra E. Evans, 1862-1866; Moses M. Granger, 1866-1871; Frederick W. Wood, 1869-1874; William H. Frazier, October 9, 1871; Lucius P. Marsh, August 3, 1874; William H. Frazier, October 10, 1876; William H. Ball, November 23, 1878; George L. Phillips, October, 1883; Gilbert D. Munson, November, 1893; Alfred A. Frazier, November, 1898, served to 1915; C. C. Lemert, 1915; C. F. Ribble, incumbent, 1926.

LIST OF SHERIFFS

George Beymer, 1804-1808; Jacob Crooks, 1808-1812; John Reynolds, 1812-1816; Charles Roberts, 1816-1819; James Hampson, 1819-1823; John Burwell, 1823-1827; John Stanton, 1827-1829; Daniel Brush, 1829-1833; Asa R. Cassidy, 1833-1837; Zachariah Adams, 1837-1839; Edward Ball, 1839-1843; John Dillon, 1843-1847; Carson Porter, 1847-1850 (died in office); Benjamin F. Leslie, 1850-1854; Joseph Richey, 1854-1856; James C. Wolf, 1856-1858; Penrod Bateman, 1858-1860; James C. Wolf, 1860-1864 (died in office); John Quigley, 1864-1865 (coroner and acting sheriff); Benjamin F. Leslie, 1865-1869; Benson Loyd, 1869-1873; William Ruth, 1873-1877; Orrin Ballou, 1877-1879; William Hunter, 1881; Richard J. Haines, 1883; Russell Bethel, 1887; William H. Bolin, 1890; Charles N. Bainter, 1893; Albert B. Worstall, 1895; James B. Alexander, 1899; Howard E. Elliott, 1903-1907; George Smitley, 1907-1911; J. J. Frick, 1911-1915; J. M. Evans, 1915-1919; W. H. Garrett, 1919; O. E. Bradford, incumbent, 1926.

COUNTY TREASURERS

William Montgomery, 1805-1807; Joseph F. Munro, 1807-1810; Benjamin Sloan, 1810-1813; Christian Spangler, 1813-1818; Samuel Sullivan, 1818-1819; Thomas Moorehead, 1819-1827; John Roberts, 1827-1830; John Burwell, 1830-1832; John Roberts, 1832-1834; Daniel Brush, 1834-1836; John Roberts, 1836-1838; John Russell, 1838-1844; Benjamin F. Leslie, 1844-1846; Adam Peters, 1846-1850; John Dillon, 1850-1854; Isaac Stiers, 1854-1856; Benjamin Adams, 1856 (died September, 1857); John Dillon, 1857-1858; William Lynn, 1858 (died September, 1862); J. B. H. Bratshaw, 1862 (resigned March, 1864); John Dillon, 1864-1866; Joseph T. Gorsuch, 1866-1872; Robert Silvey, 1872-1876; George W. Allen, 1876-1880; Frederick C. Deitz, 1880-1884; Daniel G. Willey, 1884-1886; Jesse Atwell, 1886-1888; Daniel G. Willey, 1888-1892; Jessie Frazier, 1892-1896; John K. Wendell, 1896-1900; James McGlashen, 1900-1902; Watt M. Barnett, 1902-1905; Samuel Rutledge, 1905-1909; A. A. Flegel, 1909-1913; C. A. Walker, 1913-1917; W. C. Ledman, 1917-1921; W. J. Mendenhall, 1921; J. A. Slack, incumbent, 1926.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

Lewis Cass, 1804-1812; Samuel Herrick, 1812-1818; John C. Stockton, 1818-1820; Richard Stillwell, 1820-1837; Wyllis Buell, 1837-1839; Cautious C. Corey, 1839-1839; Napoleon A. Guille, 1839-1851; William H. Ball, 1851-1853; John O'Neill, 1853-1856; John C. Hazlett, 1856-1861; John Haynes, 1861-1864; Lyman J. Jackson, 1864-1866; Moses M. Granger, 1866-1866; Albert W. Train, 1866-1868; Milton I. Southard, 1868-1872; Daniel B. Gary, 1872-1874; Albion J. Andrews, 1874-1878; John R. Stonesipher, 1878-1880; Fenton Bagley, 1880-1882; B. F. Power, 1882-1888; Simeon N. Winn, 1888-1894; George K. Browning, 1894-1900; C. C. Lemert, 1900-1907; E. E. Power, 1907-1909; H. C. Pugh, 1909-1911; C. F. Ribble, 1911-1915; Perry Smith, 1915-1919; H. W. Kuntz, 1919-1921; C. A. Maxwell, 1921-1925; C. G. Crossland, 1926, incumbent.

PROBATE JUDGES

Mahlon Sims, 1852-1858; William T. Mason, 1858-1864; R. W. P. Muse, 1864-1870; Henry L. Korte, 1870-1873; Reuben H. Morgan, 1873-1875; Henry L. Korte, 1875-1876; Henry L. Korte, 1876-1882; George L. Foley, 1882-1894; Frank M. Ford, 1894-1900; A. J. Andrews, Jr., 1901-1903; I. G. Jennings, 1903-1909; H. C. Smith, 1909-1919; M. C. Wine, 1919-1920; J. P. Baker, 1920-1921; Neil Starkey, 1921-1925; C. A. Graham, incumbent, 1926.

COMMON PLEAS COURT CLERKS

Abel Lewis, 1805-1812; John C. Stockton, 1812-1817; David Chambers, 1817-1821; John Peters (pro tem) 1821; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821-1828; John Wilson, Jr.,

1828-1834; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1834-1841; George W. Moneypenny, 1841-1846; Anthony Wilkins, 1846-1852; Charles C. Russel, 1852-1864; John Hoopes, 1864-1867; Gemmil Arthur, 1867-1870; George W. Blockson, 1870 (pro tem); Edgar Allen, 1870-1873; Fred W. Geiger, 1873-1879; Howard Aston, 1879-1886; Vincent Cockins, 1886; John A. Green, term extended from February to August, 1898; James B. Carson, 1898-1904; James A. Brown, 1904-1909; Howard McDonald, 1909-1913; Leroy Talley, 1913-1915; E. N. Shaner, 1915-1919; B. E. Leasure, 1919-1923; F. E. Laughead, 1923-1926.

COUNTY AUDITORS

The office of county auditor was created by the legislature on February 8, 1820. It grew out of the office of the clerk to the board of county commissioners. The office has been held by:

John Burwell, 1821-1823; John W. Spry, 1823-1845; Richard I. Peach, 1845-1855; Imri Richards, 1855-1857; Bernard Van Horne, 1857-1859; Jesse Atwell, 1859-1861; Gemmil Arthur, 1861-1865; Caleb D. Caldwell, 1865, death, September 6, 1871; Imri Richards, 1871-1871; Andrew P. Stults, 1871-1875; James T. Irvine, 1875-1880; Samuel Oldham, 1880-1883; Andrew A. Patterson, 1883-1887; Julius A. Knight, 1887-1893; James N. Carr, 1893-1894; Grant E. Zimmer, 1894-1896; James L. Starkey, 1896-1902 (resigned); George B. Hibbs, 1902-1902; L. E. Brelsford, 1902-1909; H. A. Buerhaus, 1909-1913; J. O. Pennington, 1913-1915; E. A. Montgomery, 1915-1919; Harry W. Haskett, 1919, incumbent, 1926.

COUNTY RECORDERS

It seems that conveyances of land lying in Muskingum County continued to be recorded in the office of the Washington County recorder until April 17, 1806. From 1806 to 1831 the recorder was appointed by the court of common pleas and as the list shows, the clerk of that court was usually the recorder:

Abel Lewis, 1805-1810; George Reeve, 1810-1817; David Chambers, 1817-1820; John Peters, 1820-1821; Ezekiel T. Cox, 1821-1831.

In 1829 a law for the election of a recorder by the people was passed, but it did not affect the terms of those then in office. The following were elected in the order named:

Anthony Wilkins, 1831-1840; William T. McKibbin, 1840-1841; Imri Richards, 1841-1841; John Hilliard, 1841-1851; Joseph P. Huston, 1851-1854; Horatio W. Chandlee, 1854-1857; George W. Ritze, 1857-1860; Ephraim P. Abbot, 1860-1861; John J. Ingalls, 1861-1868; Jesse H. Mitchell, 1868-1871; William H. Cunningham, 1871-1877; David Zimmer, 1877-1889; Ernest Scott, 1889-1895; F. H. King; 1895-1901; F. H. McCarty, 1901; J. W. P. Reid, 1907; Frank Myers, 1911-1915; John Galigher, 1915-1919; J. C. Holloway, 1919-1923; Eugenia M. Rosa, 1923, incumbent, 1926.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Stephen Reeve is authority for the statement that Muskingum's first commissioners were William Montgomery, Joseph F. Munro, and Christian Spangler. The records show their successors to have been:

Isaac Evens, to December 1807; Robert Speer, to December 1807; William Whitten, to December, 1808; William Newell, to December, 1809; Jacob Gomber, 1807-1809; Daniel Stillwell, 1808-1811; Thomas Nisbet, 1809-1812; George Reeve, 1810-1810; John Willey, 1810-1814; Benjamin Spry, 1811-1814; William H. Moore, 1812-1818; Luke Walpole, 1814-1814; James L. Fleming, 1814-1819; William Hunter, 1814-1817; Simeon Sims, 1817-1820; Thomas Flood, 1818-1820; John Robertson, 1819-1825; Jared Brush, 1820-1824; James Jeffries, 1821-1821; Israel Robinson, 1821-1826; John Handle, 1824-1830; Joseph Springer, 1826-1827; Absolom Roberts, 1826-1829; William Hamilton, 1827-1831; Isaac Helmick, 1829-1831; Israel Robinson, 1830-1839; Samuel McCann, 1831-1834; Lyle Fulton, 1831-1838; John Adams, 1834-1837; Samuel McCann, 1837-1838; John Thompson, 1838-1841; Beverly Lemert, 1838-1840; John Goshen, 1839-1845; Robert Boggs, 1840-1843; Littleton Moore, 1841-1844; Joshua Bennett, 1843-1846; Henry Wheeler, 1844-1847; Mahlon Sims, 1845-1851; Stephen Reeve, 1846-1852; William Johnson, 1847-1850; James Carnes, 1850-1853; Joseph R. Thomas, 1851-1857; Lewis M. Pierson, 1852-1855; Samuel Clark, 1853-1856; Abel Randall, 1855-1858; Jonathan Swank, 1856-1859; Hugh Madden, 1857-1860; John Baughman, 1858-1861; E. E. Fillmore, 1859-1862; William T. Tanner, 1860-1864; George W. Slater, 1861-1867; William Pringle, 1862-1865; E. E. Fillmore, 1864-1869; J. B. Milhous, 1865-1868; E. L. Lemert, 1867-1870; Robert Silvey, 1868-1871; Austin Berry 1868-1870; William Hall, 1870-1874; Daniel Hatton, 1871-1872; Leonard N. Stump, 1871-1874; John Sims, 1872-1877; Thomas Griffith, 1874-1877; L. N. Stump, 1874-1875; William T. Tanner, 1875-1879; Jefferson Van Horne, 1877-1880 (resigned); Howard Copeland, 1878-1881; John Crooks, 1879-1882; Harvey Darlington, 1880-1880; Robert Lee, 1880-1881; Edward Bethel, 1881-1887; James S. Copeland, 1882-1885; William T. Maher, 1883-1886; James Colvin, 1885-1888; Robert Lee, 1886-1890; Charles W. McCutcheon, 1887-1891; Francis M. Rider, 1888-1895; J. F. Burgess, 1890-1893; S. M. Rutledge, 1891-1894; J. L. Mercer, 1893-1896; A. C. Swope, 1894-1897; Finley M. Fleming, 1895-1901; H. L. Greiner, 1896-1902; F. B. Fell, 1897-1903; J. B. Tanner, 1904-1907; John H. Crooks, 1903-1906; Almond S. Leland, 1903-1906; J. H. Crooks, 1906-1909; Edward Ellis, 1906-1909; J. B. Tanner, 1907; A. S. Leland, 1907-1909; R. C. Cochran, 1909-1911; E. V. Howell, 1909-1911; S. C. Herdman, 1909-1911; R. C. Cochran, 1911-1913; E. V. Howell, 1911-1913; S. C. Herdman, 1911-1913; Alfred Kelley, 1913-1915; James Buchanan, 1913-1915; J. C. Dulan, 1913-1915; Alfred Kelley, 1915-1917; James Buchanan, 1915-1917; Samuel Frazier, 1917-1917; E. H. Derry, 1917-1919; Samuel Whyde, 1917-1919; Samuel Frazier, 1919-1921; E. H. Derry, 1919-1921; Samuel Whyde, 1919-1921; Samuel Frazier, 1921, H. R. Cook, W. T. Osborne and R. D. Oliver, incumbents.

COUNTY SURVEYORS

Levi Whipple, 1804 to ——; Charles Roberts, —— to 1817; John Roberts, 1817 to ——; William F. Beavers, 1830-1839; James Boyle, 1839-1845; Joseph Fisher, 1845-1854; Joseph J. Hennon, 1854-1857; John Smyth, 1857-1860; Mark Lowdan, 1860, resigned 1861; John W. Roberts, 1861-1864; Joseph Fisher, 1865-1868; James P. Eagan, 1868-1871; Joseph Fisher, 1871-1874; James P. Eagan, 1874-1877; William Dunn, 1877-1880; Frederick Howell, 1880-1882; L. W. Doane, 1883-1885; Frederick Howell, 1886-1888; T. C. Connor, 1889-1891; William Dunn, 1892, died 1901; Charles H. Bogman, 1901-1902; Leander West, 1902-1909; Donald Geddes, 1909-1911; Vincent Hollingsworth, 1911-1913; Ralph H. Strait, 1913-1919; Albert T. Connar, 1919-1926, incumbent.

COUNTY CORONERS

Levi Whipple, 1804-1811; Luke Walpole, 1811 ——; Charles Roberts; 1815-1817; Samuel Thompson, 1817-1821; William H. Moore, 1821-1822; Jacob Crooks, 1823-1823; Samuel Thompson, 1824-1828; Samuel Packer, 1828-1832; William Twaddle, 1832-1834; Samuel Parker, 1834-1838; Richard Collum, 1838-1840; Samuel Gates, 1840-1843; William Flanagan, 1843-1846; John W. White, 1846-1848; James Caldwell, 1848-1850; Elijah Brown, 1850-1852; John Quigley, 1852-1854; John Bratton, 1854-1856; John Quigley, 1856-1868; John D. Bonnet, 1868-1874; Anderson Evans, 1874-1876; Daniel Smith, 1876-1880; Daniel I. Morgan, 1880-1882; George W. Griffee, 1883-1884; William Ruth, 1885-1891; Homer C. Waterman, 1892; William Ruth, 1893-1895; O. M. Wiseman, 1896-1897; D. J. Evans, 1898-1899; O. J. Corson, 1900-1901; D. J. Mathews, 1902-1905; Dr. A. H. Gorrell, 1905-1908; Dr. C. H. Higgins, 1908-1911; Dr. A. E. Walters, 1911-1915; Dr. W. S. McFarland, 1915-1919; Dr. J. M. Pedicord, 1919-1923; Dr. L. E. Grimes, 1923, incumbent 1926.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS (1840-1876)

The old County Poor House was completed in 1840.

Isaac Dillon, 1840-1841; John Slaughter, —— to 1841; Daniel Brush, —— to 1841; John Peters, —— 1841 (resigned June, 1846); John Roberts, —— to 1842; William Camp, 1841 (resigned June, 1846); Edwin Burlingame, 1842 (resigned June, 1846); Austin Berry, 1846-1847; Lawson Wiles, 1846-1847; John Vandenbark, 1846-1849; James Helmick, 1847-1853; Robert J. Smith, 1849 (resigned March, 1851); John Goyer, 1851-1852; Robert Lee, 1852 (resigned March, 1858); Joseph Larzelere, 1853-1856; Joseph Mattingly, 1856-1859; William T. Tanner, 1857-1860; Joseph R. Thomas, 1858-1858; William Shaffer, 1858-1864; David Sidle, 1859-1862; Isaac Van Horne, 1860-1863; John L. Taylor, 1862-1865; William Lee, 1863-1866; James Warner, 1864-1867; Waldo B. Guthrie, 1865 (died September 18, 1866); William Lee, 1866-1868; Isaac Story, 1866-1869; Patrick Brennan, 1867-1873; John L. Taylor, 1868-1871; M. V. B.

Mitchell, 1869-1872; William T. Tanner, 1871-1874; John W. Marshall, 1872-1875; Peter L. Burgoon, 1873-1876; Patrick C. Ryan, 1874; Robert Slack, 1875; John W. Marshall (incumbents in 1876).

DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

In that of 1802, John McIntire; second convention (1850-1851) David Chambers and Richard Stillwell; third convention (1873-1874), Daniel Van Voorhis and Charles C. Russell.

TOWNSHIP LORE

The chapters of this history which have covered the settlement of Muskingum land began with a description of the planting of the town of Zanesville because that came first in point of time. There was no Muskingum County until 1804, but there was a growing settlement at the mouth of the Licking in 1800 and three years earlier still McCulloch and Crooks had established a ferry at the site of Zanesville.

GROWTH ALL AROUND

A few townships came into existence before the county did—Newton in 1802, for instance. But in all the townships settlement processes went on early in the new century without any regard to township organization. Rural growth kept pace with town growth on all sides of Zanesville and this accounts in part for the phenomenal gains in the town's business and the rapid increase in the number of its stores. Zanesville began very early to be a center of marked mercantile activity, an important distributing point and has been such to this day.

A CASE OF RECIPROCITY

And the enterprise of Zanesville and Putnam merchants reacted favorably upon pioneering activities for miles around. In Zanesville establishments farmers found the tools and supplies needed to establish homes, to fell trees and to till the soil. There was a reciprocity here which soon made Zanesville the third town in the state, with Cincinnati and Chillicothe only, in the lead.

NEWTON TOWNSHIP

This division existed before the county itself came into being. While still a part of Washington County, in the spring of 1802, it was organized under the trusteeship of John Beckwith, Andrew Crooks and Benjamin Redman. Jacob

Smith had entered the west half of section 23, township 15, range 14, as early as 1799 and settled on the land in 1802.

Andrew Crooks, brother of Ferryman Henry Crooks of Zanesville, and who had joined his brother for a while at Natchez, removed to near what is now White Cottage in 1800. He was a noted hunter, so that when he turned his cabin into a tavern in 1804 his guests lived on the fat of the land. The bed did not equal the board, for that bed was the floor, but the latter borrowed some softness from large supplies of skins.

Andrew Crooks soon was followed by John Axline and a number of others, as shown by provisions made for schools. James Baker, Benjamin Croy, David Horn and Peter Fauley are named as settlers in 1805 records. A Doctor Kent was at or near the White Cottage site in 1802 but he appears to have moved to some other spot.

On Jonathan Creek Isaac James opened the first store and Moses Plummer the first grist and saw mill. John Leonard and Anthony Mauk each established a distillery. Benjamin Redman was the first tanner (1810) and John Hendricks the second.

SCHOOLS CAME EARLY

The Hendricks tannery was located on Jonathan Creek near the site of Fultonham. Here John's son, Thomas A. Hendricks, afterwards vice president of the United States, was born, of whom more anon. Joseph Rosier's pottery, the first, was built in 1814. A. Ensminger's came several years later. Jacob Funk wielded the blacksmith's hammer in 1812. The stork also exhibited early activity, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Carpenter in 1804 and another to Mr. and Mrs. John Crooks, March 30, 1806.

The list of schoolhouses built and used in these very early days in the White Cottage-Fultonham section proves the community's insistence on the dissemination of knowledge and establishes the size of its membership. Note these particulars:

In 1800 a schoolhouse went up on a lot donated by Andrew Crooks; William McElree was teacher. In the same year another schoolhouse was built on Jacob Springer's land south of Fultonham; Timothy Wheeler, teacher. The third cabin was erected on the Abbott place, a half mile east of White Cottage; John Mathews, teacher. In 1810 Daniel Poe taught school in a cabin located on the Rankin place. Near the original Crooks schoolhouse was erected the Lamb schoolhouse and then came the Walpole school on the Athens Road; another on Maysville Pike a mile west of White Cottage and in 1818 still another at Fultonham.

JEFFERSON AND CASS TOWNSHIPS

The oldest records are missing but those preserved indicate that Jefferson Township is at least as old as Muskingum County. As was indicated in the chapter on Indians, Major Jonathan Cass was one of the earliest settlers. In 1799 he located 4,000 acres of land in Jefferson and two years later his family came.

On August 4, 1830, he passed away, aged seventy-seven years. His remains lay in the Cass Farm burial ground until 1875, when they were removed to the Dresden Cemetery. The Cass monument was there erected by a grandson, Dr. Edward Cass, and it bears this inscription:

"He was a soldier at the Battle of Bunker Hill; an officer of the Revolution and of the army which, under General Wayne, gave peace to the frontier. From New England he emigrated to this part of the wilds of the Northwest Territory. On the military lands he purchased he lived a peaceful and quiet life thirty years, until death claimed him for a victim."

The famous Lewis Cass was a son of Major Cass.

The year 1799 also brought Seth Adams as a settler, an enterprising, forward-looking pioneer, who is said to have received tomato seeds from New Orleans and grown from them the first tomatoes produced in the county. He pioneered in planting apple trees and in introducing full-blooded Merino sheep. As early as 1804 he operated a "corn-cracker" on Wakatomika Creek. George Wilson set up a saw mill and at Preston in 1801 E. and G. Adams conducted a flouring mill. Near there, a little later, George Gertie erected what has been called "the first efficient grist mill."

The Cordrays, Isaac and his son George, arrived in 1804 and so did Mordecai Ogle and George Dowell. Judge Wyllys Silliman operated a saw and grist mill on Wakatomika, near the railroad bridge, in 1806 and manufactured salt nearby. In 1812 he operated a ferry. Three years later the inevitable distillery was conducted on the farm of Joseph F. Munro, on the Muskingum, a few miles above Dresden. There appears to have been no merchant until 1817, when Laban Lemert opened a store in a log cabin. The same kind of a structure became John Cordray's Tavern a year later. In what is now "Cass Township" Reverend Joseph W. Pigman preached on Sundays in 1808, and during the week served as justice of the peace and taught school in a cabin two and one half miles west of Dresden; in 1816 Sanford Ramey taught in the country districts.

LICKING TOWNSHIP

Owing to the lack of earliest records the date of Licking Township's organization is in doubt, but its creation probably antedated 1806. In the original survey of United States military lands, Licking appeared as a township with an area of five miles square.

David Devore seems to have occupied a cabin on the site of Irville in common with John Thrapp as early as 1802, but the earliest actual settler appears to have been Colonel Nathan Fleming, whose cabin was built on the Irville site in 1805. By 1815 Fleming was operating a saw mill and in another 10 years he was conducting a good store at Irville. Two years after Fleming's arrival came John R. Roger, Jacob Victor, Leonard Stump, Solomon and Jonathan Wood.

Wood was a surveyor, who in 1812 added a hewed log house to his round cabin and opened a hotel. David Vandenbark, who arrived in 1808 and planted peach

trees, had a peach orchard by 1812, in which year also he erected the township's first stone dwelling. Henry Barrackman also became a settler in 1808.

John Van Voorhis joined this wide-awake Licking Township colony in 1811 and a year later his son, Daniel, planted a half bushel of peach stones from the Vandenbark orchard. In 1817 the elder Van Voorhis burned brick on his land and used them in the township's first brick residence. The community had a mill (David Devore's) in 1814; a saw mill and corn-cracker grist mill (John Sidle's) in 1815, the bolting being done by hand; a tannery (Stephen White's) in 1818.

Jared Green opened a store at Irville, Elias Green established blacksmithing, while E. Birkholter "fired his forge" and manufactured axes. John Irvine and Richard Ayers laid out Irville in 1814 and the village had a postoffice in 1818. School teaching began in 1814-1816 in a round log cabin with a cavernous fireplace and seats and desks formed of slabs.

The first church organization was formed in 1812 with a class of fifteen members. This was known as the Irville Methodist Episcopal Church. A building site and most of the lumber for a meeting house were donated by Jonathan Wood and in 1816 the frame structure was erected. A frame 30 by 40 feet was erected in 1815 for the Irville Presbyterians, but the organization was disbanded.

FALLS TOWNSHIP

Falls Township, originally created March 9, 1808, was marked by changed boundaries when Muskingum Township and West Zanesville were established. The arrival of the township's first settler, Edward Tanner has been referred to in the chapter on Indians. In the cabin which he built on the banks of the Licking in 1790, a son, William C., was born in 1792, who became "the well-known Captain Tanner of war time."

In this section of the country accessions went beyond even those of Licking Township. The arrivals were Baltzer Fletcher and Major Bonifield, in 1791; a Mr. Priest, from Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1798; Abel Lewis, 1800; a Mr. Black, a school teacher, in 1801; Moses Dillon, in 1805. Meanwhile, in 1797-1798 a number of pioneers settled in the township within ten or fifteen miles of Zanesville.

Priest came all the way from Culpepper County, Virginia, with a wife and six children. The parents walked the whole distance and the mother carried one child. The packhorses, which bore the burden of household goods, transported the other children.

The minds of the children were not neglected. In 1801 Schoolmaster Black began instruction in a cabin located near the Falls-Hopewell line; in 1804 a schoolhouse was built on the William Search farm, while J. Ranney taught school on the Kamp Farm on the north side of the Licking.

Brick making began in 1808 about two miles west of Zanesville and William Trage did the burning; a year or so later James Tharp opened a distillery at a nearby point and James Fulton another near the site of the county infirmary. The

families of Edward Tanner, Baltzer Fletcher and Samuel Simpson were the nucleus of the Findley Methodist Church and as early as 1807 itinerant preachers served them in irregular fashion. A Methodist Episcopal congregation followed in about 1810, the organization taking place in a tavern. A fund was subscribed to build a log meetinghouse which was erected soon after. About this time the Haynes' or Hooper's Society built a log church in the northeast corner of the township, called the "Black Log" Church.

UNION TOWNSHIP

Union Township is known to have been organized as early as 1808. Stewart Spear settled on Zane's Trace, West of Cambridge, in 1801, and opened a tavern; Thomas Warren followed suit in 1804, his tavern being on the trace near the center of the township; John McKinney located East of New Concord. Judge David Findley came in 1806 and proved to be a leader of the section.

William Hunter, Robin Walker and A. Lorimer, three Irishmen, located near the site of Norwich in 1807. Lorimer taught school awhile. The Reasoner and Wilson families were other pioneers. Some of the areas in what is now Union Township were school lands, reserved by the general Government. In early pioneer days, Henry Hardesty, Peter Monroe, Henry Hardy and William Newland were squatters thereon.

IRON WAGONED IN

Here we find the same community development as that which went on in Newton, Jefferson, Licking and Falls Townships. David Findley raised a surplus of corn which guaranteed supplies for cornless neighbors; William Speer did blacksmithing for his neighbors (1804), bringing iron in wagons from Pennsylvania; John Haddon (1807) established a tannery; Benjamin Reasoner (1815) built a sawmill; Col. John Reynolds (1815) opened a store. A physician came in 1818, Doctor Baldridge. Ralph Hardesty came in 1807 and the Self Settlement was formed just West of Norwich.

Religious efforts did not lag behind in this staid and worthy community. There was the beginning of a Presbyterian Church in 1804, when Reasoner's home became a meeting place where irregular services were held as ministers made their appearance. John Wright, a missionary in the service of the Western Missionary Society of Pittsburgh, was one of these supplies. He lived at Lancaster and when on his way East or West he would stop at Reasoner's. The word went out to the faithful and these would repair to the meeting. In 1818 organization occurred and two years later a two-story frame church 40 feet square was erected at Pleasant Hill, one mile South of New Concord. In 1812 the Associate Reformed Church (United Presbyterian) was formed in Judge Findley's barn and its first meeting house stood one mile south of the site of New Concord. This was called the "Crooked Tree" Church.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP

Springfield Township was created March 7, 1809, when the commissioners granted a petition asking that the North part of Newton Township be set off and designated as Springfield Township, whose boundaries were then defined as "beginning at the mouth of the Licking River, on the South side; thence up said river to a point where it intersects the base or military line; thence West on said line six miles from the place of beginning, thence South 3¾ miles; thence East six miles, South half a mile and East one mile to the Muskingum River to the place of beginning." The annexation to Zanesville of Putnam and Natchez somewhat reduced Springfield Township's area.

The first township election was held in Burnham's tavern, Putnam, April 3, 1809, the voters choosing John Leavens and Jacob Dunn overseers of the poor; John Miser, constable; Asher Hart, Isaac Van Horne, E. Buckingham, William Organ, Harry Lear, supervisors; Dr. Increase Mathews, treasurer. The presence of General Van Horne's name on this list is explained by the fact that in 1809 he lived in his "White House" on what is now Pine Street, a section then in Springfield Township.

LOVE IN A CABIN

As was stated in the chapter on Putnam, David Stokely and Andrew Crooks were among the pioneer settlers. Early in 1799 Stokely put up a cabin near what is now the intersection of Moxahala Avenue and Jefferson Street. He made a clearing, prepared its soil, planted and gathered its crop of corn. Then he went to his former home, married Abigail Hurlbut, put her upon their only horse and walked by her side on the homeward journey. The sixth day brought them to that solitary cabin on Putnam's site. The first task Abigail set herself was the grubbing of roots and stumps from the cabin floor. A bed of rushes was made in the corner. Thus began the second stage of the couple's honeymoon.

Stokely was a squatter and lacked enough money to pay Putnam, Mathews and Whipple for his clearing when it was acquired as a part of the Putnam land, but the generous proprietors gave him a three-year lease without cost and he assisted George Mathews to lay foundations for the village by clearing up the land for its streets. As we have stated, he moved to Jonathan Creek in 1805.

On land outside of the Putnam site Adam France settled in 1802. John Springer followed in 1806. Between that year and 1810 came Abner James, Dr. J. Rodman, William Hibbs, John Fogle and Cornelius Kirk. In 1806 John Mathews made a busy little center of what became known as Moxahala, located on Jonathan Creek about half a mile from its mouth. The first venture was a flour mill, the next a sawmill and in 1810 a distillery was added. He built houses there for his men.

Jacob Reese was a settler in the township in 1807, when he built a hewed log house, and in 1815 he earned the distinction of having erected the township's first frame barn. Five years later he was distilling whiskey on his farm. The township's first kiln of brick was burned by William Simmons at a point North of the

Coopermill Road, near the site of the fair ground. Dr. Increase Mathews was engaged in farming and in 1820 raised fine wool sheep. The McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church came first. In 1815 there was a class of fifteen. The first meeting was held in a log schoolhouse.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP

On March 3, 1812, the commissioners granted a petition to form a township to be known as Hopewell. In 1817 all of the first township of the 9th range of military lands included in Falls Township was annexed to Hopewell Township and on February 22, 1819, so much of Hopewell Township as was east of the Licking was reannexed to Falls Township.

According to such information as has been available, William Hamilton and Rev. Robert Manley settled in the township very early in the last century and between their coming and the year 1806, John Carr, Joseph Jennings, Samuel Bonafield and Pioneers Hinton, Faid and Hensley arrived. By 1812 there was a blacksmith, Peter Crumrine; a physician, Doctor Dusenbury, who taught school as well as practiced medicine; a distiller, one Shinn, who made whiskey on Kent's run. It was not until 1814 that William Heath, the first carpenter, came; later Reese's sawmill, also on Kent's run, was in operation. Following the practice of the day, a log cabin was used as the first schoolhouse. This was in 1814. A year later a log schoolhouse was built.

PERRY TOWNSHIP

Perry Township was formed in 1812. Zane's Trace attracted the first settler, James Brown, in 1802. He built a cabin on the old Wheeling Road where the trace and Salt Creek intersected and made of his cabin a tavern. He has been described as a man of means, intelligence and influence.

Other pioneers followed in growing numbers: David Comstock in 1804; Abraham and Reuben Gabriel, Amasa Davis, Joan Echelberry and Jacob Livingood in 1807; Jacob Decker, 1808; John Wartenbee, 1809; Peter Livingood, Jacob Vanpelt, Philip Baker and Christopher Shuck in 1810. Wartenbee built a sawmill in 1810 and a grist mill in 1812, on Salt Creek.

BLUE ROCK TOWNSHIP

In 1813 a number of the inhabitants of Zanesville and Salt Creek Townships petitioned to be made citizens of a new township to be called Blue Rock and the commissioners granted their petition December 3 of that year. The following quota of officers was elected January 6, 1814, when the voters met at Lawrence Allwine's house, above Gaysport:

Lawrence Allwine and Joseph Smith, justices of the peace; Eli Sherman, James Larrison, and Daniel Bean, trustees; David Dutro, Sr., treasurer; Jacob Ayers and Peter Dingman, overseers of the poor; Samuel Johnson and William Eveland, fence viewers; John Larrison and Daniel Bean, supervisors; George Watson and James Larrison, constables; Jacob Ayers, assessor; Lawrence Allwine, clerk. J. Hope Sutor says of one of these officers:

"James Larrison was frequently selected by his neighbors as a township officer

and on one occasion he was to meet Robert Finley at the river to be sworn in; the stream was too high to be forded and no boat was near to cross; Finley shouted to Larrison to hold up his right hand and with his voice keyed to its fullest volume he administered the oath of office, with the river rolling between them.

"They were in each other's presence and hearing and the law does not specify how near the parties must be and since affidavits are now made by telephone this instance of long-distance swearing may serve as a precedent for the later practice."

In the absence of specific dates connected with the coming of early settlers, we can only name those said to have formed the advance guard: Stephen Reeves, Lawrence Allwine, John Bird, blacksmith; Robert Silvey, shoemaker; Jesse Thomas, wheelwright; John Davis, stonemason; John Revenaugh, wooden plow maker; Absalom Roberts, distiller; James Burroughs, chairmaker; Thomas White, tanner; Joshua Crumbaker, cabinet maker; Doctor Baker, physician.

One dated event, however, has gone on record. On April 7, 1803, Lawrence Allwine, justice of the peace, united in marriage Stephen Reeves and Mary Briggs.

Some of the first constructions and enterprises were: Caleb Hall's frame house, near the site of Rural Dale; Joseph Lees' stone house, Eastern part of the township; Caleb Butler's brick house, Southern section of the township; John Trimble's sawmill, below Rural Dale; John P. Farrell's grocery; Rufus Putnam's general store. There was a school near the river in 1815.

HIGHLAND TOWNSHIP

A number of inhabitants of the Northeast section of Muskingum County petitioned the commissioners, March 7, 1814, for the creation of a new township to be called Highland, a term descriptive of the elevation of the section. The prayer was granted.

Limited records show that Mathew Trace was the first settler, in 1808. Soon after this came Lot Wortman and James Honnold. When Peter Bond came two or three years later he brought the township's first wagon. In 1813 came Thomas Rambe, Alex Mayes, J. K. McCune, John Casper, Peter and William Bradford, David Benjamin, John and William Davis. A round log cabin was the first schoolhouse (24 by 24 feet) in which pupils were taught in 1818 by Lorenzo Dow, who died that year and whose body was the first to be buried in what is known as Bloomfield cemetery.

Religious activities characteristic of the spirit of the community began in 1816 when a class of six of the Methodist Episcopal faith was organized. In 1818 five families of United Presbyterians were formed into a congregation at the home of David Duff and the name Bloomfield Associated Presbyterian was adopted. The services were held in a tent pitched at different points until in 1822 a log meeting house, 24 by 24 feet, was erected on the East side of the graveyard.

RICH HILL TOWNSHIP

The name was an idea of John Reynolds because the township was "rich and hilly." A German named Lawrence, and his stepson, Leonard Stitchler, seem to

have been among the earliest settlers. They located near the center of the township in 1805, in which year Stitchler built the first of the log cabins. Lewis Pierce and his sons Llewellyn and Jonathan followed in 1806, as did Abraham Warne, John Moore, William Robison and John and Neal McNaughton, who settled in the Southeast section of Rich Hill. Also near the center of the township, in 1807, came Daniel Moore, John Jones, John Reynolds, Adam Shaner, William Ivers, and a pioneer named Crow; to the Northeast portion, Michael Hammond and Abraham Pollock.

The township had a blacksmith, John Officer, in 1812, and a grist mill with one run of buhrs in 1818, operated on the East branch of Salt Creek by Neal McNaughton. The first birth was that of John Moore in March, 1807; the first death was of a child, Elizabeth McNaughton, in 1812. John Jordan taught the first school in section 20, in 1814.

A Methodist Episcopal class of ten was formed (1812) at Daniel Monroe's house and in the next year a log meeting house, 20 by 26 feet, was erected on Reynold's land and given the name of Monroe's meeting house.

SALT CREEK TOWNSHIP

The formation of Perry, Union, Rich Hill, Blue Rock, Wayne and Harrison Townships reduced the original dimensions of Salt Creek Township so that when the subdivision was created in 1815 it was bounded on the North by Perry and Union; East, by Rich Hill; South, by Blue Rock and Wayne, and West by Wayne.

The salt springs found on the township's principal stream flowing Southward and Westward through it and into the Muskingum, suggested the name Salt Creek for the township as well as for the stream. When the wide-awake New Englanders at Marietta learned of these springs in the Muskingum country they formed a company (1795) to manufacture salt.

BUSY SALT WORKS

The work began at a place near the site of the present village of Chandlersville and resulted so successfully that the supply soon equaled the heavy demand. The product went to the Falls of the Muskingum (Duncan Falls) on packhorses and thence to Waterford and Marietta by canoe.

In the spring of 1799 Capt. John Chandler, a Virginian, who had settled with fourteen other pioneers at a point near Belpre, O., appeared on the scene with his family of nine. The lack of harmony in the Belpre colony had moved Chandler to explore the Muskingum country. On reaching the salt works he felt that it was the place to choose. Within three days he, his sons and the salt-makers, had erected a cabin for the Chandler family.

It was a busy family. Land was cleared, crops were planted and Captain Chandler coveted the salt works. They were sold to him and he made salt there until 1807, when John, Peter and Thomas Sarchett became the owners. Two

years later the state provided for the appointment of an agent to lease and superintend the works.

The Sarchetts were lessees for three years, when the Legislature provided that the wells should be leased for seven additional years. By the close of this latter term salt had been found elsewhere by boring into salt rock strata, where the water was stronger and the industry on Salt Creek came to a close. Of Captain Chandler, J. Hope Sutor has written as follows:

A SECOND JOHN M'INTIRE

"Captain Chandler occupied the relation, in the township, that John McIntire did at Zanesville and when a village was laid out by John Stevens it was named in honor of its foremost public-spirited citizen, Captain Chandler. To his efforts the neighborhood was indebted for early postal facilities, which were secured in October, 1814, when he was appointed postmaster. The first mail was carried on horseback but as roads were opened and the quantity of mail increased wagons were employed."

The salt workers were joined very early in the nineteenth century by settlers and some of the former remained as settlers. Here is a partial list of the townships earliest pioneers:

Nathaniel Eddy, William Newell, Sr., John Briggs, Stephen Reeve, Johnson Brewster, William Dixon, Abraham Mercer, George Clapper, David Peairs, Jacob Crumbaker, John Wilhelm, Robert Linn, Sr., Peter Sarchett, Thomas Brady, Abraham Warne, Joseph Culbertson.

The inevitable demand for a corn and wheat mill and a blacksmith shop were answered by Captain Chandler in 1807. The mill was on Salt Creek. Fire destroyed it in 1812. Silas Robinson and Lewellyn Howell rebuilt it. A saw and grist mill on Big Salt Creek followed five years later.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL IN 1812

The community went without a tannery and without a distillery until 1814, Zachary Chandler conducting the first and William Scott the latter. Chandler opened a tavern in 1815. Jerry Joseph, blacksmith, arrived in 1810 and William Moore, another wielder of the hammer, in 1812. Dr. Daniel Bliss was the pioneer physician.

A log cabin stood for the first schoolhouse and therein Abigail Bingham and Nira Chandler taught the children of the community as early as 1812-1813, near the site of Chandlersville. Salt Creek enjoys the distinction of having established a non-sectarian Sunday school in a log house, also near Chandlersville, as early as 1812.

The nucleus of four religious organizations were all in existence by the year 1816. The beginning of the Salt Creek Baptist Church dates from 1811, when ten persons organized the society at the home of Daniel Horton. Later a two-story hewn log church, with a balcony, housed the worshippers. In 1812 Rev. James

Watts formed a class out of which grew the Sugar Grove Methodist Church; in 1818 preaching was held at Eli Sherman's. The nucleus of the Chandlersville Methodist Church was a class formed in 1816. The Chandlersville Presbyterian Church sprang up in 1814; in 1818 occasional preaching was done in a log house or in the groves.

MUSKINGUM TOWNSHIP

The following from the commissioners' journal of September 4, 1817, fixes the manner and date of this township's organization.

"The second township of the eighth range and so much of the second township of the seventh range as lies West of the Muskingum River, is erected into a new township and West Zanesville annulled. All that part which was formerly West Zanesville and not included in Muskingum township is attached to Falls township."

Late in the same month a township election was held. Of the candidates only Henry Butler (justice of the peace) is known to have been elected.

David Devore, James Beach and James Black arrived in 1797, but Black, a trapper, did not remain. Devore put up a cabin near the river, but moved a few miles Westward. In 1810 he opened a tavern; two years later he erected a grist mill, the bolting being done by hand. John Bland, Elijah Stradley and Ebenezer Ryan arrived in 1798. Other settlers followed, whose names are not in evidence, but the burial of Timothy Pryor in 1799 and Jesse Dowell and James Devore are known to have taken place. Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, who had first settled at the mouth of the Licking, moved into Muskingum township, where presently they punished with death, two Indians, who had committed murder and stolen horses.

AVENGERS ON THE TRAIL

The affair was mentioned in an earlier chapter, but we submit a detailed description in this connection.

In April, 1800, when Indians still were in the neighborhood, a young woman who was affianced to Hughes, was killed by the redskins, who also had stolen horses belonging to Hughes and Ratliff. These two swore vengeance and secured John Bland as an ally. The trio started after the offenders during a light fall of snow, which rendered trailing easy. The pursuit went on for a distance of "thirty miles into Knox county," and when the thieves were located only two of them were found together.

Moved by a sense of fair play the pioneers cast lots to determine which pair of the trio should execute vengeance. Fate chose Hughes and Bland, who, creeping forward discharged their guns. The Hughes bullet killed one of the savages, but Bland's flint lock missed fire. The redskin thus spared shouted that he was "a bad Indian, but would be so no more" if they would let him live. Ratliff, who had crept forward with his companions seems to have forgotten the pioneers' pact in face of the fear that his followers would show mercy. Raising his rifle he shot the Indian dead on the spot. The stolen horses were then recovered.

A LIST OF "FIRSTS"

The tide of settlers continued to flow in. It landed William Bland in 1803; Levi Cooper, Samuel McCann and Joseph Spencer in 1808; Rev. Joseph Thrapp, John Dorsey and Samuel Guest in 1810. Two years later the minister erected a saw mill and Dalton Lane a tannery, each located on the Dresden road. The latter conducted a tavern in 1820. There was a first blacksmith, in the person of John M. Lane, prior to 1815; a first distillery, built by Colonel George Jackson, in 1818; a first brick house, constructed near Shannon by Firmin Spencer and a first store, opened by Robert Welsh, in the same neighborhood. Colonel Jackson made salt near the river in 1820. The first school was opened in 1815.

Rev. Joseph Thrapp lost no time in organizing the Methodists of the neighborhood. Four families began religious activities at his home in 1810. Archibald McCann stirred up the young folk and launched a Sunday School which he kept open all day for Bible study. This useful school teacher met a sad fate many years later; while crossing the bridge at Zanesville on the night of March 29, 1839, he walked into the canal instead of across the draw, which had carelessly been left open, and was drowned.

MORE CHURCH HISTORY

The Baxter Baptist Church followed the Methodist Episcopal. Nine members were in the organization when the church started in 1813. A little later the meeting house was built on a three-acre lot donated for church and cemetery use.

In the following year the Pierson Presbyterian Church came into existence, by an act of the members of a few families. David Pierson and George Welsh donated an acre of ground on which a church was built.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was opened in 1834, with the celebration of mass, at the home of William Mattingly. Services continued there until 1856, when a brick church 35 by 70 feet was erected, on an acre of ground donated by Mr. Mattingly. The donor was the first person to be buried there.

BRUSH CREEK TOWNSHIP

A petition for the organization of this division was noted on the commissioners' journal February 10, 1817, and it was called Brush Creek, because of its principal stream, which got its name from "the growth of low underbrush which was originally found on its banks to the water's edge."

It is believed that George Swingle, a German, was the first settler. He arrived with his son, Nicholas, in 1810. During the first year he made a barrel of maple sugar and a barrel of molasses; parched corn was substituted for coffee and sassafras roots for tea. In the next year he built a log house and barn, set out an orchard and planted wheat.

In 1813 the first blacksmith, Thomas Davidson, came. In that year Samuel Stover built a dam in Brush Creek and his new saw mill was operated by the power

thus created. Six years later he added a grist mill on the site of Stovertown. There also he planned to open a store. Before the arrival of his merchandise he was murdered in Zanesville. Stovertown was named in honor of his memory.

Our women readers will be interested in the story of Brush Creek's first physician. A Mrs. Addison it was who first administered unto the bodies of settlers, successfully treating their ailments with roots and herbs carried in her saddlebags to patients' homes. George Swingle (No. 2) and Joseph Showers were the first carpenters.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

Henry Stainbrook, Adam Leffler and Henry Dozer were designated locally as the hunters. In 1815, on Turkey Run, Archibald Buchanan operated a tannery; in 1819, Thomas Moorehead sold with profit the products of a salt well; in 1820 Adam Leffler made whiskey for neighborhood use; in 1830, Gottlieb Slyder opened the first store, near Stovertown. Early in the settlement's history, William Swingle manufactured brick. The first school, taught in a log house by David Woodruff, began in the winter of 1814.

Before this there was a church, beginning in 1812. It was St. John's Evangelical Lutheran. Its pastor (1812 to 1818), Rev. William Foster, held house to house services among the settlers, and in 1819 his successors formed a circuit.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES

There were Deavertown, Roseville, Fultonham and Brush Creek classes in this circuit. In the same year the last named congregation erected, two miles south of Stovertown, a log church. In the graveyard there, many of the pioneers lie at rest. Twelve years later the Presbyterians and Lutherans united to built a church half a mile south of Stovertown. In 1851 the Lutherans acquired a lot beside the union structure and erected thereon a frame church, 36 by 44 feet, and called it St. John's. In 1878 additional contiguous ground was purchased and a Gothic frame, 40 by 66 feet, with a steeple 100 feet high, was built, at a cost of $5,000.

At the residence of Mrs. Turner the township's first Presbyterian service was held. The congregation of this faith united with the Lutherans, in 1831, as stated.

The first United Brethren service was held at the home of George Swingle (3) in 1830, where services continued until 1844, when the congregation erected a cabin on the farm of Samuel Dozer. This was so used until 1869, when a frame church was built.

Six Baptists met in the Irish Ridge schoolhouse, June 4, 1831, and formed an organization. There the congregation continued to meet until 1833, when a log meeting house was built. This was succeeded in 1859 by a frame church.

LARGE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The Amity Sunday school came into existence September 23, 1831. It was a Society with regulations and a constitution. Lemuel Whitaker was the first presi-

dent. His fellow officers were: William Swingle, vice president; Adam Baughman, treasurer; John Baughman, secretary. Sessions were held twice each Sunday and there was an annual gathering which parents attended.

The Brush Creek Temperance Union was organized May 24, 1877, in the United Brethren Church, fifteen members responding. The officers were: John Cooper, president; J. M. Riley, vice president; Alice McConnel, secretary; Henry Blake, secretary.

SALEM TOWNSHIP

A petition for the organization of this subdivision was before the commissioners in April, 1817, but it does not appear to have gone into effect. In an entry of July 2, 1819, dealing with the general division of the original Highland Township, it is said: "The second township in the sixth range is called Salem Township." The first election was ordered to be held at the Jesse Williams home, but no record thereof is at hand. A number of the early settlers came from Salem, Mass. Hence the township name.

BEGAN IN 1810

The first settler, William Denison, erected a cabin and planted an orchard in 1810. Two years later he put up a frame house. Jesse Williams, a fellow pioneer, married Denison's daughter, Lucy. Theirs was the township's first wedding, and their son, Gordon, born in April, 1811, was the township's first-born child.

Jacob Swigert, Peter Shroyer, Peter Worts, Adam Wade and Jacob Gaumer soon followed Denison and Williams. Gaumer was both gunsmith and blacksmith. Worts and Wade also were blacksmiths. Soon after the arrival of this group came Lawrence Wisecarver, George Stoner, George, Samuel, and Jacob Schurtz and Peter Livingood.

The last named built the township's first grist mill. It was 1827 before a stone dwelling was constructed. Jacob Zimmerman was its owner. Wm. S. Denison built the first brick, in 1841. It was not until 1838 that a tavern existed. Denison Ross opened it in Adamsville; six years earlier Joseph Bowers operated the first sawmill. There was a distillery as early as 1819, Philip Baker's, and George Stoner had a still in 1822. An old record says that its product was so popular that customers "carried it away in jugs while it was so hot that they could not handle the vessel without gloves."

In 1817 Abraham Smith taught the first school in a house on lot 37 of school lands.

The nucleus of New Hope Evengelical Lutheran Church, was a class of 31 formed in 1811. In 1817 the congregation built a small church on the site of the Lutheran cemetery, the lot containing two acres, which Jacob Gaumer had donated. His wife's body was buried in the cemetery in 1816, her death having been the first to occur in the township. A two-story brick church was erected in 1838; in May, 1871, a frame church was dedicated. It cost $6,000 and stood on an acre lot contributed by Jonathan Gaumer.

BAPTISTS AND METHODISTS

The Salem Baptists began their organization October 10, 1818, but it was 1822 before they had a church, a hewed-log structure, erected East of Adamsville. A frame 40 by 60 feet, and costing $1,000 replaced this in 1838, and in 1872 a new frame costing $2,500 was erected.

The Adamsville Methodist Episcopal adherents, with nine in the class, began activities in 1840. A large meeting was held in Noah Honnold's barn, May 16, 1841. At Adamsville, in 1842, a frame structure 40 by 50 feet was erected at a cost of $1,500. A Salem Chapel class of this denomination, twenty in number, met in private homes until 1852, when a frame church 40 by 50 feet, was erected at a cost of $900 on an acre of ground donated by Benaiah Spragg.

Nine residents organized the Good Hope Lutheran Church in 1868, and three years later an Adamsville frame building was bought, fitted up and dedicated. A Sunday school was formed soon after.

Hubbard Lodge, No. 522, F. & A. M., was chartered Oct. 21, 1852. The name is in honor of W. B. Hubbard, a Mason of note throughout the United States.

MONROE TOWNSHIP

The organization of this township appears to have occurred July 2, 1819. It was named after the president of the United States. White men are known to have visited this sub-division at a very early date, but it was 1810 before the first settler came, in the person of Charles Marquand. On Wills Creek he built a cabin and set out an orchard. Nine years later he and Peter Marquand threw a dam across Wills Creek to furnish power for a saw mill. Still intent on development, they added a carding and grist mill in 1829, and opened a store, the township's first, in 1834.

James Sprague moved in from Wakatomika in 1812, bringing the township's first wagon and settling at what is now Otsego. James Bainter was a settler in the same year. His food gave out while his crop of wheat was heading. The grains were rubbed out and the family ate them with milk. The forest, of course, furnished game.

The abundance of such game was illustrated in the experience of Henry Brannon, another settler of 1812, who in one season shot seven deer from his doorway while the beasts were enjoying the turnips in his field.

IN CANOE FROM PENNSYLVANIA

Jared Cone settled in section 13 in 1813, and in 1814 John Stoner followed to the same spot, his wife opening the township's first school in the family home. The journey of Tunis Elson, his wife and four children, to section one of Monroe township, was made in a log canoe. It began at a point near Meadville, Pa. The little boat drifted down the Ohio, and was paddled up the Muskingum and Wills Creek.

On White Eyes Creek, in 1819, Elson operated Monroe's first grist mill, with one run of buhrs.

In 1813 Martin Richardson built the first frame house and in 1817 he operated, on White Eyes, the first saw mill. The first stone dwelling was erected by Caleb Buker. In 1819 David Richardson built the first brick house. His was the first tavern (1837) and his wife was the second school teacher, the family cabin being turned into a schoolhouse. Dr. Cass was the first physician (1830). Two years later Dr. Alonzo De La Mater, also practiced. The first schoolhouse was built in 1817.

The marriage of Samuel Sprague and Mary Smott (October, 1820) was the township's first. In the first public burial ground, south of Otsego, was laid the body of Francis Richardson (1817). The village of Otsego, laid out in 1838, was named after Otsego, New York.

METHODISTS ACTIVE

In Hugh Ballentine's house, settlers of the Methodist Episcopal faith (Maysville) met for 26 years, beginning in 1822. The frame church, 30 by 40, erected in section five, in 1848, was burned in 1854, and rebuilt in 1855.

The Pleasant Valley Methodist Protestant congregation had its origin in 1816, when a class of nine organized it at George Bainter's home, as adherents of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. "But in 1828," says an old record, "it merged with a class of eleven to form a society of Methodist Protestants"; in 1835 a frame church 35 by 42 feet was built. A larger meeting house took the place of this north of Otsego.

For geographical reasons, forty-two members of the Adamsville congregation withdrew and formed a new society July 20, 1844, building a brick church 30 by 40 feet at a cost of $1,000. In 1869 a large structure, costing $2,500, replaced this. The congregation took the name of Otsego Baptists.

The Mount Pleasant Presbyterian Church entered the field in 1848, when a group of sixteen organized and erected a 30 by 36 meeting house in section nineteen, on a lot of one and one-quarter acre. In the next year the name was changed to Otsego Presbyterian. In 1860 a class of twelve Methodist Protestants organized Union Chapel.

MEIGS TOWNSHIP

"A petition was presented to the commissioners," reads the journal of July 13, 1819, "praying a division of Rich Hill Township. The commissioners therefore erected the twelfth original surveyed township in the eleventh range to be a separate township to be called Meigs Township. The qualified electors to meet at the house of Zoath Hammond on the last Saturday of the present month to choose township officers."

The only record of this election is that John Hammond and Llewellyn Pierce

were chosen justices of the peace and that Jacob Wortman was selected clerk. The township was named after Governor Return Jonathan Meigs.

There are three "firsts" to the credit of Archibald Bowles; he was the first settler, arriving in 1807 and choosing section 29, on Meigs Creek, as his home; there he built the first log cabin and planted the first orchard within the township limits.

Elijah Collins, Jacob Baker, John Bean, Samuel Allen, Andrew Wolf and David Stevens located in 1808-1809. Stevens built his cabin over a stump, which was used as a table. David James arrived on Collins Fork of Wills Creek in 1810. Other pioneers were John P. Farnum, the first storekeeper; William Yauger, Caspar Hollenbach, first tavern keeper and builder of the first brick dwelling (1833); Thomas C. Gilkison, first tannery built on Collins Fork of Wills Creek (1815); Benjamin B. Seamons, wagonmaker, on Marietta Road; Levi Thomas, blacksmith, on Guists Fork (1820); Wm. Dye, distiller; Joseph Reasoner, grist mill (1823), on Collins Fork; James McGlashan, a fulling mill, in section 20 (1829); Jacob Omstott, saw mill, on Meigs Creek (1832); Joseph Taylor brought the first cradle to the township in 1825. Benajah Doan introduced Merino sheep in 1843, and Hugh Lyons, Durham cattle in 1850. The township's first marriage was that of John Briggs and Mary Bowles and its first death was that of a child of Thomas Carlin.

Meigsville was laid out in 1840 by Gilbert Bishop and there was an addition in 1846 by Wm. Betz.

Wills Creek had the first school, in 1813; Mrs. Harkness was the teacher. Sutor tells a highly instructive story of the drawing of the color line down in Meigs:

DRAWING THE COLOR LINE

"The color line in the public schools was the cause of considerable excitement in this township in 1845. Aquilla Lett, a quadroon, was a well-to-do farmer and a large tax payer and sent his three children to the district school. Wireless telegraphy could not have disseminated more rapidly the information that there were 'niggers' in the school and the directors immediately instructed Miss Louisa Harmon, the teacher, to place them apart in a corner until a meeting could be held.

"But the offenders refused to be set apart, contending that they were not 'niggers.' Next day the directors called again and ordered the teacher to separate them from the white children, which she declined to do, for the reason that they were clean, orderly and attentive and did not deserve to be so humiliated and also declined to point out the unfortunate pupils.

"That they were not Africans must by this time have appeared to the reader and when one of the directors after scanning the faces asked the eldest Lett child, 'Say, my gal, ain't you one of 'em?' she answered, 'One of what?' and was answered, 'Why, Africans?'

"She instantly retorted, 'No, sir, I am as white as you are,' which appears to have been true, so far as shade was concerned. He then sought to pick out one

and selected the daughter of a fellow-director, when the father interposed with, 'Hold on, that's my gal.'

"The first director then gave up the search and the other tried and whether from design or accident selected the daughter of the man who had just made a similar error and the father was compelled to assert her paternity. Finally, the directors cut the knot by discharging the teacher and a Miss Ella Wood was engaged.

"Prompted by their parents, the white children began a system of persecution and intimidation, but the Lett girl was not to be downed in that manner and retorted in kind and to rid the school of the Lett children, it was closed and reopened; Father Lett had too much white blood in his veins to submit to a denial of education for his children, for which he was paying, and his neighbors began threatening him.

"The excitement brought out the fact that previous to the Lett incident, a schoolhouse had been burned to prevent colored children from attending and the act was condoned on the ground that 'niggers knowed too much already,' and one old man declared that 'niggers didn't need no education as they didn't have no souls.'

"Under the circumstances Father Lett appealed to the courts for protection against personal injury and in December, 1846, sued the directors for debarring his children from school and won the suit. A separate school was then provided and in 1853 a separate fund was created for its support, and in 1864 a good frame building was erected."

THE CHURCHES

In 1820 the Salem Methodist Episcopal Church had its beginning, when a class of nineteen was organized in section three. Ten years later a frame church was erected and in 1853 a new frame 40 by 50, was built. In the following year a class of thirteen formed the Lytlesburg Methodist Episcopal Church and built a frame meeting house.

Hopewell Church was a union organization whose frame meeting house was erected (1830) in section twenty in the southwest portion of the township. It was used by all denominations until 1846. The Presbyterians then being most numerous, with about twenty members, organized a church. They built a meeting house at High Hill in 1878.

A series of religious meetings was held in school houses during the winter and spring of 1852 and a class of seven formed what was called the western branch of the Brookfield Church; in 1853 a frame house was built and six years later a separate church was organized as the Ark Spring Baptist.

COLOR QUESTION AGAIN

Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, colored. In 1824 whites and blacks, making up a class of thirteen, launched an organization at Lazarus Marshall's home. Until 1836 meetings were held at private houses. Then a hewed log meeting

house was the congregation's home, located in section twenty-four, and called Wesley Chapel.

In 1843 twenty-three colored members withdrew and built a log meeting house in section twenty-three. This having been burned in 1854, a new frame was erected in 1857 and called Pleasant Hill. After the withdrawal of colored members Wesley Chapel's attendance fell off and the church was finally converted into a dwelling.

THE MORGAN RAID

Thursday, July 23, 1863, was an anxious day in Meigs Township. On that day John Morgan and his command swept through the township, riding away on the farmers' horses and snatching as much clothing and provisions as they had time to secure.

This effort was defeated at the home of Russell Bethel, who was in the Union Army but whose highly valued horse was at home in the stable. At the door of this structure Bethel's mother stood and barred the way. Her courage, or their desperate haste, saved the horse, the raiders dashing away after a brief delay.

The shrewd hospitality of one of the farmers on the line of march resulted in six of the Confederates spending many months in prison at Camp Chase. He was so generous in his entertainment that the troopers forgot to ride away with their comrades. By the time they were sober pursuing Union troops were at hand and the farmer turned his captives over to them.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP

The commissioners' journal of June 6, 1815, refers to a petition received from a number of the inhabitants of Licking Township praying that the same be divided and specifying the boundaries; the commissioners ordered the proposed township set off, that it be called Jackson Township and that an election to choose township officers be held at the house of Thomas Blizzard on the last Saturday of July, 1815. As the commissioners on July 2, 1819, ordered "the third township in the ninth range to be Jackson Township" it is probable that the election ordered for July, 1815, never was held.

Samuel and Richard Mendenhall settled about one and a fourth miles West of the site of Frazeysburg in 1811. Samuel entered 1300 acres of land there and in 1819 he built on Wakatomika Creek the township's first saw and grist mill. Thomas Wilkins settled in the southwest section of the township in 1815 and during that year William McClintock located on the site of Frazeysburg, and Colonel William Blizzard in section twelve. Joshua Bennett came in 1816.

New accessions and activities followed rapidly. In 1820 Clark Hollenback was operating a sawmill; the first surveyors (1822) were John and Charles Roberts; the first blacksmith (1827) was Henry Shephard; the first store (in Frazeysburg) was opened by one Whitney in 1828. In 1820, Charles Morrow, John Ruckles and Samuel Mills, carpenters, came.

A SCHOOL AND A CHURCH

In 1827-1828 the township's first tavern was conducted in Frazeysburg by Samuel Mills, who also operated a distillery, a little south of Frazeysburg, in 1832. Frazeysburg had a large distillery in 1843. In 1830 Joshua Bennett put up the first frame building and William Blizzard the first brick. James Morgan taught the first school (1822) in a log house located about a mile and a half northeast of Frazeysburg.

The nucleus of the Frazeysburg Methodist Episcopal Church was an organization formed in 1815 at the home of Zachariah Bonham. Meetings were held there, at the residences of R. C. Mendenhall and John Wimmer and other homes until these were too small for the congregations, when the schoolhouse at the north end of Frazeysburg was used as the meeting house. At length a large barn, built by R. C. Mendenhall, came into occasional use. Here, in 1839-1840 a protracted meeting of marked success was held and the strengthened congregation built a church in 1840, which was used until 1887, when a better one succeeded it.

Before 1820 the Evans Church's congregation worshipped in a small cabin, the site for which was donated by David Evans, who also assisted in the erection of the cabin.

Eight residents of the township organized the Mount Zion Christian congregation in 1832, and until 1845 meetings were held at George McDonald's house. Then a frame church was built two miles North of Frazeysburg. It cost $500 and seated 400 persons.

In 1843 the Frazeysburg Disciples (Church of Christ) began to hold meetings at private houses. In 1880 a church was erected at Frazeysburg.

The Frazeysburg Presbyterian Church came into existence in 1876, with a membership of thirty-four. In 1877, the society's new brick church, costing $2,370, was dedicated.

MADISON TOWNSHIP

The commissioners defined the boundaries of this subdivision July 2, 1819, and named it in honor of President Madison. The first election was held at the residence of Martin Wheelen, July 31, 1819. In 1848 a township house was erected.

In 1800 Jacob Swigert settled on the Muskingum, built a cabin and cleared a field. The place changed hands twice within a year. J. S. Copland was the first buyer and John Bainter the second. Judge Wyllys Silliman entered a quarter section of land on Symmes Creek and sold it to James Sprague, a Canadian, in 1802. In 1804 John Stoner and Valentine Shirer became settlers and in 1808 George Adams, a Virginian, built the township's first hewed-log house.

In 1817 the first brick house was built by Charles Copland, who had settled near the mouth of Symmes Creek. George Stoner and Elizabeth Shriver led off as the first couple to be married. Godfrey Bainter was the first resident to die

(in 1805). His body was laid away in the woods, a part of which became the township's oldest cemetery.

One day in 1807 James Sprague and his son, Samuel, while in a canoe on the Muskingum not far below the mouth of Wills Creek, went ashore among some Indians in camp there. One of the savages offered to show the pioneers a salt spring for $1,400. Of course the proposition was rejected.

OFF HIS HIGH HORSE

Soon afterwards, however, the redskin offered to acquaint William Naples with the secret for a rifle. This was accepted and Naples proved to be one of the few salt workers who turned his well to a profit. It was said that his business was operated by successive owners until 1865.

The first distillery went into operation at a point below the mouth of Wakatomica Creek, in 1812. Alexander Struthers provided the settlers with the first grist mill, on the south branch of Symmes Creek, above the forks, in 1813. In 1818 he added a saw mill. A second saw mill was built by Valentine Shirer and his brother David, in the forks of the Creek in 1833.

It will surprise the average reader to learn that Madison Township had a blast furnace in 1818. It was built by Abraham Wood and Elias Ebert half a mile from the mouth of Symmes Creek. It is said the concern's pig iron "found a ready market in Zanesville, but lack of capital compelled the suspension of the enterprise in 1822." The township's first blacksmith, Daniel Milton, was located at this furnace.

It is equally interesting to learn that Madison's first school, located near Symmes Creek forks, on the land of Alexander Struthers, was conducted at first in German. In 1811 English succeeded, the teacher being one Decker.

PARTITIONED OFF THE SINNERS

The Wheelen family numbered eleven in 1820 and its members joined with thirteen other residents of the township to organize the Methodist Episcopal Church, called first the Wheelen Church, in honor of the donor of the site. Struthers' schoolhouse was used for the meetings until 1823, when a hewed-log church was built.

A strange story has been handed down to illustrate the Wheelen Church's rigorous methods. This is to the effect that a partition was provided to separate "indifferent" and "sinning" attendants from the elect. It is said that the former groups outgrew their quarters, in consequence of which the partition was removed. It is mentioned to the credit of the sinners that they raised a $100 purse for an itinerant preacher who would not complain of his income. The Wheelen Church is said to have become "dormant" about 1830.

During seven years (1831 to 1838) the originators of the Methodist Protestant Church held meetings at John Walker's house. Rev. Gilbreath had formed a class from former members of the Wheelen Church, with Leonard Hurdle as

leader. Hurdle donated land on which, in 1833, a log church 24 by 36 feet was erected. In 1862, a new frame church went up on land donated by John Stoner and was known as Prospect Church. A second Methodist Protestant congregation (Salem) came into existence in 1834, when Rev. William Marshall formed a class of sixteen, with John Mahan as leader. A hewed-log church, 24 by 36, was built in 1838, one mile Southeast of the mouth of Symmes Creek, on land donated by John Brice. In 1868 a frame church was built.

JUDGE STILLWELL'S CHURCH

In 1835 Judge Daniel Stillwell, of the Presbyterian faith, built on his Madison Township land, for the use of his fellow Presbyterians, a church that was to be free to any denomination when not wanted by Presbyterians. In 1868 adherents of the Methodist Protestant Church were organized by Rev. William Baldwin, with Samuel Hammond as leader and occupied the Stillwell building. It was called the Pleasant Hill Methodist Protestant Church.

In 1837, Rev. William Smallwood, one of Zanesville's most popular early ministers, conducted services in the Presbyterian Church at Pleasant Hill, which proved to be the nucleus of St. Mathew's Protestant Episcopal Church. On October 22, 1838, the St. Mathew's Parish was formed, with twenty-four members, the meeting taking place at the home of John C. Stockton. Following are the names of those forming the organization: John C. Stockton, senior warden; Thomas Armstrong, junior warden; Robert Humphreys, Charles Long, Christopher Burnside and Robert Armstrong, vestrymen.

On August 4, 1839, the cornerstone of the parish's new church was laid by Rev. Mr. Smallwood. The structure was a frame, 27 by 40 feet. It cost $900. In 1840 Christopher Armstrong donated the parish 100 acres of land. A handsome Gothic Church in rubble masonry replaced the older building in 1900.

A class of eight formed what came to be known as Otterbein Chapel, United Brethren. This was in 1848. Meetings were held in a schoolhouse until 1864, when a frame church was built on an acre lot, donated by Zachariah Adams.

ZANESVILLE TOWNSHIP

Continuing the records of rural subdivisions it is in order to mention Zanesville Township, which the county commissioners created July 2, 1819, with the following boundaries:

"Beginning on the Muskingum River on the line dividing the twelfth and thirteenth ranges; thence North to the military line; thence East to the line dividing the sixth and seventh ranges; thence North with said line to the line dividing the second townships of ranges six and seven; thence West to the Muskingum River and down it with the meanderings to the place of beginning." The tract embraced nearly all of what became Washington and Wayne townships and the city East of the river.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

According to the commissioners' journal this subdivision was created June 5, 1822, to comply with a petition presented by "a number of inhabitants of Zanesville Township north of the military line." The boundaries observed were: North, by Madison Township; East by Perry and Salem Townships; South by the City of Zanesville and what became Wayne Township; West by the City of Zanesville and the Muskingum River.

In Mathias Colshier's house, on June 22, 1822, was held the first election, the judges of which were Joseph Evans, A. H. Woodruff and George W. Jackson; the clerks were John Howell and William Evans. The township officers then chosen were:

Robert McConnell, Moses Boggs and James Huff, trustees; Samuel Orr, Jr., clerk, who was succeeded the following December by John Howell; William Culbertson, treasurer; George W. Jackson and Moses Boggs, justices of the peace; George Slack, Leonard Lull and A. H. Woodruff, constables; Robert Culbertson and Robert Boggs, overseers of the poor; John Harris, A. H. Woodruff and Nicholas Closser, supervisors of roads; Nicholas Closser and Mathias Colshier, fence viewers.

PIONEERS OF CLASS

But there were settlers in this subdivision long before it became a township. Isaac Prior left his Pennsylvania home and located on the Wheeling road in 1799. He played a pioneer's part energetically and usefully, clearing land, planting corn, building a hewed-log house and turning the same into a tavern for the convenience of travelers. The table added measure to their entertainment for Prior was a famous hunter.

Job Dickson arrived in 1804 and one, Bates, soon followed, settling at Mill Run and opening a tavern. In 1805 there was a stream of such pioneers as Moses Boggs, Joseph Evans, George Crain, Joseph Vernon, John Eichelberger, Jacob Livingood and Elijah Hart. John Slack, John Walters, General Robert McConnel were residents in 1806 and Jacob Gaumer and Jacob Sturtz in 1808.

Marriages, births and deaths made their inevitable appearance, John Mercer and Elizabeth Vernon joining hands in 1807, Rebecca Vernon coming with the stork in the same year and Elisha Hart going hence with the Angel of Death in 1807.

There was a first saw mill, William McConnell's, in 1810; a first coal mine, in 1811, and a second in 1814. John Bates opened the former and found customers in Zanesville. John Spears mined his coal for personal use. Of course a distillery followed, but not until 1819, when George Jury built one. Albert Cole began to tan hides that same year. Strange to say, the township's first blacksmith, John Price, did not come until about 1820, and its first merchant, Henry Conrad, did not move in any earlier.

ACTIVE METHODISTS

Ellen Spinner taught the first school in a log house built in 1816, near where the Vernon and Bowers farms joined. The pupils sat on slab seats at slab desks and their feet rested on a puncheon floor. Not long afterwards Samuel Cassel was school teacher on the Walton place. In 1826 the township could boast of five school districts.

The Methodists began religious activities in 1808, meeting in groves and dwellings until 1823, when the Bowers Church was built of hewed logs near the Perry Township line, on the John Bowers farm. This served until 1846, when a frame church was erected in Perry Township on the Bowers farm. Other religious organizations arose, but not until after 1842.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township was born March 6, 1826. The commissioners' journal gives this account of its creation:

"A petition was presented, signed by a number of citizens of Zanesville and Salt Creek townships, setting forth that they labor under many difficulties and disadvantages in consequence of the distance they have to go to elections and praying that a township may be struck off from part of Zanesville and Salt Creek Townships; and the commissioners, believing the same necessary for the convenience of the inhabitants and township officers, do hereby order a new township to be struck off * * * to be called Wayne Township."

At the election ordered to be held at Joseph Dixon's home on April 3, 1826, the following officers were chosen:

J. S. Parkinson, Jacob Mercer and Mathias Spangler, trustees; Samuel Scott, Edwin Smith, David McLean, Daniel Poland and Mathias Spangler, Jr., supervisors; Lemuel Joseph and Benjamin Carter, overseers of the poor; Richard Brookover, treasurer; Benjamin Barton and Daniel McLean, fence viewers; George W. Gibbons, clerk; John Mason and Jacob Spangler, constables; John S. Parkinson and Mathias Spangler, justices of the peace.

MANY GERMANS THERE

James Findley became a settler in 1802; Abraham Mercer, 1803; Caleb Dunn and Lewis Carnes, 1804; Nicholas Border, 1805; Lemuel Joseph, 1806. Germans settled in the Western section of the township, as these pioneers' names show: Alter, Ambrust, Albraith, Bowman, Brookover, Clossman, Corbin, Christ, Deffenbaugh, Detenbeck, Hoosan, Hemmer, Huffman, Haas, Lehman, Pringle, Soller, Swope, Toll.

Growing crops of grain called for a grist mill and Samuel Frazee supplied one in 1820, erecting it on Flat Run. Moses Ayers followed with a salt works that year, for about a year, and William Corbin with a distillery. The J. S. Parkingson brick plant began to operate in 1825 and Martin Chandler's sawmill in 1834. W.

B. Rose began to do blacksmithing in 1827 and Alanson Holdridge in 1828. The first store, Byers & Wolf's, was located at the mouth of Salt Creek and in that store was the first postoffice.

DUNCAN FALLS

Although Duncan Falls was not laid out until 1841, the spot was well known as early as 1788 as the seat of an Indian village, by some called Old Town. By the Marietta authorities it was called the "Falls of the Muskingum." The Indian story connected with the place was told in an early chapter.

There was a store at the Falls, James Taylor's, as early as 1825. The mill erected there in 1838 by Dugan & Bowen, was a four-story frame, with eight runs of stones. Jacob Hall's cabin was a tavern in 1830.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP

By the year 1826 numbers of the residents of Madison and Monroe Townships had found "many difficulties and disadvantages" on account of "the distances they had to travel to elections" and had petitioned the county commissioners to set off certain portions of the said townships for a new one.

The commissioners granted the prayer, called the new township Adams and gave it boundaries "beginning at the Northeast corner of the Salem Township line and running thence West along said line to the Northwest corner of said township, thence North to the Coshocton County line; thence East to the Northwest corner of the original survey of township number three, in the fifth range, thence South to the place of beginning."

An election was held April 2, 1827, and the following officers were chosen: Caleb Johnson, township clerk; Anthony Slater, James Wilcox and Benjamin Whitebury, trustees; Abraham Wisecarver and David Ross, overseers of the poor; Jacob Sturtz and Powell Christman, fence viewers; John Campbell, treasurer; John Shonafield and John Mullin, constables; David Swigert, Thomas Green, Francis Titus and Robert Brown, supervisors.

A RUDE HUT

The county was about six years old when James Wilcox settled on land which became a part of Adams Township. His first shelter in the wilderness was a hut made of brush and bark. So numerous were wild beasts that it was necessary to keep his few domestic animals in pens.

By 1810 David Brelsford, Jacob Hashmer and Hugh Ballentine were located and by 1818 Benjamin Whitebury, John and William Campbell, Abraham Wisecarver, Caleb Bidwell, Samuel Monroe, Robert Osborn, William Barton, Valentine Shirer and Anthony Slater were in the neighborhood.

David Brelsford was the first blacksmith; David Swigert operated the first sawmill; the first marriage was that of David Shirer and Lydia Gaumer.

William Jennison taught a school as early as 1820, but in 1824 a group of settlers joined in the erection of a log schoolhouse, 18 by 22 feet, on the Mordecai Edwards place, at the forks of the road below Fairview. It is rather surprising to learn that as late as this in county history the Edwards schoolhouse had a puncheon floor, slabs for benches and that the desks were of slabs supported by wooden pins driven into the wall. James Haworth taught this school.

LOG SCHOOLHOUSE

Another group of pioneers (1836) erected a schoolhouse on J. J. Bell's land and the third schoolhouse was built on Solomon Wenner's farm, in 1841. The logs were hewed. Not until 1854 was there a frame structure for pupils. It was located on the Sandel farm.

Jesse Roe, a local, preached the first sermon in 1821, and in 1826 he formed a class of eight which met in a schoolhouse and in Roe's home. In 1827 a class of fourteen, mostly former members of the Madison Township Wheelen Church, was formed by Cornelius Springer and Joseph Carper. A log church was built in 1835.

The Fairview Methodist Episcopal Church is an offshoot of the Roe or Bethesda Methodist Episcopal organization. A class of twelve was formed in 1831. In 1834 "Father" Edwards donated an acre of ground. Here, in 1835, a hewed-log church was built. It was called the Edwards meeting house. In 1855 a frame was erected on a nearby elevation and called the Fairview Church.

The Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church had its inception in 1839 when Rev. Frederick Miner organized a congregation with twenty adult members. In 1841, on a lot donated by Valentine Sandel, a hewed-log church was built. The services were in German until 1868.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

Harrison Township was carved out of the sections of Blue Rock and Salt Creek Townships that were West of the Muskingum River and out of a tier of Brush Creek sections. It was named after Gen. William Henry Harrison, Whig winner in the presidential election of 1840. The township was organized December 20, 1839, the commissioners executing "a petition signed by John Hammond and a majority of the householders residing within the boundaries of the proposed township." An election was ordered to be held at the home of P. Burkholder, Taylorsville, Dec. 20, 1839. J. Whissen and William Price were the first justices of the peace.

A remarkable story has been told to the effect that in 1798 one Bean and his family lived for a while in the hollow of a huge sycamore tree which grew at the mouth of Black Run. Among the names of pioneers recorded as residents in or previous to 1804 are these: Larrison, Farley, Cobb, Nathaniel Ayers, Samuel McBride, James Hemmet, Henry Ballou, James Neff, Thomas Winn, George Dutro and Jacob Baker. The township's first blacksmith was John W. Baer; first

physician, Dr. Bixby. Other early residents were Mason, Clapp, Groves, Sutor, Milligan, Wilkins, Huff, McConnell, Terran, Atwell, Howard, Blackburn, Lyons, Ulrich, Henry, Dorr, Richie and Evans.

MANY SALT WELLS

Salt wells were bored as early as 1816, when Jacob and Nathaniel Ayers went to a depth of 482 feet near the mouth of Sycamore Run. Later they opened a well 400 feet distant. Handicapped by faulty equipment the wells failed to pay. Later they came under the control of the Neff family, who deepened the shafts and so improved the machinery as to make the wells a success.

Stephen Guthrie was another operator. South of Sycamore Run he bored two wells 488 and 495 feet deep, respectively. In 1830 Moses Ayres began operations with a well 500 feet deep. He abandoned the business at the end of a few years. There were other such ventures, but the profits were not forthcoming.

In a little building on the site of Taylorsville (Philo) Harrison's first store was opened by George Scarvell. The first important enterprise was the building of a dam across the Muskingum and a sawmill on the west bank by James Taylor, who added a grist mill the following year. He was a man of energy and public spirit, conducting a ferry, building the first frame house and in 1833 laying out the town.

There was a tavern there in 1830, James Curran's, and a blacksmith, William B. Rose, who came to a tragic end. A man named Annon murdered him and paid the penalty by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The "firsts" of their several kinds were Humphrey Black, shoemaker; James McBride, cabinet-maker; Amos F. Whissen, builder of a brick house (1836); Doctor Fearnes, postmaster (1850).

VAST CHANGES SINCE

The woolen mill erected by William Bagley failed to yield expected returns and became a grist mill. The rebuilding of the dam and the digging of a mile-long canal by the state; the erection of a bridge; the extraordinary power-plant construction of the years 1923 and 1924 are subjects for future treatment.

The first public schoolhouse was a two-story frame opened in Taylorsville in 1834. Robert Sheppard was the teacher. There were, of course, the customary schools of earlier days, held either in small cabins erected by the pioneers or in their own homes.

U. B'S AT THE FRONT

Settlers of the United Brethren faith met in Jacob Baker's dwelling, Rev. John Russell conducting the services. In 1820 or a little later a class was organized. In 1822 Reverend Harding began to conduct services in the Baker residence. That became too small and in 1825, and for two years thereafter, he held forth in the Duncan Schoolhouse. Others ministered to the congregation's

spiritual wants until 1852 (among them Elder Case) when a hewed-log church was built on Prescott's land.

On Duncan Run, in 1830, at the home of James Hemmet, a class of twenty-one Methodists was organized by Reverend Goff. Later the services were held at Taylorsville and in 1840 a frame church was built there and a Sunday School opened.

METHODISTS AND CATHOLICS

The Blue Rock Methodist Episcopal Church originated through the efforts of Rev. Samuel Hamilton. The first church, located in the southwest section of the township, was of hewed logs. A frame church replaced this in 1852.

In 1836 Anton Erbst built a Roman Catholic Church at a cost of $1,000. Before this the territory was a mission field which was supplied from Zanesville.

M. P.'S AND LUTHERANS

On the banks of the Muskingum, in the woods, during the year 1842, Rev. Nathaniel Linder launched a Methodist Protestant class of fifteen or twenty of the faithful. A revival conducted the following year by Reverends J. Huntsman and J. Winn so stirred the community that the membership mounted to 112 and prompted the erection of a log church near the township's center. A frame which replaced it was dedicated in May, 1870.

The Evangelical Lutherans, (St. John's) organized by Rev. Andrew Birch, April 11, 1878, with fifty members, dedicated a frame church in Taylorsville, September 28, 1879. Rev. H. Cramer of Zanesville, preached the dedicatory sermon in German. Prof. M. Loy spoke in English.

CLAY TOWNSHIP

With an area but three miles square, Clay is Muskingum's smallest subdivision. The name represents the abundance of the subdivision's mineral deposits. It was carved out of Brush Creek Township.

Part of the town of Roseville lies in Clay Township and the remainder in Perry County. It was laid out by Ezekial Rose in 1812 as New Milford. Rose built the first cabin in 1814 and Jeremiah Spurgeon, the second one, shortly afterwards. In June, 1830, a postoffice was established and the name changed to Roseville. James Little's addition enlarged the site in 1837.

Dr. James Little became first mayor, after incorporation, which occurred in 1840. Zedekiah Wilson was the first blacksmith; Robert Allen, the first merchant and John Laughlin, the first tavern keeper. Elisha Kennedy taught the first school—in a log cabin matching the period. The growth of Roseville in population, mining, manufacturing, trade and social values has been noteworthy.

CHAPTER XIV

PIONEERS POUR INTO ZANESVILLE

STORY OF THEIR ARRIVAL PICTURES A TOWN IN THE MAKING—CARPENTERS, PLASTERERS, MASONS, BLACKSMITHS, BRICKLAYERS, ETC., ARRIVE AND GO TO WORK—TAVERNS SPRING UP AND STORES ARE STARTED—CITIZENS GIVEN CHANCE TO PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRIES.

"Wise men, they left the cultured East,
Fought savage men and savage beast
Within the western wilderness,
And made it bloom with loveliness.
Grand was the thought their purpose led,
Magnificent its growth and spread;
For human records give no age
That bears a brighter, purer page."

Having recorded the organization of Muskingum County it is time to turn to the county seat and set forth the changes underway there. The reader is invited to observe in the accessions recorded, the progress of a town in the making.

We have already said that Zanesville and West Zanesville started with the following cabins: John McIntire's, General Greene's, David Harvey's William McCulloch's, Joseph F. Munro's, Henry and Andrew Crooks', David Harris', Elias Hughes', John Ratliff's. Besides these on the site of Putnam were the rude homes of John and George Mathews and David Stokely.

NATCHEZ LED OFF

It has been said by old writers of local history that in cabins and population, West Zanesville and Natchez were rivals in 1800, but the names only of Elias Hughes and John Ratliff, Indian fighters, and David Harris, teacher of a school of twenty-five students, have come down to us as residents of the former in the year mentioned.

Natchez had the honor of starting the first industry when in 1800 one Molesbury, manufactured hats. In 1801 Jennings succeeded him. In 1802 Reuben Jennings launched a tannery on Chap's Run, which Levi Chapman acquired in 1804. In 1803 Joseph Whitaker began to manufacture brick and John Mathews started a store in the Munro trading cabin.

DR. MATHEWS, MERCHANT

If the settlement on the east side of the river lagged behind West Zanesville and Natchez for awhile, it soon made up the loss, as old records of arrivals prove. It was not long before a second ferryman came and made trips with his boat back and forth between the foot of Market Street and the West Zanesville shore. David Whitaker did this in 1800, but later he turned the enterprise over to "Black Mess," John McIntire's servant.

In 1801 Dr. Increase Mathews and his brother John, supplied Zanesville with its first store, as the doctor had furnished, in his own person, its first physician. They began as merchants at the northwest corner of Main and Third streets. Their first daybook, in existence in 1905, and now, too, perhaps, bore the date of March 31, 1801.

These merchants sold dry goods, groceries, hardware, stationery, liquors, clothing, notions, drugs, etc.

PRICE, MUNRO, CONVERS

Jeffrey Price, Zanesville's second merchant, arrived in 1802 and established himself at the southwest corner of First Street and Fountain Alley. The Kearns-Gorsuch Bottle Co.'s plant now occupies the site of that old store.

Joseph F. Munro, the Natchez fur-trader and Daniel Convers, the Zanesville-Marietta mail carrier, both of whom were referred to in earlier paragraphs, opened Zanesville's third store and the spot they chose was at the corner of Main and First streets. (Another account locates the store at Main and Second streets.)

Munro and Convers, who were brothers-in-law, began their Zanesville mercantile career in 1803 and proved their worth. They are credited with having built the town's first brick structure—a one-story business house at Main and Fifth streets, into which they moved their lower Main Street stock of merchandise.

CONVERS AN INDIAN CAPTIVE

Daniel Convers was a man with a history. We quote, in part, as follows from J. Hope Sutor's story of this settler's early life:

"Perhaps no pioneer of Zanesville was more familiar with the Indian life and character than Daniel Convers, whose father settled, in 1789, near Fort Freye, which stood near the present fair grounds at Beverly, Ohio.

"April 29, 1790, Daniel, then a boy of sixteen, barefooted and unarmed and prompted by curiosity, accompanied three armed men into the adjoining woods to cut a tree. While thus occupied they were attacked by several Indians and the party fled to the fort, Convers seeking a thicket, but ran into an ambush of the savages and was taken prisoner, the men reaching the fort * * *.

The Indians scattered to deceive pursuers, but met later, and although the succeeding night was dark and rainy the forced march was continued until a late hour.

"The party reached Lower Sandusky, May 9, with the captive in an exhausted

condition; he suffered many cruelties, from drunken and brutal members of the party, but was generally kindly treated and defended by the majority. He was disposed of to a Chippewa in exchange for a horse and some wampum.

GOING THROUGH THE RYE

"His purchaser had one son and two daughters and Convers was adopted into the family. They were kind-hearted people and Convers expressed his regard for the squaw by saying: 'She was as good a woman as ever lived.' Having migrated to Detroit, Convers learned that an Indian trader named Riley was at the settlement and conceived a strong desire to see him and inform him of his captivity. July 14, the Indians were holding a grand dance and Convers started from the encampment through a field of rye which partially concealed him and reached the house of a Frenchman, who secreted him and sent his son for Riley."

The remainder of the story may be told in a paragraph. Riley came and while talking with Convers in the Frenchman's loft pursuing Indians reached the room below. The Frenchman convinced the savages that he knew nothing of the captive and they went away. Riley left later but sent a horse. Converse rode it to the fort. The English commandant sent him to the hospital to gain health and be secure from the Indians, who were still keeping up the search. About the middle of August, Convers took passage on a boat bound for Niagara. All the British officers were kind. They sent the boy from post to post en route to his home country. He reached relatives in Connecticut in the fall. Remaining there for three years while at school, he went to Marietta in 1794, arriving there in February. Thus was he qualified to become the first mail carrier between Zanesville and Marietta.

TAVERNS MULTIPLY

The McIntire tavern at the foot of Market Street and Gen. John Greene's at the head of Main Street (where Zanesville's first Fourth of July was celebrated) did much toward entertaining strangers and intending settlers during the year 1800; but not enough, for rising numbers of these poured into Zanesville every week over Zane's Trace, from the Kentucky end as well as from Wheeling, while others came steadily from Marietta and points beyond via the Muskingum.

Other new taverns, answering the call of this early period, were William Reynold's, built at the southwest corner of Main and Seventh streets, and John Cordery's, at the northwest corner of Main and Sixth streets; David Harvey's, a two-story log cabin, built in 1800 at the southwest corner of Main and Third streets; Robert Taylor's, a large hewed-log house, built in 1803, at the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets and called the Rising Sun; Paul Hahn's, a one and one-half story double cabin, built in 1804 at the south end of Fourth Street. Gen. Isaac Van Horne erected a two-story frame hotel at the northeast corner of Fifth and Main streets.

Men of trades began to settle in Zanesville as early as 1800, when an Irishman named Smith arrived. He was followed the next year by John Cain. Both

were cobblers, who went from house to house, repairing footwear for the members of each family.

The growing settlement's call for blacksmiths was answered in 1802 when Jacob Funk came and located at the northeast corner of Main Street and Court Alley. Christian Spangler followed in 1803 and his shop occupied the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Solomon Groves succeeded Funk in 1804. Spangler became a factor in the city's growth as justice of the peace, merchant, etc.

A bricklayer, Brazilla Rice, arrived in 1802, and put a second iron in the fire by making brick at the head of Marietta Street. In the same year came James Herron, who manufactured brick at the head of Main Street.

Made-in-Zanesville hats began to appear in 1803 when David and James Herron built a large cabin in Mud Hollow and proceeded to turn out men's felt headwear. Two years later James Culbertson made wool hats, fur caps and Zanesville's first silk hats at the southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets.

At the close of 1804 local pioneers could look forward to the substitution of chairs for rude benches hewn out of logs, for at the time referred to Samuel Parker and William Launder, English chairmakers, came to town, bought a lot at Main and Seventh streets, built a log house and began to make split and rush-bottomed chairs.

A gunsmith must have been needed from the very first but none came to stay until 1804, when Elijah Ross arrived and located at Second Street and Locust Alley. He was a man of force and skill. The reader will learn more of him and of a son, Alexander Coffman Ross, who was to become famous as a song writer and as America's first daguerreotype maker.

SPINNING WHEELS WANTED

Another chairmaker, John Arter, came in 1806, uniting within himself both chairmaking and spinning-wheel skill. The spinner was even more needed in the new settlement than chairs and the demand for it exceeded Arter's ability to construct. An old record states that "people came from long distances and waited their turn for spinning-wheels, as they did at grist mills." In 1807-1808 Arter erected a residence on Third Street, west side, north of Fountain Alley.

The first tin and coppersmith was John Dulty, who came in 1809. In 1806 Moses Moorehead and Joseph Robertson established a tannery at the head of Main Street and in 1809 James Culbertson started another at Market and Fifth streets.

ENTER WILLIAM CRAIG

Zanesville's first plasterer, James Lindsay, did not arrive until 1804 and his first work was done on the barroom of the Harvey Tavern. John McIntire had brought two carpenters to work on his cabin, but they do not appear to have remained. In 1805, however, William Craig, an Irishman, came to stay—for ten years, as it proved. We shall come across Craig again and find that the close of his Zanesville career was made up of marked serio-comic features. In the same year

two other carpenters, John Van Horne and Thomas Moorehead arrived; in 1806 Daniel McLean, John A. Cochran and Samuel Chapman; in 1808, Gilbert Blue and Joseph Hocking.

Two masons, Samuel Goff and Jacob Houck, arrived in 1805 and soon were very busy at their trade. Samuel Frazee, saddler and harness-maker, gave the settlers additional reasons for patronizing home industries by setting up his shop in Mud Hollow. This was in 1805, and three years later he built a 20 by 45, two-story brick building on Sixth Street, south of South Street.

BUTCHERS AND MEATS

Fresh meat began to be a commodity in 1803 when Paul Hahn and Martin Luther Loud Slagor killed a beef weekly and peddled the meat around town. They kept this up for several years. When Michael Sockman arrived in 1805 he opened a meat shop at the northeast corner of Fifth and South streets, the slaughter house at the rear being on Mud Hollow, whose running stream carried the offal away. Later his shop was located at Court Alley on or near Fountain Alley.

The first record we have of coal selling relates to the year 1804, when Frederick Betz brought a load of the black diamonds to Zanesville with two horses and two oxen making up his team. A year later James McGuire settled on the Marietta Road and opened the second coal bank.

DOCTORS AND TEACHERS TOO

The David Harris School in West Zanesville was not long in having a rival on the east side of the river. Joseph Jennings began to teach in a log cabin on Second Street, west side, between Fountain Alley and Main Street. This was the combined settlement's school number two. Number three was opened in 1804 by John Dimmick, on Putnam Hill, the cabin being placed so near the brow of the elevation as to be seen from the Zanesville side. Samuel Herrick taught the fourth school, in 1805, in Zanesville's first schoolhouse, located at the northeast corner of Market Street and Potter Alley. It was primitive to the point of having the earth for a floor. In one of Zanesville's old school cabins a tree stump was permitted to remain and it became the dunce's stool.

As before stated, Dr. Increase Mathews was the community's first physician, settling in Zanesville in 1801, but moving to Putnam the following year and keeping up his practice until the arrival in Putnam, in 1804, of Dr. Jesse Chandler, to whom the then busy Dr. Mathews was glad to turn over his patients.

Dr. Robert Hillier came next, in the spring of 1805. In the fall of the preceeding year he had stopped at St. Clairsville on his way west and had spent the winter there. His services were in great demand when he settled in Zanesville and for a period of four or five years, at the end of which time he removed to a farm near Mount Vernon, Ohio. He was an Englishman and had been a surgeon in the British army.

Dr. Robert Mitchell came later than Dr. Hillier but stayed much longer. An

old record states that he started west from Pennsylvania in a one-horse sleigh, accompanied by his bride. "He arrived January 1, 1807," the story goes. "Young, healthy, energetic and ambitious, but lacking in wealth, and rented an up-stairs room at the lower end of Main Street, from Daniel Convers. He had confidence in himself and soon after purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Street and Locust Alley, upon the southern half of which he erected, in 1807, a two-story, hewed-log, weatherboard house."

GEN. ISAAC VAN HORNE

This pioneer became a most important factor in the development of Zanesville very soon after his arrival here. His history is worthy of mention.

The general was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 13, 1754, the descendant of Hollanders who had lived in New York while the Dutch were there in force. In 1776 he left the Bucks County farm behind and entered the Revolutionary army; was taken prisoner in November of that year and exchanged in the following May. He rejoined the army and was at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered.

After the war he went back to the farm, served his county in the legislature and later his district in congress. At length President Jefferson appointed him receiver of public monies in the Zanesville land office and hither he came in 1805 with means to enter upon a program of constructive activities.

Results proved that General Van Horne had the will as well as the means to buy and build in Zanesville. In June, 1805, he purchased four lots at the northwest corner of Main and Second streets and put up at Pine and West Muskingum Avenue a two-story hewed-log home, which was weather-boarded and painted white. The work on the latter was done by his nephew, John Van Horne, carpenter and builder, who had come with the general from Pennsylvania.

The color of the house, its setting of green and its position high above the river made it a most attractive and conspicuous object. It took and held for years a descriptive name the "White House." Here General Van Horne and family lived until 1817 when removal was made to the east side of river.

CHAPTER XV

THE OLD FURNACE AT DILLON'S FALLS

MOSES DILLON DISCOVERS FALLS AND SIGNS OF IRON ORE—STARTS BUSY INDUSTRIAL CENTER—IRON AND GRIST MILLS AND STORES ALL PROSPER—SCHOOLS AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS FOLLOW.

While McIntire and his associates were seeking to make their hamlet into a town by building a mill race, a saw mill, new taverns, a jail, a "county house" (intended really for a state house) and were planning to build a dam across the Muskingum at the foot of Market Street, other interests were engaged in development work on the West side of the river and a few miles up the valley of the Licking. Foundations for this were laid by Moses Dillon in the year 1803 when, at the age of 60 and while accompanying a Quaker minister on a journey to the headwaters of the Muskingum where it was intended to visit a village of Wyandot Indians, he first saw the falls of the Licking, that beautiful spot, which is located three miles northwest of Zanesville.

The charm of the place and its value as a source of water power so impressed Dillon that he proceeded to prospect for minerals. Iron ore he found and the impression was deepened. Returning to his Eastern home he purchased 3,000 acres of this Licking Valley land, including the acres surrounding the falls and there he began in 1805 the work of development.

STEADY PROGRESS

Moved by the industrial and mercantile spirit Moses Dillon built at the falls an iron furnace and foundry (the first, it is said, west of the mountains) and launched a store, the stocks for which were transported to the falls on pack horses. To the patronage of pioneers and employes was added considerable trading with the Indians, some of whom were still in that neighborhood, the red men turning in pelts, game, etc., for ammunition and ornaments.

By 1814 a grist mill and two saw mills had made the falls a still busier spot and a time came when 150 men were employed there. Three energetic sons, John, Isaac and Moses, Jr., were associated with Moses Dillon until what a local historian has called "the dominating commercial influence of Zanesville and the failure of ore" caused the enterprises to languish and become extinct. Dillon Falls is now the summer home of many Zanesville families, but the mills and nearly all signs of their remains are gone.

Other activities continued immediately west of Zanesville. William Trago, two miles distant, began to burn brick in 1808. In 1809-1810 James Tharp opened a distillery within a mile of Zanesville and soon afterwards James Fulton established another at an equal distance.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The school teacher also was abroad in this land of the Licking. To the David Harris School, which already has been referred to as housing twenty-five pupils in West Zanesville, as early as 1800, was added, in 1801, a school taught by a Mr. Black, and by 1804 two others had sprung up.

Religious organizations did not lag far behind. In 1807 the Finley Methodist Church, with the families of Edward Tanner, Samuel Simpson and Baltzer Flesher forming its first membership came into existence at Dillon Falls, "served at irregular intervals by itinerant preachers."

Three years later, in the only tavern at the Falls, a Methodist Episcopal congregation was formed and a subscription was started to secure a building fund. Soon afterwards this was used to build a log meeting house, which in due time was succeeded by a frame church.

With his Dillon Falls interest at heart Moses Dillon must have been keenly interested in the development of that section of Zanesville nearest the Falls—must have watched with especial care the growth of local movements in the direction of dams and bridges.

DAM AT MOUTH OF LICKING

It was built about the year 1810. Dillon did not father the enterprise but he paid for and adopted it. The story, as told by J. Hope Sutor, is interesting but not very complimentary to a member of a family whose name the City of Zanesville bears:

"The Licking dam was erected by Isaac Zane. His father, Jonathan Zane, had advised the project and proposed to give Isaac a half interest. The son mortgaged thirty acres of land for $2,000 to secure funds with which to conduct the work. When the dam was completed the father came from Wheeling, sold the improvement to Moses Dillon, retained the money and returned to Wheeling, leaving the son overwhelmed in debt."

Having the dam, Dillon was more desirous than ever to add a bridge. And here was a spot calling for spans the like of which never had been erected before—and never, indeed, since, with one or two exceptions. The point was to use the letter "Y" as a model, the stem of the structure to be extended due westward from the foot of Main Street to beyond the middle of the river. One arm was planned to run southwestwardly to the Natchez shore and the other northeastwardly to the West Zanesville shore. This project will be handled in a later chapter.

Rev. James B. Finley, one of the first Methodist ministers to come to this section, has left an account of the settlements located on the circuit he covered.

DILLON FALLS SERMON IN TAVERN

Among these settlements was Dillon Falls and the minister formed a high opinion of John Dillon and his wife. The former was a Quaker and the latter of a Methodist family. The preacher's first appointment was at Dick's Tavern. Drinking and swearing went on while the sermon was being delivered.

A class was formed consisting of John and Jacob Hooper, J. Dittinhiffer, "Brother Cooper and wife," and Samuel Gassaway, a colored man. These men were all workers at the Dillon furnace.

LOG CHURCH AT THE FALLS

Mr. Finley set his heart on building a church at the Falls and when John Dillon became a Methodist, he donated a site for it; the preacher "got up a subscription to build a hewed-log meeting house." Soon the timbers were ready and a raising occurred. Bishop McKendrie dedicated the then unfinished structure. Of its history Mr. Finley wrote:

"In process of time this house was finished and remained a place for divine worship for many years. Subsequently it was taken down and removed about one mile distant, where it was reerected and continued as a temple of grace. That humble edifice remains to this day (1853) and its walls still echo the sound of thanksgiving and the voice of praise."

CHAPTER XVI

PUTNAM AIMS AT STATE CAPITAL

BUILDS THREE-STORY HOTEL AND BIG STONE STRUCTURE FOR STATE HOUSE—LOST THE PRIZE BUT THE TOWN'S ENTERPRISE WAS NOT IN VAIN—IT WAS A BUSY SPOT IN THOSE DAYS—SET ITSELF UP AS ZANESVILLE'S RIVAL—LETTERS FROM GENERAL PUTNAM TO DR. MATHEWS.

In a foregoing chapter the owners of Putnam were quoted as having provided that Putnam Hill should become a perpetual commonage, or so much of it as might not be used as sites for state or county buildings and church structures. This indicates that these owners, Putnam, Mathews and Whipple anticipated at that early day a contest over the capital question.

And indeed, an old communication to a local newspaper is authority for the statement that a legislative committee actually visited the summit of Putnam Hill in order to judge of its suitability as a site for the state capital.

RIVAL SETTLEMENTS

It is safe to say that for political reasons alone these men of and from Marietta would have been against Chillicothe in this connection, that town being a strong anti-Federalist center. To keep such a hotbed of Virginia influence from securing the permanent capital prize would have deeply pleased the owners and inhabitants of Putnam. To keep the prize from Chillicothe and give it, not to Zanesville, also a contender, but to Putnam, would have doubled their pleasure.

By 1807-1808 a sharp rivalry had sprung up between Zanesville and Putnam, a state of affairs due in part to differences in blood. Most of the inhabitants of the east side of the river were Virginians and Marylanders; across the river, Yankees were decidedly in the ascendancy. No doubt these shrewd Yankee pioneers felt that Putnam was growing rapidly enough to contend with Zanesville for the seat of the state government.

PUTNAM'S NOTED HOTEL

And a good deal could be said on that side of the question. In 1808 Putnam had a wing dam, a grist and saw mill, a ferry, a tannery, four considerable stores, two or three physicians, a three-story brick and stone hotel, several busy blacksmith and carpenter shops, an organized congregation of Methodists and a school. It was growing all along the line.

The hotel stood at what is now the corner of Putnam and Muskingum avenues.

It was called the first brick tavern in this section of the country—"the best hotel west of the Allegheny Mountains."

But the hotel, to anticipate results, did not prove to be a paying proposition. It was too big for a town which, with but a few hundred inhabitants, had failed to secure the state capital prize. In due course one John Leavens succeeded to the proprietorship. He labored bravely to make a success, but there came a time when he had to issue the following doleful appeal. It appeared in the Zanesville Express of May 3, 1814:

"Alas! Alas! Alas! It has come to pass that I, John Leavens, being impelled by the hard hand of pinching necessity, which does oppress and grind me, once more and for the last time (in this way) to call on those who are indebted to me or to the late firm, John Leavens and Company, to pay their dues.

"JOHN LEAVENS."

THE FAMOUS STONE HOUSE

The hotel projectors hoped that Putnam would become the state capital and built accordingly. But they went much farther; in 1808 they raised by subscription enough money to build a two-story stone building provided with a large hall and two large rooms. The citizens thus prepared to make a bid for the capital. If the state said "No" the hotel would be a strong factor in developing the village and the "stone house" could be converted into a splendid academy. In the New England mind education has ever gone hand in hand with business.

There is at least one local authority for the statement that for a short time before the Zanesville 1809 courthouse was ready for occupancy by the state legislature, the Putnam stone house was used for the purpose. In it was held the first meeting of Ohio's Anti-Slavery Society.

The hotel was torn down years ago. The stone house still stands on Jefferson Street and is occupied as a residence by Mrs. J. M. McHenry.

GENERAL PUTNAM AND DR. MATHEWS

A chapter on the village of Putnam should gain interest by the inclusion of extracts from letters written by General Rufus Putnam to his nephew, Dr. Increase Mathews, on subjects connected with the development of that village. It is our good fortune to have had access to these letters, with the privilege of quoting therefrom, the privilege having been granted by Mr. Willis A. Bailey, of this city, a great-grandson of Dr. Mathews and who has fallen heir to correspondence which includes letters from John Mathews, elder brother of the doctor's, as well as those from General Putnam.

The general's letters are dated September 2, 1802, July 2, 1803, June 26, 1804 and December 13, 1811. All were written from Marietta and contain observations and advice bearing upon Putnam, Mathews and Whipple's Putnam interests, during the period when Dr. Mathews was giving personal attention thereto.

General Putnam was an excellent engineer (General Washington's chief engineer during the Revolutionary War) and he gave to Dr. Mathews an engineer's

STONE ACADEMY, ZANESVILLE

Erected in 1809. The Ohio legislature's first Zanesville meeting was held in this old, but time-defying, building. The Ohio Anti-Slavery Society's first state convention was also held therein. Here Elizabeth Robins, the author, once lived. In it fugitive slaves were often harbored. Is now owned and occupied by Mrs. J. M. McHenry.

advice as to the wing dam which has already been referred to. In the 1802 letter he wrote:

"Don't fail of going so far out (with the dam) as to insure a plenty of water for any number of mills which may hereafter be built * * * No brush or limb bigger than one inch in diameter ought to be made use of. A small proportion of these down to the smallest twigs, stripped of their leaves, bound together in suitable bundles and rammed into the holes of the rocks against the apron or spilling, and earth filled upon them, will effectually prevent the eels or crawfish from working."

The second letter passes to matters connected with the location and construction of the saw and grist mills which the proprietors were about to build. On this score the general wrote in part:

"I have just executed a contract with Samuel Brown for hewing and framing our grist mill and he has set out for Springfield (Putnam) * * * My dear doctor, I am very much set on having the grist mill placed farther in than was proposed when I saw you last * * * I had not time to go further nor is more necessary at present than to satisfy ourselves that within the compass of our little mill we have room for a screen and fan, for a bolt and cooling room and hopper box, for a grain elevator, flour elevator and all the appurtenances belonging to them. I wish you to engage a pair of mill stones from the Licking."

LOVER'S FOUNTAIN THE "GREAT SPRING"

On June 26, 1804, he wrote, in part:

"On my arrival at Marietta I found the millstones * * * had arrived * * * They are already on board of Mr. G. B. Seamon's boat, whom I have engaged to take them to Springfield (Putnam). You will please pay Mr. Seamon the freight at 4-6 per hundred net weight, agreeably to the amount stated."

General Putnam's last letter (December 13, 1811) deals so interestingly with the Dug Road Spring which he calls the "Great Spring" and with Putnam Hill, that we quote from it freely:

"I have heretofore been of the opinion that there was no solid, insurmountable objection against the establishment of a distillery or brewery, or both, near the place you mention, by an aqueduct brought from the Great Spring, but on further reflection I have altered my mind. Such works are always considered a nuisance in the neighborhood wherever they are and the effluvia is very disagreeable for some distance. Indeed, I should not like a large herd of swine penned and fed so near my house as these works will be to Esq. Welles.

LOOKING AHEAD

"To improve the mill in the best manner, without McIntire's leave, the race wall must be extended in a direct line, as far as may be, without obstructing navigation * * * For my part I am determined to sell out the first opportunity mills, with all the privileges attached to them, including all the land we own between

the river and the common on top of the hill, with the Great Spring. Therefore I am determined against leasing the Spring or any part of the sidehill, or mill yard ground for any purpose whatever, as such an incumbrance would in my opinion essentially injure the sale."

A note following this letter reads as follows:

"General Putnam and Dr. Mathews both afterward sold their part in the mill to the gentleman mentioned—Mr. Levi Whipple—a nephew of General Putnam and cousin of Dr. Mathews."

General Putnam's reputation for ability and integrity stand out very clearly in this correspondence. The village which he helped to found was all the better for his personal interest and advice.

While Putnam was seeking the state capital prize John McIntire and his energetic associates on the other side of the river were doing the same in behalf of Zanesville. The story of their vigorous and successful campaign comes next in order.

CHAPTER XVII

CAPITAL OF THE STATE NINETEEN MONTHS

COUNTY BUILT STRUCTURE FOR LEGISLATURE AND STATE OFFICIALS WHERE COURT HOUSE IS—STATE OCCUPIED IT THEN "MOVED" TO CHILLICOTHE AGAIN—COLUMBUS FINALLY FAVORED BECAUSE OF ITS CENTRAL LOCATION—WHIPPING POST AND OLD LAWS.

How long under ordinary circumstances the county would have put up with its 20 by 55 log courthouse and jail is a debatable question, but a decision to supplant that primitive structure with a brick and stone building came with a belief that Zanesville had a chance to wrest from Chillicothe the seat of state government and the activities of Putnam to secure that prize for itself spurred John McIntire and his associate town builders to action in behalf of Zanesville. The first step was the organization of a committee, headed by Mr. McIntire. This body petitioned the legislature to remove the capital to Zanesville and promised to erect buildings suitable for occupancy by the legislature and state officials.

M'INTIRE THE LEADER

This drew legislative assurance that such action would give Zanesville the "temporary capital" and McIntire and his fellow-workers were encouraged to pursue the prize. They felt that if Zanesville provided acceptable quarters the capital would remain. But they knew, too, that temporary quarters of the dimensions required would cost considerable money and there was none in the treasury.

It was determined to smooth the way for the county commissioners by subscribing a building fund and lending it to the county without charge for interest until completon of the work. The commissioners' journal of March 8, 1808, reports the agreement in the following words:

"The commissioners having taken into consideration the proposals made by a number of the inhabitants of the Town of Zanesville for erecting a County House in said town do agree and consent to the erection of the said building on the following conditions, viz: The money which may be loaned the county by individuals for the aforesaid use shall not draw interest until the building is finished entirely. Also, that no money shall be drawn from the county treasury to go towards the payment of either principal or interest so loaned until all other demands which are against the county are discharged and also all ordinary expenses of said county which may accrue from time to time are paid."

The journal further stated that within three months of the date of the contract

for the erection of the building the sum of $1,000 must be paid to the undertakers and $1,100 quarterly "until $6,000 shall have been paid and the residue, if any, for the completion of said building, shall be paid within six months thereafter."

LIST OF HONOR

John McIntire, Jeffrey Price, William Raynolds, Robert Taylor, Joseph H. Munro, Wyllys Silliman, Daniel Convers and Robert Fulton bound themselves and each of their heirs, executors and administrators unto Jacob Gomber, Daniel Stillwell and William Newell, commissioners, for the payment of the sum in question.

Plans for the "County House" having been approved March 31, 1809, the next step was to get bids. In that day this was done by a "crier" and not by printing. Hence, on April 10, "Crier" William Raynolds proceeded to sell the contract at auction. The lowest bidders were Joseph F. Munro, Daniel Convers, John Williamson, and James Hampson.

Interesting features of this transaction attach to specifications and the price bid. The former fixed the position of the proposed structure at forty feet from Main Street and in the center of the lot between Fourth Street and Court Alley. The work was to be completed on or before November 4, 1809. The contractors agreed to build it for $7,500. Note what they were required to do:

ALL FOR $7,500

Foundation walls to be 36 inches thick and 18 inches of them under ground and 12 inches above ground, on this wall, three tiers of cut stone work respectively 12, 11 and 10 inches thick and on this cut stone, brick walls, 31 feet high, lower story walls 22 inches thick and 18 feet high; upper story walls 18 inches thick and 12 feet high, above the second-floor joists. A line of cut stone was specified to divide the stories, "the building being patterned after Independence Hall, in Philadelphia." It was to be fifty feet square and each floor was to afford 2,500 square feet of floor space.

This 50 by 50 "County House" would do for the two branches of the legislature of that day but it left the state offices unprovided for. John McIntire and his associates did not flinch nor halt, not even when they knew that only the "temporary capital" was promised. The commissioners were petitioned to erect another structure "for the register and county clerk," but really for the use of the secretary of state and state treasurer.

One who examined the records of these transactions wrote the following interesting comment:

"The commissioners' journal makes no reference to the proposed state house and no mention is made at any time, during the period Zanesville was state capital, of the presence of the legislature or the use of the courthouse as a state house; all the proceedings were had as if the structure were for county purposes only."

COURT HOUSE BUILT IN 1809

Occupied December 1810 to May 1, 1812, by legislature and other state officials, when Zanesville was Ohio's capital. Used as Court House 1812 to 1874, when it was razed to make way for present Court House. The earthquake of 1811 shook its cupola and sent legislators scurrying through windows and doors.

PROMOTERS WERE GAME

A picture of the first building would reveal a square "hall" in the center of the county lot. The extension on the left and the one on the right were added later.

The citizens who launched and maintained the campaign for the construction of buildings suitable for state use, being men of sense and judgment, must have felt from the beginning that some spot nearer the state's center would secure the permanent capital, but they kept on loaning money to the county for state capital purposes. When the Legislature decided to plant the capital on the banks of the Scioto, "opposite the town of Franklinton" these Zanesville hustlers knew their main proposition was lost. And still they turned not back.

Doubtless their aim from the first was a double one. They knew the need for "county houses" and that it would be easier to get these for state purposes than for county uses. They aimed shrewdly, for while missing the permanent capital bullseye they got a courthouse "patterned after Independence Hall" and spoken of by travelers of the day as the finest courthouse west of the mountains.

ONE DAY OF PROMISE

On February 19, 1810, the general assembly passed a measure reading in part as follows:

"Be it enacted that the seat of government be and the same is hereby fixed and shall remain at Zanesville until otherwise provided by law. This act shall take effect from and after the first day of October next."

The Legislature granted Zanesville one day of promise and then ruthlessly defeated her ambitions. In an act passed February 20, 1810, it was decided that the general assembly elect five commissioners whose duty it should be to locate the permanent capital in a place "not more than forty miles from what may be deemed the common center of the state, to be ascertained by Mansfield's map."

THE CAPITAL NINETEEN MONTHS

The commissioners were directed to meet at Franklinton, Franklin County, September 1, 1810. Being miles away from the state's "common center" Zanesville's cause was of course hopeless.

But the lawgivers did take some notice of the Zanesville men who had labored to make the town the state's home. They named John McIntire, Wyllys Silliman, George Jackson, Robert McConnell and David J. Marple to transfer the state's papers, records, etc., from Chillicothe to Zanesville. These pioneers must have asked one another whether the appointment was meant to "rub the sore" or to "bring the plaster" but they did the work of removal as faithfully as if their wounds were all healed. The first Legislative session at Zanesville began December 3, 1810, the House occupying the lower floor and the Senate the upper chamber of the new state house.

If Zanesville expected that this structure would be so used until there was a

new state house at Columbus, her citizens were doomed to another disappointment, for in due time the Legislature ordered that from and after May 1, 1812, Chillicothe should again become the capital. It remained as such until the permanent capital was ready.

QUAKE SHOOK "1809"

That the cupola of the new county house was shaken by an earthquake soon after its erection is proven by records furnished by Reverend James B. Finley, whose autobiography, written in 1853, furnishes interesting particulars.

At the time of the reported quake Reverend Finley rode a circuit which extended from Putnam to Lancaster and from the head waters of the Licking to the falls of the Hocking, including the settlements on Jonathan and Rush creeks. He describes the shocks in these words:

"This year will long be remembered as the one in which this whole region was shaken by a mighty earthquake. On the night of the 12th of February I was awakened by the rocking of the house in which I slept. It seemed my bedstead was on a rough sea and the waves were rolling under it, so sensible were the undulations.

"Slight shocks were felt almost every day and night for some time. One day while I was preaching a funeral sermon the house began to rock and the cupboard doors flew open.

"The greatest shock was felt on the 16th, at 10 o'clock and lasted 15 minutes. I was then in the town of Putnam, opposite Zanesville, where the Legislature was then in session. It was reported that the steeple of the state house ("old 1809") vibrated five or six inches, like a pendulum. * * * The wicked fled into the streets, clinging to one another and crying for mercy.

"In the town of Putnam there lived a Sister Gardiner, a woman of great piety * * * On this day, while the houses were rocking and the chimneys falling, Sister Gardiner ran out into the street shouting:

"'Glory, Glory to God! My Savior is coming! I am My Lord's and He is mine.'"

Thus the remarkable story ends.

As the first Zanesville session of the Legislature was not held until December 3, 1810, the earthquake described must have taken place early in 1811.

The clerk of the hotel which stood at Fourth and Main streets (on the Clarendon site) in those old days was wont to tell how this quake affected the Legislators. While the cupola of the courthouse was shaking and the structure itself swaying he saw senators come tumbling down the stairway leading from the second floor and jumping from the windows along the stairway, while the representatives were leaping from the windows of the lower hall. "Cows bellowed," added the clerk, "horses neighed, dogs howled, pigs squealed; but no damage was done except a few bricks knocked from chimneys and some dishes broken by being shaken from cupboard shelves."

AGAIN ASSUMED DEBT

John McIntire, Isaac Van Horne and Wyllys Silliman stood back of the commissioners in the matter of the office building, binding themselves in the sum of $1,000. The contract was let to James Hampson, April 10, 1810. His bid was $920. He completed the work December 10 of that year and was given an order on McIntire for the contract price. The building was 10 feet high; the outside and partition walls and entire floor were of brick. The south wall of the building was in range with the north wall of the courthouse, an arrangement that left unoccupied the space between the west wall of the courthouse and Fourth Street.

THE WHIPPING POST

An interesting story is connected with the work on this office building, which reads as follows:

"When the north wall of the courthouse was erected there was formerly a prehistoric mound and the day before excavation was commenced an ignorant German was informed that gold and silver trinkets and other valuable articles were buried in it and that those first at work would secure the cream. At daylight next morning the victim was at work with horse and cart while his informer walked around and enjoyed the industry with which the German worked. During the day the man was told he was being imposed upon. Only a skeleton and some stone implements were found."—J. Hope Sutor's "History of Muskingum County."

Judge M. M. Granger has said of the whipping post which stood on this mound.

"Before leaving these early means of administering justice I must mention one now wholly obsolete, save in the State of Delaware, the whipping post. This stood on the small Indian mound heretofore named. It was erected in 1808 and existed only one year and some eight or ten convicts for minor offenses received in public about twenty-five lashes each. After this post disappeared whippings were inflicted at the southeast corner of the old log jail."

GLANCE AT THE LAWS

Mention of the whipping post is a reminder of the territorial laws which governed early residents of the Ohio country. They were provided with sharp teeth. For instance, if three or more persons, constituting a mob, committed unlawful acts and failed to disperse when ordered to do so, each offender, upon conviction, faced a fine not exceeding $300 and was to have the lash laid upon him to the extent of thirty-nine stripes.

The penalty for breaking into a house, store, shop or vessel in the night season, with the intention of stealing, was also thirty-nine stripes and security for good behavior. Failure to furnish such security brought imprisonment not to exceed three years.

So much for intention; for execution the law brought down a heavy hand. If

theft actually occurred a fine equal to three times the value of the loot was imposed, two-thirds to go to the victim of the theft and the remainder to the territory.

If the offender inflicted death or personal injury in the process of his crime, the penalty was far-reaching. The law read that if the burglar "committed or attempted to commit any personal abuse, force or violence or shall be so armed with any dangerous weapon or weapons as clearly to indicate a violent intention, he, she or they, so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall forever forfeit all his, her or their estate, real or personal, to the territory, out of which the party injured shall be recompensed, as aforesaid and the offenders shall be committed to any jail in the territory for a term not exceeding forty years."

The convicted perjurer was condemned to receive thirty-nine stripes and to be set in the pillory "for a space of time not to exceed two hours." Other offenses were subject to like penalties and the list could be materially lengthened, but enough has been said, perhaps, to convince the reader that Governor St. Clair and his judges worked hard to make the punishment fit the crime.

CHAPTER XVIII

ZANESVILLE WAS THRIVING IN 1812

NOT DISCOURAGED BY LOSS OF STATE CAPITAL—TRAVELERS PRAISE TOWN'S STRENGTH AND SPIRIT—ONE OF THESE SAID REAL GROWTH BEGAN IN 1804—ANOTHER NOTED THAT IN 1813 ZANESVILLE WAS THIRD TOWN IN STATE—COUNTY SENT STRONG CAVALRY COMPANY TO FIGHT BRITISH AND INDIANS.

Failure to become the permanent state capital does not seem to have discouraged Zanesville nor did outsiders appear to think that the failure would check the town's growth. In 1812 a book was published in Philadelphia which had been written by one John Melish. Its title was, "Travels in the United States of America." Having visited Zanesville, Melish wrote as follows about it:

"Doctor Stanbery, of New York, was the first person whom I heard mention Zanesville, in the course of my inquiries in the spring of this year. I had, however, heard a good deal of it afterwards and expected to find it a pretty little place.

"But it certainly did exceed my expectations. I found a large thriving town, with a great number of handsome brick houses, the building going rapidly on and everything wearing a flourishing aspect. The ground around it was well cleared and the neighboring hills were getting into a state of cultivation; mills were erecting and bridges, banks and manufactories were projected.

GOOD WATER POWER

"There are five falls at Zanesville and mills may be erected to an almost unlimited extent. Licking Creek pours its waters into the Muskingum by a cascade opposite the town and also affords a fine situation for mill sites.

"The banks of these rivers abound with excellent soil, timber, coal, limestone and iron ore and the great state road from Pittsburgh passes through town. This must certainly become a fine situation for manufactures.

"The building lots are 132 feet deep by 66 feet front, making one-fifth of an acre and sell for from $100 to $1,000. There are a number of out lots of five acres each and they sell for from $100 to $200.

AN EARLY START

"The improvement of Zanesville commenced in 1804. Five years afterward it contained ninety-two houses and 600 inhabitants. It now contains 250 houses

and upwards of one thousand, two hundred inhabitants. The whole township contains 2,154.

"Many of the houses are of brick and a few of stone. The public buildings are: A courthouse occupied also as a statehouse; a jail and a land office. There is no church (in Zanesville proper) but one is about to be built and the legislature at its last session passed acts to build a bridge and to establish a bank * * *

A TAVERN FOR EVERY STORE

"Zanesville is a place of considerable trade. It has eleven taverns and eleven stores and the following professions are exercised: Masons, brickmakers, carpenters, cabinet makers, smiths, clock and watch makers, tanners, carriers, saddlers, boot and shoe makers, butchers, bakers, hatters, tailors, printers, rope makers, potters and painters.

"The price of labor is nearly the same all over the western country: a common laborer has 75c a day; brick makers have $5 per 1,000 bricks and $2.50 for laying; stone cutters and carpenters work at Philadelphia wages; other trades have about one dollar per day.

GENEROUS LANDLORDS

"House rent may be quoted at $36 to $50 per annum; coal, 5½ to 6 cents per bushel, delivered; wood, $1 per cord, delivered; flour, $4 per barrel; meal, 33 cents per cwt.; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; turnips, 12½ cents per bushel; beef, mutton and veal, three to four cents per pound; venison 25 cents per ham; fish very plentiful and cheap. Boarding, $1.75 to $2.50 per week.

"Various branches of manufacture might be established here to great advantage, of which may be enumerated cotton spinning and weaving, ropes, spun yarn and cotton bagging, frame smith work, hosiery, glass and glass bottles, beer and porter * * *

"Sheep thrive remarkably well and are getting very plenty; hemp grows luxuriantly on the river bottoms; iron is plentiful everywhere throughout the county; every material for making glass is on the spot; grain is very cheap and hops grow spontaneously.

"There is a spirit to encourage domestic manufacturing among the inhabitants and any that is calculated for the place and well conducted is certain to succeed."

IN THE WAR OF 1812

It was at this early period that Muskingum County furnished proof of her patriotism, a patriotism that has endured in every such trial since.

In June, 1812, the county sent a Light Horse Company into service which participated in real war on the frontier and whose captain, the lamented Benoni Pierce, was killed while mounting his horse in the surprise, December 19. "Don't let them scalp me, lieutenant," he said to First Lieut. John Lee, who also was a sufferer in the action, with a bone in one leg shattered.

The company was composed of eighty of the community's best men and is

said to have been the first of the cavalry type organized in southeastern Ohio. Samuel Thompson had mustered it in as early as 1809. Its second lieutenant was Samuel Chandler. The departure from Zanesville was spectacular. Beginning with a parade in front of Pierce's hotel, a march "down Fifth Street to the ford" followed. As the company crossed the ford prolonged cheers came from crowds on the streets and river banks.

Another traveler visited Zanesville in 1812 and his observations are given here to show how the town looked to a second observer from the outside—also because it is exceedingly interesting and enlightening in itself. His estimate follows:

GREAT MERCHANDISE DEPOT

"In point of size Zanesville is the third town in the state. Cincinnati and Chillicothe considerably surpass it in population and in mercantile and other kinds of business but for pleasantness of situation and a happy combination of natural advantages Zanesville far exceeds the last named places. This town contains fourteen stores and about as many houses for public entertainment and a suitable number of mechanics, among whom are two printers who issue weekly newspapers.

"Several merchants trade here on large capitals and by wholesale contracts supply the traders in the little towns to the west and north. Immense quantities of goods are brought here by river navigation as well as by wagons. This appears to be a great depot for merchandise as it is the head of river navigation for large keel boats, which rarely ascend the falls opposite this place.

STATE'S MOST ELEGANT COURT HOUSE

"In this town is a bank in a flourishing condition. Its stock is considered the best of property. On the central public square is erected the most elegant courthouse in the state. I would conjecture there are between two hundred and three hundred houses and rising of one thousand, five hundred inhabitants.

"The main street runs from east to west, is nearly half a mile long and contains several elegant, substantial houses, chiefly built of brick. Streets parallel to this and running at right angles are in an advanced state of improvement. The prospect from the lower part of the town is beautiful and romantic beyond description.

"To the south, across the river, lies the beautiful village of Springfield (Putnam); to the southwest, the point of a lofty hill approaches quite to the river, having a perpendicular elevation of 200 feet, at the foot of which are the principal falls of the river, flowing over a stratum of solid rock with tremendous noise and exhibiting whitened sheets of the undulating fluid.

ADMIRED WHITE HOUSE

"As you turn your eyes a little to the west you have a view of the superb and elegant mansion house of Gen. Isaac Van Horne and the surrounding village rising beautifully amidst a grove of trees planted by the plastic hand of nature.

"Next comes in view the mouth of the Licking, a stream of considerable width and never-failing water.

"On the north side of Licking may be seen West Zanesville, a flourishing village. Four miles up this stream are the great Licking Falls, on which Mr. Moses Dillon, a wealthy and respectable Friend, has erected extensive iron works which are wrought to greatest advantage to the proprietor and utility to the community. Castings made at this furnace are said to be of a superior quality: the metal is soft and well calculated for those parts of machinery which require frequent perforations.

MERCHANTS GETTING RICH

"On the middle falls of the Muskingum River are built the Springfield Mills; a fulling mill and other water works are said to be erecting at the same place.

"Mr. McIntire, the original proprietor of this place, has obtained a law authorizing him to throw a dam across the river at the upper falls, with a design to dig a canal across the bend of the river, by which he will get a head of from eight to ten feet and having the whole river in control can erect mills to any extent he pleases. This is an important object.

"Nothing appears to be wanting but large and extensive manufactories to make it a place of first consequence on this side of the mountains. The people have money and enterprise but have hitherto given them a different direction. Merchandise has been exceedingly profitable; independent fortunes have been amassed in a few years. It is to be hoped that the merchants will soon turn their attention to manufactures and having made their own fortunes by trade will employ their capitals in that way which will tend to enrich the community as well as themselves.

TWO BRIDGES COMING.

"The manufacture of flour will always be an object of prime importance. The country around produces excellent wheat. The mill sites here and in the neighborhood are numerous. And boats loaded with wheat constituting the staff of life can descend the Muskingum whenever they can navigate the Ohio from Pittsburgh.

"I cannot close without mentioning that there are two bridges building across the Muskingum River to this town. One is in a considerable state of forwardness, connecting this place with West Zanesville and will cost about twelve thousand dollars.

"The other is to connect this town with Springfield, expected to cost about twenty thousand dollars. One pier is partly erected which for workmanship vies with anything of the kind in America."—Printed in the Zanesville Express, October 13, 1813.

CHAPTER XIX

BEGIN TO BRIDGE THE MUSKINGUM

UPPER AND LOWER STRUCTURES UNDER WAY AT THE SAME TIME—PUTNAM BRIDGE COMPLETED FIRST—EACH OF THE SUPERSTRUCTURES COLLAPSED AND FELL INTO THE RIVER—THIRD STREET PIERS REMAIN TO THIS DAY IN DAMAGED STATE.

It is on record that in 1802 the Territorial Legislature granted John McIntire and associates the right to build a toll bridge across the Muskingum River near the mouth of the Licking, and near the public road and fording used in crossing the river; but in 1804 the State Legislature repealed the Territorial grant.

In the light of the latter fact and of the fact that McIntire and his associates had failed to build, it is rather puzzling to learn that they opposed the erection by other interests of a bridge at a spot within "thirty poles" of the one covered by the grant of 1802.

The "other interests" were represented by Moses Dillon, and to him and his associates the Legislature in January, 1812, granted the right to build a toll bridge from a point opposite the Main Street of Zanesville to an island at the mouth of the Licking, thence north and south each way, across the mouth of that stream.

M'INTIRE'S WARNING

Moses Dillon and his fellow grantees did build at the spot thus named what was then called the upper bridge, but before beginning the work they had been warned not to do so, through a notice printed in the Zanesville Express and signed by John McIntire, who claimed prior rights. Whether or not the warning was followed by legal action does not appear in records thus far consulted. At any rate the warning did not interfere with Dillon's plans. The warning issued by John McIntire is the only record we have ever found indicating a lack of public spirit on his part; and if we had all the facts in the case it might be found that McIntire's opposition to the Dillon bridge-building project was not a reflection on that public spirit.

But Putnam enterprise had spanned the Muskingum before the Dillon interests could complete the structure at the mouth of the Licking, the legislature having in 1812 granted Levi Whipple and others a franchise to build a bridge from the south end of Third Street to a point near the east end of the Dug Road. Whipple associated with himself Ebenezer Buckingham, Dr. Increase Mathews and Benjamin Tupper and they worked with such speed that the bridge was completed in 1813, whereupon they sought the good will of the public by issuing this notice:

"COME AND SEE IT"

"The bridge which has been building across the Muskingum River between Zanesville and Putnam is now completed so far as to be passable for wagons, etc. In order to facilitate intercourse between the towns, the proprietors are determined to permit individuals and families to pass by the quarter or year at a very low rate. Persons wishing to engage in this manner will be pleased to apply to E. Buckingham, Jr., treasurer of the company. It is needless to say anything in commendation of this bridge. It speaks for itself. Call and see it."

The upper bridge was opened for traffic in 1814. With the exception of the central pier the structure was frail and dangerous, the superstructure resting on stilts of wood. Frequent repairs were necessary. In 1818 the new superstructure, while resting temporarily on the wooden trestles, fell into the river. A new one was started, but that is a story for later handling.

The flood evils under which the constructors of the Putnam bridge rested were thus mentioned by the Zanesville Express of April 6, 1815:

SPRING FRESHET

"We have lately experienced at this place the greatest rise in the Muskingum River, by between two or three feet that has been witnessed since the first settlement of the country. On the fore part of the week very profuse and extensive rains descended. On Thursday the river rose very fast and threatened an uncommon inundation. On Friday morning the causeway which leads to the bridge from Putnam was overflowed and the bridge rendered impassable, except for horses. * * *.

"The river continued to rise until Saturday night, when it had reached within about six feet of the bridge planking. * * *. Several wrecks of mills, houses and barns were seen floating down the stream, together with saw logs, planks, rafts of board, with an immense quantity of rails. * * *.

"On Sunday, about five o'clock, p. m. with a tremendous crash, a considerable part of the bridge sank into the watery element. * * *. Three reaches, or about three hundred feet of the bridge contiguous to Zanesville was the part which broke down. The Springfield Mills, although nearly covered with water, have stood as yet."

FAULTY WORK DONE

Whipple and company avoided the main mistake made by Dillon and his associates. Instead of building piers of wood, they built theirs of stone. These still stand, minus the tops, which were battered and washed away by the flood of 1913. The piers built in 1812-1813, were eight feet lower than those which breasted the flood of 1913.

But the Third Street superstructure appears to have been as faulty as that of the "Y", for when it was four years old it fell into the river. A new and more

wisely planned superstructure succeeded it at a cost of $15,000, which endured until May, 1845, when a fire destroyed it.

That the two bridges came none too soon for the needs of the fast-growing settlement is made clear in the following editorial of the time:

"The Springfield Bridge Company has been organized agreeable to law. A fund of $10,000 has been raised and it is expected the work will shortly commence. Good encouragement is held out for the employment of common laborers during the erection of said bridge.

"We have it also that a fund is raising to build a bridge from Zanesville Point to the mouth of the Licking. The great utility and convenience of these undertakings must be evident to every person who has witnessed the state of the Muskingum River this winter. Several times there was no crossing. Wagons, travelers and even the post have been detained for some days. Crossing has frequently been effected at great risk."—Zanesville Express, February 3, 1813.

CHAPTER XX

HIS HEART SET ON DAM AND CANAL

JOHN McINTIRE ASKED STATE FOR RIGHT TO BUILD BOTH—DAM DONE BY 1815—CANAL BEGUN IN 1816—FLOOD CARRIED AWAY $2,000 WORTH OF TIMBER—WHILE REPAIRS WERE UNDER WAY McINTIRE DIED.

It is a fair assumption that from the moment John McIntire first saw the falls of the Muskingum at the mouth of the Licking he highly appraised their value as sources of water power. We know that as early as 1806 he sought to put the upper falls into industrial harness. In itself the effort was a failure but the reverse did not keep him from "fighting it out on that line."

The 1806 enterprise consisted of the construction of a mill-race and sawmill. The former was dug along the river bank between what is now the east end of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Bridge and the north end of the Pennsylvania Bridge. At the head of the race a wooden abutment, braced with heavy logs interbraced and weighted with sand and gravel served as a protection.

Heavy iron spikes bound the logs together. In times of freshets and floods, iron gates protected the race, which had a general width of about thirty feet. The saw mill was located on the tow path about where the Gary Furniture Factory stood until the flood of 1913 carried it away. It was given power by an overshot wheel. Sand was the foe which in a short time caused the abandonment of the enterprise. So much of this material collected in the race from time to time that the costs of removal overbore the profits of operation.

WASHDAY PICNICS

A writer on early Zanesville customs shows that if the milling industry started by McIntire on the river bank failed a clothes-washing industry took its place. To digress for a moment:

"The island formed by the race was a popular resort for young people in the evenings and among housewives during the daytime; water was difficult to procure for the family washings and in the morning of the regular washday boys carried the tubs and clothes to the island and in the afternoon returned them to their homes; neighboring families were accustomed to wash at the same time and a sort of weekly picnic was held, the kettles being left on the premises."

STILL ADVANCING

The record of arrivals and new enterprises included in preceding chapters must not be regarded as complete. It is based for the most part on the recollections of

Elijah Church and other writers who dealt with Zanesville's earliest history. They exercised much care in handling the data at their disposal, but as this came to them at second hand there must have been omissions.

The record does show, however, the steady progress made by the new settlement in the accession of inhabitants capable of turning the wilderness into a town. By the close of the first year of the new century to restate a former summary, a trader's cabin had been erected, two ferries were in operation, two schoolmasters were imparting knowledge, three or four taverns were entertaining strangers, a Natchez shop was making hats, streets were appearing, a water mill was grinding grain, shoemakers were plying their trade, mails were being brought in, distributed and carried forth and over Zane's Trace and the surface of the Muskingum growing currents of travelers and settlers were flowing in day by day.

If the reader has dwelt upon this record of earliest arrivals and acquisitions and has maintained interest in that of later additions, the whole covering substantially the first decade of the settlement's history, he should be able to measure the processes of development that went on while Zanesville was becoming a town.

M'INTIRE PROPOSES DAM

Having led the campaign to place the seat of state government in Zanesville and having secured, instead, a handsome courthouse for Muskingum County—no mean success in that day of the county's lack of cash and credit—John McIntire planned to build something more than a mill race and a saw mill and something more than a wing dam such as his Putnam rival had constructed: he proposed a dam which should stretch from bank to bank at the Muskingum's upper falls and which, with a connecting canal, would, as he thought, line the river's eastern shore with manufactories.

STATE'S REQUIREMENTS

During the 1811-1812 session of the Legislature (in Zanesville) he asked for authority to build this dam and that was granted February 21, of the latter year, with the proviso that he construct a lock, to be kept at all times in good repair and to be opened for the free passage of all water craft, a condition made mandatory by the ordinance of 1887 which had declared that the navigable streams leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence should forever remain public highways, free to all the citizens of the United States, without the payment of any tolls or duty. It was provided that the McIntire dam should be not more than five feet high, and that it should have a slope of thirty feet, the slope to be kept in repair for the passage of rafts; that the lock should measure 25 by 90 feet and permission was given to cut a canal to a point below Third Street and charge tolls for its use.

PLANS DELAYED

Man proposes, war disposes. The energy which John McIntire and his associates had previously exhibited was somewhat checked when, in 1812, England and

the United States drew the sword in a conflict threatening to let loose the savage upon Ohio's frontier settlements.

This held back organization for the construction of the proposed dam until January 25, 1814. The meeting for this purpose was held at Robert Taylor's tavern, when John McIntire, Robert Fulton, Seth Adams and William Reynolds were appointed a committee to draft articles of association for the purpose of carrying the act of the Legislature into affect.

These men lost no time. Within three days they reported in favor of naming the new association. "The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company," and fixing its capital stock at $250,000, with shares of $500 each. In 1846 Daniel Convers Goddard added to this statement the following. It clinched his remark made in the same connection, that "no more honest man ever lived than John McIntire":

"So much of Mr. McIntire's vast estate as was necessary for the operation of the new company was purchased at the price of $35,000 and Mr. McIntire received credit upon his stock account for that sum, being payment in full for seventy shares. I may as well here mention that Mr. McIntire became convinced that a quadruple price had been allowed him for his property and he liberally exonerated the other stockholders from paying more than one hundred and twenty-five dollars upon a share."

Work on the dam began but after $2,000 had been expended the elements became war's substitute in checking the venture's progress. A sudden rise in the river swept everything away and made it necessary to begin all over again. It is on record that all the projectors but Mr. McIntire were discouraged. He declared that the work "must not be abandoned," and this persevering spirit was conveyed to his associates. The dam was finished in 1815 but work on the canal was not begun until a year later.

An account of this damage to the dam was printed in the Zanesville Express of August 31, 1814:

"On Saturday night last, a copious shower of rain fell in this part of the country which caused a very sudden and unexpected rise in the Muskingum River. Damages to the amount of many thousands of dollars have been sustained. The canal company had for some weeks been erecting a dam across the river—had thrown in an immense quantity of timber, all of which was swept away by the flood. Some of the timbers struck the false trestles or raising timbers, of the upper bridge and carried them away, to the great inconvenience and considerable loss of the proprietors.

"The Springfield (Putnam) Bridge Company also experienced considerable damage. Their crane and machinery for raising stone and platform were carried away, together with their gin pole and apparatus."

While the work of repairing the flood's damage to the upper bridge was in full progress Mr. McIntire died.

CHAPTER XXI

McINTIRE'S DEATH GREATLY DEPLORED

TOWN'S FOUNDER PASSED AWAY JULY 29, 1815, AGED 56—ILLNESS BRIEF BUT DISTRESSING—LARGE CONCOURSE PAID TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD—ORDINARY BUSINESS SUSPENDED DURING FUNERAL—NEWSPAPER OF THE TIME DEPLORED LOSS.

Considerable space was devoted to John McIntire and his affairs in the issue of the Zanesville Express, printed just after his death, which occurred July 29, 1815. Under date of August 8, the Express said:

"Died in this town on Saturday, last, of a short but distressing illness, John McIntire, esquire, aged fifty-six years, having left an amiable consort and daughter to lament their sudden and irreparable loss. The community has been deprived of a valuable and enterprising member by this instance of mortality.

"The decease of Mr. McIntire will be sensibly felt and deeply deplored by the inhabitants of Zanesville, of which town he was considered the father, and by his numerous friends and extensive acquaintances. At 5 o'clock the same day his funeral was attended with becoming solemnity; a large concourse attended and performed the last sad duties to their deceased townsman; the shops were shut and ordinary business suspended while the procession was repairing to the house of death.

"MAY BLESS HIS NAME"

"Mr. McIntire was born at Alexandria, Va.; settled in Wheeling in the year 1779; opened the great road through this state in 1794, (1796); laid out Zanesville and settled here in the year 1800. Although it was then a howling wilderness he lived to see it the third town in the state in point of population and second to none for the number of its advantages.

"He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio. In politics he was a disciple of Washington and the undeviating friend of his country. He was punctual to his engagements and honorable in his transactions with his fellow man. A considerable portion of his affluent fortune was employed in promoting objects of great public utility. In the Canal and Manufacturing Company, he took a large interest; over which institution he presided. We are happy to learn that he has so arranged matters in his last will that these objects of public concern will not be retarded by his decease. He has also contingently provided for the support of free schools for poor children in the town of Zanesville so that future generations may have occasion to bless the name of McIntire."

This was followed in the Express by a poem which reads:

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MR. M'INTIRE

Young rising Zanesville! You are called to mourn,
To sigh and sorrow o'er your patron's urn,
The sympathetic farewell tear to shed;
Your early patron and your friend is dead.
He who once saw where now your streets appear
The waving forest its dark foliage rear;
Who once beheld the towering oak arise,
Where now the splendid mansion meets your eyes;
Who early saw Muskingum's lucid wave
Now sleeps within the dark and silent grave.
Sleep, early patron! To thy ashes peace!
May centuries behold thy town increase
And wide expand upon Muskingum's shore;
Till days shall cease and time shall be no more.

A. B.-L. S.

GRANGER'S EPITAPH

Upon the plain stone that marked John McIntire's grave in the old cemetery on the hill where Pioneer Park exists today, was inscribed an epitaph composed by Ebenezer Granger, who had been McIntire's attorney during the later years of his life. It read:

"Sacred to the memory of John McIntire, who departed this life, July 29, 1815, aged fifty-six years. He was born at Alexandria, Va.; laid out the town of Zanesville in 1800, of which he was the patron and founder. He was a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio. A kind husband; an obliging neighbor; punctual in his engagements, of liberal mind and benevolent disposition, his death was sincerely lamented.

"As o'er this stone you throw a careless eye,
(When drawn, perchance to this sad, solemn place)
Reader, remember 'tis your lot to die,
You, too, the gloomy realms of death must trace.
When yonder winding stream shall cease to' flow,
Old ocean's waves no longer lash the shore,
When warring tempests shall forget to blow,
And these surrounding hills exist no more,
This sleeping dust, reanimate, shall rise,
Bursting to life, at the last trumpet's sound,
Shall bear a part in Nature's grand assize
When sun and stars and time no more are found."

The author of the foregoing came to Zanesville in 1810 and died here in 1822. The late Judge M. M. Granger, of Zanesville, was a nephew.

GODDARD'S PRAISE

Daniel Convers Goddard's tribute to John McIntire's memory, delivered at McIntire Academy, October 15, 1846, was in these words:

"Mr. McIntire was about five feet, ten inches high; when young of a fine form, but late in life too corpulent. His complexion was fair, eyes light blue, his hair light and inclined to curl; it became considerably gray before his death. He wore it short, leaving, however, a few locks at the back of his neck. He was erect and always retained the step of a backwoodsman, light but prompt and decided. An accident shattered his right hand which disabled him from labor. He could write but held his pen in a peculiar way.

"He was esteemed for his sense and sound judgment. No more honest man ever lived. His friendships were warm as, it must be admitted, were his enmities. In his own house his personal demeanor had a dignity exceedingly striking. In the political divisions of that day he was a Federalist and never acknowledged any other party name. The only office he ever held, if office it may be called, was that of a member of the convention which formed the constitution of Ohio. This was conferred upon him by the unsought suffrages of the people."

PLANS WELL LAID

On October 5, 1815, Daniel Convers, Alexander Adair and Ebenezer Granger issued a notice reading in part as follows:

"The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of John McIntire, deceased, in pursuance of said will, offer for sale all the real estate of the said John McIntire, deceased, except what is included in the original grant of one mile to Ebenezer Zane."

The notice does not describe the properties proposed to be sold but it will be remembered that after McIntire laid Zanesville out he purchased land located east of Seventh Street, south of South Street and on the west side of the river. The notice gave evidence that Mr. McIntire's executors were preparing to carry out his plans for development.

John McIntire and Jonathan Zane divided the remainder of the original 640 acres, the former securing twenty-two acres South of Center (Elberon) Street and West of 7th Street and 246 acres on the West side of the river, East of Blue Avenue, South of Adair Avenue and North and West of the River. Afterwards he acquired the land between the river and South Street and bought other lands located East of Seventh Street.

The remark of the editor of the Express that the usefulness of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. would not suffer by reason of its president's death was in part confirmed on Nov. 16, 1815, when the following was printed in the Express:

"Water Works!!! The Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. having completed the dam across the Muskingum River, give notice that sites for mills or any other kind of water works may be had on lease for a term of years by making application

to the secretary of said company. The sites now proposed to be leased are, for mills or any other manufacturing machinery, equal, if not superior, to any in the Western country, having a never-failing head of water, with a fall of from seven to eight feet.

"Alex. Adair, Secy."

MEANING OF WATERWORKS

It is apparent that when McIntire and his associates thought and talked power they meant the waterpower which was or would be at their command by means of a dam and canal. They spoke especially of "waterworks," meaning manufactories operated by waterpower, and not a system of storing and distributing water, as we do. But there were manufacturers in Zanesville who did not wait for the completion of the McIntire dam and canal, who could not use waterpower or who had their minds fixed upon fuel instead of water as the source of power. The following advertisement, printed in the Zanesville Express in 1816, represents the position of one of these classes:

"Stone Coal Wanted—The Zanesville Glass Manufacturing Co. will contract with any person or persons for the delivery at their glass house in Zanesville of 30,000 bushels of good stone coal, to be free from slack and slate. The aforesaid quantity of coal to be delivered by the first day of December.

"J. HAMM, Secretary.
"STEPHEN C. SMITH, President."

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

This was shown to be as follows by the Express of May 25, 1815:

"Domestic Improvements—In order that our distant friends may know what is doing in this town and its vicinity, relative to domestic improvements, we publish the following imperfect sketch:

"1. The Muskingum and Licking Bridge (a part of which was carried away at the last great freshet) is in a state of reparation and will be passable in the course of a few months.

"2. The Springfield Bridge, to be erected on beautiful piers of cut stone and to cost between twenty and thirty thousand dollars, will probably be completed about the same time.

"3. The canal across a part of this town is in a considerable state of forwardness. The object of this undertaking is to get the advantage of all the falls at this place (about eight feet, which with the dam will make it about twelve feet) for the purpose of erecting various kinds of waterworks—as also for a lock to improve the navigation of the river. The dam will be flung across the river at the head of the canal; the abutments are already completed. This is a grand object and a striking evidence of the industry and energy of those engaged in it. After a layer of a few feet of earth the remainder is a stratum of free stone through which the canal can easily be cut.

"Glass works erecting—A nail factory soon to be set in motion—A cotton factory expected soon—Judge Stilwell and others about to erect a wool factory at head of the canal—Various other improvements made—New buildings going up—Ordinary mechanical establishments increase—All these employ several hundred hands.

MAKING GLASSWARE

"The glassworks lately erected in this town have commenced their operations. Glassware of superior quality is produced. To the friends of domestic manufacturers and their thriving employment in this county this intelligence must afford satisfaction * * * We can anticipate with confidence the speedy arrival of that day when this town shall be second to none in the state for the variety and extent of its manufactures * * * The Canal Co., having finished their dam and head-race are about to erect a number of waterworks, which they may increase to an almost unlimited extent."

CHAPTER XXII

MERRY WEDDING OF 1814 DESCRIBED

TOOK PLACE IN McINTIRE'S STONE HOUSE—DESCENDANT OF THE ZANES THE BRIDE, JOB STANBERY THE GROOM AND A FEAST AND DANCE WITH COSTUMES IN THE STYLE OF THE EMPIRE—SPRINGFIELD'S NAME CHANGED TO PUTNAM.

At the time of John McIntire's death (July 29, 1815) the family home was no longer in the log cabin which he had built near the upper falls at the foot of Market Street, but in a large, substantial stone house which he had erected on Second Street, near Market. The date of its construction is in some doubt, one good authority declaring it to have been erected in 1810.

Many readers will remember this structure and that it was used for years to house local railroad offices. It faced the river, as the old cabin did.

DORCAS AND JOB

We learn from an account of a wedding which took place in the McIntire stone house, that it was "new" at that time, March 16, 1814. The story, written by Charles Sullivan, once a resident of Zanesville and whose grandparents attended the wedding, is so interesting a picture of the time as to be worth a condensed reproduction.

The bride was Dorcas Catherine Clark and the groom was Job Stanbery. Miss Clark's parents were John Clark and Elizabeth Zane, the latter being a daughter of Colonel Ebenezer Zane. Dorcas and her grandfather were very fond of each other and she had spent much time at the latter's "stately Wheeling home." After the colonel's death Dorcas became (1813) a guest of her aunt, Sarah Zane McIntire, at Zanesville. There she met Job Stanbery.

Stanbery was himself of a distinguished family, his brother being Henry Stanbery, afterwards Ohio's first attorney general and still later attorney general in Andrew Johnson's cabinet. When John and Sarah McIntire began the wedding plans Sarah, "true to her tastes," says Sullivan, spoke for a quiet affair. Uncle John vetoed the proposition. True to his tastes, this jolly, hospitable man insisted on an event worthy of his fine stone house and the principals.

FOUR DENTS THERE

And so they ate ham and eggs, fried chicken, venison and other delicious edibles and danced the "money musk," the "rigadore," the Virginia Reel and did full

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justice to the famous McIntire hospitality. The wedding costumes were in the style of the Empire.

Among the out-of-town guests was Louis Dent, brother of the Fred Dent whose daughter, Julia, became the wife of Ulysses S. Grant. Dent acted as groomsman at the Zanesville wedding and his three sisters, who had come with him from Pittsburgh, were the bridesmaids. The newlyweds went to the Dent home with their four guests. Sullivan says of this journey:

"Thus there were four poke bonnets and two bell-crowned hats in the stage. Stanbery, in his habit as he walked, made a good study for Pickwick. He wore a bell-crowned hat until the last. (His death occurred in 1863.) The bride was petite and spirituelle. She had the blue eyes of the Zanes and the ruddy complexion of the Clarks. Her feet and hands were adorable and her manner vivacious. In 1875 she passed away." Amelia McIntire, John and Sarah's adopted daughter, aged fourteen, and sometimes referred to as "that child of sorrow," was at the wedding.

ZANESVILLE BOROUGH

It may surprise the reader to learn that Zanesville became the temporary capital of the state more than three years before it became an incorporated town. Not until January 21, 1814, was the act of incorporation passed. We retrace our steps to get this into the record. The act read:

"All that part of the Town of Zanesville, in the County of Muskingum, included in the original plat thereof, now on record in the County of Washington, together with all the additional lots since added thereto on the east side of the River Muskingum, and now on record in the County of Muskingum, be and the same is hereby erected into a town corporate and shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the Borough of Zanesville, subject, however, to such alterations and regulations as the Legislature may from time to time think proper to make." The first election was duly held and the successful candidates took the oath of office.

William Craig became mayor; William Blocksom, recorder; Samuel Frazey, treasurer; Ezekiel Bassett, appraiser, and Messrs. Peter Mills, George Reeve, Nathan C. Findlay and James Hampson were elected councilmen, but Mr. Findlay refused to serve and John Hamm was chosen in his stead.

Craig was a devoted Methodist, an Irishman, a carpenter, a man of overweening vanity and insatiable desire for office. The election turned his head and this prompted joke-loving citizens to urge upon him a trial for the governorship. The honor and glory loomed up with such brilliance that the joke was lost in their glare.

Craig made the test and fifty-one votes were cast for him in Muskingum County. Of the votes in all the other Buckeye counties he received none, but this did not prevent his "friends" from calling him "Governor," a term that stuck. His departure from Zanesville at a later day was made under a cloud too dark to be dwelt upon. He went to St. Louis and there fortunate real estate investments brought him wealth.

WANTED, A MARKET HOUSE

With two long bridges and a dam under way and a canal soon to follow; with factories at the mouth of the Licking, and the south end of the Third Street bridge and with other clear evidences of local progress it was logical that public thought should turn to the question of a market house.

The city council had sought to advance the idea as early as June, 1814, by asking the county commissioners' permission to erect a market house on the spot left vacant by the fire which consumed the log courthouse and jail. A refusal by the commissioners forced the councilmen to choose again and this time they selected ground east of Court Alley on Market Street, occupied by the east end of our present market house.

There was a frontage on Market Street of thirty-five feet and a depth of forty-three feet. Built of wood on supports consisting of square wooden posts, the structure afforded but six stalls and was frail from the first, having cost but $150 to construct. Yet it endured for nearly fifty years. The end came January 24, 1863, during market hours, when the building collapsed, killing four persons and injuring twelve seriously. Twenty-one were slightly injured. A heavy fall of snow during the night had weakened the roof and caused the disaster.

MORE AND MORE PROGRESS

The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company continued to give evidence that the plans of its founder would be vigorously carried out. The Zanesville Express of June 13, 1816, declared that work on the canal was going forward and that the builders hoped to complete it in the following year. The lock also was making progress. It was thought that before the end of 1816 boats could be "taken over the dam." The company also was expecting to erect a paper mill and a great "variety of other works."

Other interests were busy. At the west end of the new dam Fulton and Convers were building a saw and grist mill; at the mouth of the Licking Isaac Dillon and Company were erecting a filling and oil mill; at the south end of the lower bridge woolen manufacturing and gristing operations were in being or soon to be so; Barton and Latimore were erecting a brewery and E. Merriam was busy with potash works on a large scale and two sets of works for making green glass were under construction. The earliest reference to local clays that has come to our notice was made by the Express in this connection. It mentions local clays for the glass makers' melting pots "as good as Jersey clay and in great abundance here."

PUTNAM, NOT SPRINGFIELD

Meantime, the Village of Springfield had become the Village of Putnam. The Express, edited by Edwin Putnam, a resident of the village and the son of General Rufus Putnam of Putnam, Mathews and Whipple made no mention in his newspaper of the choice of his family's name, which is said to have been proposed to

the legislature by his neighbors. He no doubt appreciated the honor but made no editorial display, simply printing the text of the act with the suggestion that other editors might want to copy it as a matter of public convenience. His notice and the act follows:

"We have been requested to publish the following for the information and benefit of all concerned:

" 'An act to change the name of Springfield in the County of Muskingum.'

" 'Whereas it is represented to this general assembly that inconveniences do arise to the inhabitants of Springfield, in the county of Muskingum, in consequence of there being two other towns of the same name within the state, by which letters and packages are occasioned frequently to be miscarried.

" 'Now therefore,

" 'Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio that the name of the Town of Springfield, in the County of Muskingum, be and the same is hereby changed and that the said town shall henceforth be known and distinguished by the name of the Town of Putnam.' "

CHAPTER XXIII

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE IN THE FOUR ZANESVILLES

SETTLEMENTS ON RIVER'S EAST AND WEST BANKS ABOUT THAT AT END OF 1816—IN ZANESVILLE PROPER THE TOTAL THEN WAS 1250, WITH A GRAND TOTAL OF 347 BUILDINGS—STORES NUMBERED 16, TAVERNS 7, BANKS 2. THERE WAS A CIRCULATING LIBRARY—"WOODEN" WATER WORKS START 1817.

At the close of 1816 the Muskingum Messenger carried the report of a census which had just been taken of Zanesville's population, stores, shops, etc. That this was set down and printed is pretty good evidence that the city's growth and position was considered satisfactory. The only reference made to Putnam in the report is that it was "a pleasant village" containing 400 inhabitants.

Putnam at this time was a neighbor of real importance. The lower bridge connected it with Zanesville; several promising manufactories were located at the Putnam end of the structure and a little below these on the river bank were a number of stores doing a large business.

BUILDINGS GOING UP

"In December, 1816," said the Messenger, "an accurate census of the inhabitants within this borough was taken and the number was found as follows: whites, 1,225, colored, 25. At the time, the number of buildings was as follows: dwelling houses of stone, 2; of brick, 35; of frame and log, 139; total, 176. Stores, workshops, offices and stables of brick, 13; frame and log, 128; total, 141; grand total, 317.

"Between the months of July, 1814, and December, 1816, there have been erected twenty brick and forty-four frame houses, besides a brewery of stone and a capacious building for the manufacture of pot and pearl ashes, soap and candles. There are in operation an establishment for white and two for green glass and a manufactory for coarse pottery."

ALL TOLD 2,000 PEOPLE

The Messenger had the following to say about the West side of the river:

"At the mouth of the Licking, opposite the town, are a double sawmill, fulling mill, an oil mill in great forwardness. There is also a double sawmill on the West side of the river (Natchez) and a very extensive merchant mill will soon be in operation."

In the case of Putnam the Messenger spoke of population and ignored trade and industry; in the case of West Zanesville and Natchez it reversed the treatment. As it is likely that as many persons inhabited the West side as lived in Putnam, the four Zanesvilles must have had a combined population of 2,000 at the close of 1816. Here is an enlightening paragraph:

LOOKING NORTHWARD

"In the borough are five schools, two printing offices (each publishing a weekly newspaper), two banks, seven taverns, sixteen stores, including two book stores, a circulating library and a book bindery. From the advantageous situation of the County of Muskingum, its important natural productions, the importance of improved navigation at a future period by a communication with Lake Erie, we may confidently expect that with an increase of population it will eventually not be inferior in wealth and population with any in the state."

In the use of the word borough the editor referred to the settlement on the East side of the river. It is to be noted that he made no mention of slackwater navigation along the Muskingum to the Ohio. And, indeed, this was not to come for twenty-six years.

A REAL WATER WAGON

An earlier chapter carried a story showing how the "island" lying between the Muskingum and John McIntire's mill-race became a clothes-washing spot to which housewives repaired on wash days. How long this continued is not known, but an old settler, Stephen Burwell, has left an account of a later method of caring for the family wash, one in which the water came to the housewife instead of the housewife going to the water. According to this report Billy Polk was Zanesville's first water-cart driver. He used eighty gallon hogsheads and his points of supply were on the river bank at the foot of Market Street and at the foot of South Fifth Street. There he filled these big vessels and began the daily rounds of delivery. As the town grew other water haulers entered the industry. The charges were 12½ to 18¾ cents a hogshead.

SILLIMAN AND MARPLE ACT

These cartmen furnished fire-quenching water also. When the old 1809 courthouse bell rang for fire there was a cartman's race. The first one at a fire with a hogshead of water was paid $2. The next one a dollar and number three earned 50 cents.

We may imagine how these primitive methods of securing water must have discouraged the town's progressive men. Two of these, Judge Wyllys Silliman and David J. Marple, sought to establish something better. In 1816 they asked from the town council the privilege of constructing a reservoir and laying water pipes in the streets and alleys. The request was granted.

Work began in 1817 by the construction of a cut stone reservoir, puddled with clay and arched with brick; it was only a large cistern 25 by 75 feet, 9 feet high, erected on the surface of the ground near the corner of Underwood Street and Fountain Alley. The springs in the surrounding hills were very strong and their flow was conducted to the cistern in pipes; iron was impossible of procurement and elm, poplar and oak logs in short sections were used, with holes ranging from 2½ to 3½ inches in diameter bored through them.

WOOD PIPES AND HYDRANTS

A water main of wood was laid in Fountain Alley down to Third Street, with branches in the cross streets, but the pipes froze in winter and the flavor of the wood made the water unfit for drinking and culinary purposes at all times. Hydrants, also of wood, being but little lower than the "reservoir", gave out streams of little force and while water flowed from one hydrant all the others farther on went dry.

The water rent fixed upon was $5 a year per family, but not a cent was ever collected and so the enterprise was a total failure. In 1831, the reservoir was sold and the stone in its wall was used for building purposes.

It was years before the city took the first steps toward the construction of waterworks and these were slow and halting. At length the first power house was built on the Tow path just above the foot of Third Street and the first reservoir was constructed on Harvey's hill. Late in 1842 the service began. Meanwhile town pumps and wells multiplied and with the springs furnished a supply of drinking water.

COAL SHIPMENTS START

It was in 1817 that Muskingum County's shipments of coal began. The first of these was sent to Cincinnati in a flatboat built in Putnam by Timothy Gaylord and Jacob Adams. In the fall of the year this boat was floated to "Dead Man's Riffle" (at what is now Philo) and was there loaded with coal dug from the bed of the Muskingum River. The boat and cargo reached Cincinnati in February, 1817, and the coal brought 25 cents a bushel. According to an old statement, this was the first shipment of coal to that city.

CHAPTER XXIV

MINISTER ARRIVES IN A POURING RAIN

MEMBERS OF LOCAL FLOCK GAVE FIRST PREACHER CHILLY RECEPTION—RELIGIOUS SERVICES AS EARLY AS 1807—METHODISTS FIRST TO BUILD—EARLIEST PRESBYTERIAN MEETINGS HELD IN BARNS AND GROVES.

Records regarding the origin of organized religious efforts in Zanesville do not agree in all details, but all of them do show that such efforts began very early in the history of the four Zanesvilles—soon after the close of the first half of the first decade of that history.

Dr. A. M. Courtenay, a former pastor of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Zanesville, wrote a history of that church some twenty years ago, in which he passed upon the question of priority in these words:

"The first Christian organization in Muskingum County met in Putnam in private houses until 1809, when the first church building was erected, a simple frame, 24 by 30 feet, on the site of the present Moxahala Avenue Church, which is therefore the first structure not only of Methodism, but of the Christian faith within the bounds of the present City of Zanesville. It is true that about this time there was a small frame meeting house on Putnam Hill, near the edge of the bluff, built by general contributions, undenominational and occupied by such transient ministers as visited the town, but the date is unknown—possibly as early as 1805."

THE FIRST CHURCH

Sutor says of this Moxahala Avenue Methodist Society that it was organized in 1806 by John Weeks, whose fellow members were the John Goshen, Samuel Chapman and Wm. H. Moore families; Jesse Smith, J. Mervin, Merriam Putnam and Winthrop and Benjamin Robinson. He adds that in 1815 Levi Whipple donated to the congregation a quarter-acre lot on the East side of Moxahala Avenue, on which a one-story frame forty feet square, was erected within a year.

If Dr. Courtenay's date is correct the Methodists of Putnam had a meeting house several years before their brethren on the East side of the river could worship in a fixed home.

Reference is made to the Second Street M. E. Church, now the Grace. The lot on which this structure was erected, fronted on Second Street, and was located almost 132 feet south of Main Street and measured 66 by 135 feet. It was a part of the old Zane-grant lands and was deeded to the church by John and Sarah McIntire and Jonathan and Hannah Zane, the consideration being $100. On this lot probably in 1813, a very simple frame structure was erected.

Meanwhile, the Presbyterians of Zanesville and Putnam had been active. In 1807, the pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Lancaster, Ohio, while in Zanesville,

enroute to another point, was told of seven local residents of his faith, who would be greatly pleased to have him preach to them and he paused in his journey long enough to comply. The service was held at Taylor's tavern, at Main and Fourth streets, and the communion was administered.

There was a Congregational congregation in Putnam, with a membership of eight and these united with the Zanesville Presbyterians to form a union Presbyterian Church. During the summer their services were held in groves and barns; at other seasons private houses, taverns, the old log jail, and the building on Putnam Hill, were used.

PRESBYTERIANS BUILD

The building of the new Court House and the stone house in Putnam (1809) was a great boon to these worshippers. Services alternated between these structures, so that each Sunday there was much crossing of the river in skiffs and by ferry by members of one group or the other.

This went on until 1817, when the congregation built on elevated ground at the northeast corner Fourth and South streets, a two-story brick church. The first story was rented as a storeroom, the sexton getting the rental for his services.

There was a gallery on three sides of the auditorium and a total seating capacity of about 600. The church's revenue came from the sale of pews, the purchasers securing a deed for the ground covered by the pew. President Monroe was in the city on the day of dedication, Aug. 28, 1817, and he and his party were present at the services. This church was in use until 1840.

A NOBLE SHEPHERD

The pastor, Rev. James Culbertson, was an ideal man and pastor, and the influence of his religious activities was deep and lasting. Born in Franklin County, Pa., educated at Jefferson College, and licensed to preach in 1811, he came West as a missionary in 1812. On reaching Zanesville he became pastor of the United Zanesville and Putnam Presbyterian worshippers and remained in active service until 1844, when his health failed.

REVEREND FINLEY ARRIVES

A very early laborer in the local vineyard was Rev. James B. Finley of the Methodist faith. He has left an account of his first visit to Zanesville, which was made about the year 1807.

"Several days travel" (from Chillicothe), he wrote, "brought me to Zanesville, the principal appointment on my circuit. When I arrived it was raining hard. In lieu of an overcoat to protect me from the storm I had procured a blanket, and cutting a hole in the middle of it, I thrust my head through it and found good protection.

"Riding up to the door of one of the principal Methodists of the place, I asked for lodging, informing the brother that the conference had sent me there as the preacher. Eyeing me closely from head to foot he replied:

" 'You look like anything else than a preacher.' "

The visitor countered by asking for a fair trial and this was granted. "I tarried with him," wrote the minister. "The next day was the Sabbath. I preached in the morning in the log court house and rode six miles to Brother Joseph's, where I preached again in the afternoon and met class."

The territory which the minister thus began to cover was called Wills Creek circuit and was "computed to be 470 miles round." Imagine the perils and hardships encountered by this hardy and faithful pioneer as he rode from settlement to settlement.

Rev. Finley was a man of fervid piety and had a passion for the religious work that he saw was needed. He wrote very graphically and has left us vivid accounts of the state of society in the early settlements.

THE METHODISTS BUILD

Before the church erected on Second Street came into use the Methodists (as early as 1808, it is said), held prayer and class meetings and love feasts in a two-story hewed log cabin which stood on South Third Street, where the Jones & Abbott foundry was so long located. When the congregation outgrew this place ordinary services were held in the old frame court house and quarterly meetings in the new, 1809, court house.

The builders of the church erected on South Second Street in 1813 were Thomas Moorehead and William Craig. It was a plain one-story frame, 40 by 60 feet. The roof and ceiling were supported by four large posts. The hardware was primitive: Upon heavy iron strap hinges the doors hung; plain, wrought thumb latches formed the doors' handles and fastenings. The sexes were separated by a partition running lengthwise in the middle of the room. The pulpit consisted of a plain, four-legged table and behind it was the minister's plain, wooden chair. Before the church was finished, which was some time in 1814, the congregation sat upon the upper flat surface of the window sills.

The next chapter will deal with the early religious efforts of other local denominations and also with the establishment of Zanesville's first Sunday school, which was one of the earliest movements of its organized type in Ohio.

Indeed the entire community is entitled to credit on this score, for several of the township settlements conducted Sunday schools in early pioneer days, some as early as 1812.

CHAPTER XXV

SUNDAY SCHOOLS START IN YEAR 1816

READING AND SPELLING TAUGHT, AS WELL AS MORALS AND RELIGION—ST. JAMES' NUCLEUS FORMED, 1816; LUTHERAN AND ST. THOMAS' 1818; FIRST BAPTIST 1821—NUMBERS SMALL IN EACH CASE, BUT ZEAL WAS NOT LACKING.

It has been claimed on what appears to be good evidence, that Zanesville was the first Ohio town to organize a fully officered Sunday school, one having a president, secretary and treasurer. There has been some local contention as to whether Zanesville or Putnam won that honor. It appears that in each village organization was effected in 1816. The Putnam originator was Mr. Harry Safford, a very active and energetic man in the promotion of religious progress.

ON BROAD LINES

A very enlightening story of the Zanesville Sunday school has come down to us from one of the ladies who helped to make it succeed. According thereto its originators were Nathan C. Findlay and Joseph Church, Presbyterians; Thomas Moorehead, a Methodist, and Jeremiah Dare, a Baptist. A lower room in the 1809 court house was the meeting place and children of all denominations were welcomed. During the week the men went among families to secure additional attendants.

The following extract from the account referred to shows that there was a call for action on the part of Messrs. Findlay, Moorehead, Church and Dare:

"These gentlemen wished to supply a want greatly felt by parents and guardians who had not the means to send their children to a week-day school, as education in those days was very expensive. Children could not attend school for less than $10 to $12 a year and in families of several children even the most prosperous felt it quite a burden.

TAUGHT READING AND SPELLING

"Consequently most of the poorer classes were growing up in ignorance, as no such thing as a free school had an existence. At first there were but thirty or thirty-five scholars. It seemed a thankless task at first, the better class of people taking no interest, and the poorer ones unwilling because it seemed to them like accepting charity.

"The older scholars were taught entirely from the Bible, but cards were used for the younger ones with very easy lessons in spelling and reading. There was

great opposition at first, Rev. James Culbertson and others declaring it a desecration of the Sabbath."

But the founders of the school "carried on." They were determined to afford all the children of Zanesville an opportunity to learn the rudiments and to see the sin of hunting, fishing and nutting on Sunday. The latter part was no easy task. The young folks were not speedily turned from the habits they had formed.

SOME IN RAGS

One difficulty had to do with clothes. Many children were unfit to be seen in a Sunday school. But the founders rose to the occasion by furnishing at their own cost decent clothing for the half naked. One result was that many children of the day secured at that Sunday school all the education they ever received. Another result was that the doubters saw the light and opposition died down.

Rev. James Culbertson himself had "come around" by March of the year 1817, and he was made chairman of the meeting to organize. He appointed ten ladies to visit every home in Zanesville and urge parents to send their children to school.

FAMILIAR FAMILY NAMES

Sarah Van Horne and Rosanna Perry were made directors; Mary Burnham, secretary; Rebecca Perry, treasurer; Jane Kelly, Emily Cummins, Patience Van Horne and Harriet Convers, managers. There were in Ohio at the time, but few Sunday schools of any kind, and none completely officered.

The ladies named conducted the school for two years or more in the court house. At the end of that time removal was made to that Presbyterian Church which was located on the hill at the Northeast corner of Fourth and South streets. "The Sunday school classes were formed in the old school room in the courthouse," says our historian, "and with the teachers at the head of their classes, marched down Fourth Street to the new Presbyterian Church and occupied seats in the gallery."

ENTER THE ST. JAMES

The Episcopalians followed local Presbyterians and Methodists in organizing for religious service. It has been said that not more than one Ohio parish is older than St. James, whose beginning was on Oct. 17, 1816, at a meeting held in the Senate Chamber of the courthouse.

Dr. Horace Reed was chairman and John Gordon, secretary. A resolution to form an organization and to call it the St. James was adopted. Officers were chosen as follows: Dr. Horace Reed and Seth Adams, wardens; Jeffrey Price, Moses Moorehead, E. B. Mervin and Dr. Calvin Conant, vestrymen; Alexander Harper, treasurer; Dr. Samuel Burnham, lay reader.

Rev. Joseph Doddridge was chosen pastor and the first service was conducted in the Senate Chamber. But for some time after June, 1817, the congregation met in the Methodist Church. Twenty-five persons composed the first class to be

confirmed and Bishop Chase administered the rite, May 23, 1819, in the Presbyterian Church.

ST. THOMAS CAME NEXT

Local Roman Catholic religious development began in 1818, when John S. Dugan, his wife and child, his brother Peter, and widowed sister, Mrs. Harkins, who had arrived in Zanesville with her nine children, attended Roman Catholic services in a frame building located at the Southwest corner of Market and Fifth streets. The Dugan family had settled in Zanesville in 1817. Its head owned the tavern at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, and in 1819 services were held there, the first priest to officiate being Father Young of Somerset, Perry County. In the same year there were services in the Burnham Hotel, Putnam.

During one of Father Young's semi-annual visits he and Dugan examined a brick warehouse, 20 by 50 feet in size, occupying the Northeast corner of Fifth Street and Locust Alley. The latter bought it at a cost of $2,000, in November, 1820, and when Father Young reached Zanesville a few months later he dedicated the structure. It was called "Trinity" Church; also, the "Brick Chapel." To this Father Young came twice a month until 1823, when Father Stephen H. Montgomery became the first fixed pastor. In 1826 a new church was dedicated. It stood at the corner of North Fifth Street and Spruce Alley.

TWO LUTHERAN CHURCHES

It is said that "early in the last century" the German Evangelical Lutherans of the community met at private houses for religious services, which were called "cottage meetings." Itinerant ministers conducted occasional worship until 1818, when a small frame church was built at the Southwest corner of Seventh and South streets.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church had its inception in 1820, when Rev. Kaemmerer was pastor of a congregation which met at Seventh and South streets.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

George C. Sedgwick has been given credit for starting the First Baptist Church upon its useful career. Leaving his Winchester, Va., home in the fall of 1820, on a trip to the West, he had stopped at Zanesville and found here one Baptist. He had continued Westward to Indiana and Kentucky, but Zanesville had remained constantly in his mind and he came back to it in 1821 and held services in private houses and in the court house. In February of that year he baptized three men; in June he became pastor of the church which he had organized; in August there were 37 baptisms and four admissions by letter; within a year the membership mounted to eighty-three; by 1825 the total was 104. Meanwhile in 1823, a church home, 40 by 60 feet had been completed and dedicated on Sixth Street, near South. Later Baptist activities remain to be recorded.

CHAPTER XXVI

FIRST FIRE COMPANY FORMED IN 1819

UNION BEGAN WITH 40 VOLUNTEERS—NEW McINTIRE DAM QUICKENED LOCAL INDUSTRY—JULIA DEAN, CHILD OF FIVE, MAKES FIRST APPEARANCE, ON ANY STAGE, IN ZANESVILLE—LOCAL TOOLS BRANDED "PITTSBURG" TO MAKE THEM SELL—ANOTHER TRAVELER LAUDS ZANESVILLE.

In or about the year 1817 a Philadelphian of evident importance made a trip as far West as Evansville, Indiana, which had for its main purpose a survey of the state of American industries and their ability to compete with foreign rivals. On his return to Ohio he interviewed Governor Thomas Worthington on this subject and found that official "well convinced of the necessity of, or at least of the great benefit that would result from the general establishment of these (manufactories) in the United States."

The traveler's next stop was at Zanesville and here he seems to have found new evidence that Americans could, if they would, produce manufactured articles of such quality and at such cost as to enable them to become industrially independent of the English. He wrote thus of Zanesville:

ZANESVILLE'S BIG FOUR

"This place has the four elements in the greatest perfection that I have anywhere yet seen in America. As to manufacturers, it is like Wheeling and Steubenville, nothing in comparison to Pittsburgh. Nature has done her part. Nothing is left wanting but machines to enable the people of Ohio to keep their flour at home instead of exporting it, at their own expense, to support those abroad who are industrious enough to send them back coats, knives and cups and saucers."

Our traveler must have found features in Zanesville prices which in some way reinforced his arguments in favor of domestic manufactories, as he quoted them very freely in his letter. They are so interesting in themselves that we reproduce most of them in the following list:

MARKET PRICES AND WAGES

Potatoes, 25 cents to 32½ cents; wheat, 75 cents; Merino wool, washed, $1; common wool, 50 cents; brick, per M., delivered, $6.05@$7.35; Swedish iron, the best, in bars, $14.20 ton; Mr. Dillon's (Dillon Falls) iron, $12.50; castings, at Mr. Dillon's foundry, $120 a ton; potash, per ton, $180; pearl ashes, $200. Note the

13V1

following wage scale. Many Zanesville workingmen of the present time draw as much for an hour's work as their predecessors drew here 109 years ago for a day's work:

"Stone masons and bricklayers, per day and board and lodgings, $1.50; plasterers, by the square yard, they finding themselves in board and lodging and in lime, sand, lath and everything they use, 15¾ cents; carpenters, by the day, who find themselves and bring their tools, $1.25; blacksmiths, by the month, found in board, lodging and tools, $30 to $40; millrights, per day, finding themselves, $1.50 to $2.00."

QUICKENED BY THE DAM

The completion of the McIntire dam at the foot of Market Street had quickened industrial development at the mouth of the Licking. One result was the construction of a three-story frame grist mill north of that stream. It had for wheat "two run of buhr stones" and for corn its capacity was half that for wheat. The stones, purchased in Philadelphia and freighted to Zanesville at a cost of $900, were six feet in diameter. The water was conveyed through a small race. The builders of this plant, an important one for the time, were George Jackson, Nathan Findlay, Jeremiah Dare, Daniel Convers, Jeffrey Price, James Taylor, Samuel Thompson, Thomas L. Pierce, Christian Spangler and Alex. Adair. The firm was Jackson & Co. A sawmill and flax-seed mill were later added. The latter was operated by Richard Fairlamb.

A BIT OF STRATEGY

An industrial venture on the part of Thomas Adams, James Crosby and Thomas L. Pierce brought proof that a home-made manufacture is as likely to be without honor in its own country as a prophet. In 1817 these worthies manufactured sickles, scythes, axes, etc., which were quite as good as out-of-town products, but buyers were skeptical and the makers resorted to the plan of shipping their output to Pittsburg and having the articles branded "Pittsburg Manufacturing Co." When shipped back to Zanesville and put on sale the local public and western buyers took very kindly to them. One authority states that this continued until 1848.

Among the industrial announcements made in the columns of the Zanesville Express in 1817, was the following:

"George Brooke has taken the clothing works at the mouth of Licking, West Zanesville, the property of Isaac Dillon, to full, dye and dress woolen goods."

The building referred to stood at the lower end of River Street (Linden Avenue), North side, between the B. & O. tracks and the Licking, until torn down in 1902. It was a two-story brick, with a basement.

MORE INDUSTRIES

George E. Clapp at this period (1817) leased from Putnam and Whipple the woolen mill which they had erected in 1815 at the Putnam end of the Third Street

bridge. At a later period it was leased to Joseph R. Thomas and later still it became the Beaumont & Hollingsworth grist mill. Thomas also became owner, during the period which this chapter covers, of the Putnam Manufacturing Co.'s plant, which in 1815 had been erected for the manufacture of cotton goods. The stockholders were Ebenezer Buckingham, three shares; Levi Whipple and Edwin Putnam, two shares each; Stephen C. Smith, Moses Smith, N. C. Findlay, Horace Nye and Jeremiah Dare, one share each. Two additional shares went to Whipple and Putnam for water privileges. The mill stood between the Putnam & Whipple structure and the bridge.

ANOTHER BIT OF PROGRESS

It will be seen, in the light of the foregoing paragraphs, that our county seat and its trans-river neighbors were making steady progress toward the independence hoped for by the visitor from Philadelphia. Industrial Zanesville was on her feet and taking firm steps toward the goal which her best early friends believed would be reached.

But other kinds of progress went on during this period, which may be described as including the closing years of the town's second decade. For instance, a new home for amusements and public meetings came into being and made it no longer necessary to depend upon the Senate Chamber, the "concert room" of the Burnham tavern or the schoolroom in the Frazee tavern (at Sixth Street and Locust Alley).

This new public hall is recorded as having been erected in 1818 on the East side of Fifth Street, just North of Main, "as an addition to a two-story frame which stood at the Main Street corner." The new structure was a three-story brick, 28 by 78 feet. On the second floor was the new hall and in it balls, concerts and dramatic entertainments were held. It had a portable stage and for a time at least was declared to be the best of its kind west of the Ohio River. It is said that Julia Dean appeared on that stage when a child of five and that this was her first public performance.

FIRST FIRE COMPANY

Another step forward was taken when wide awake citizens organized a fire company. The call for organization appeared in the Express on December 22, 1819 and read:

"The subscribers to the Fire Engine company are requested to meet at the Court House on Thursday, Dec. 23, at two o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of organizing, electing officers and transacting such business as may be necessary."

Effective action followed. Forty members were secured and the name "Union Fire Engine Company" was adopted. Among these originators were Michael and John Dalty, Adam and John Peters, Nathaniel and Charles Wilson, Richard and George Reeve, William Twaddle, Joseph Church, Nathaniel Sprague, D. Deffenbaugh and James Culbertson. It has been said of these that they were all property owners and business men and that they put out the fires "with as little water as possible."

The Union had a hand engine and suction carriage, a few ladders and two buckets for each member, who kept his pair at home and ran with them to the fire when the alarm rang out. Remaining equipment was housed at Fourth Street and Fountain Alley. The engine and suction ropes were grasped by the men when a fire was on and the vehicles thus were brought to the point of danger by man power. When water was not at hand the bucket brigade got busy.

These references to Zanesville's earliest fire company are meant merely to introduce the subject. It is hoped that our accounts of the organizations which followed the Union company will be such as to do merited justice to the volunteer firemen who fought the flames during the long period which elapsed before the inauguration of a paid fire department. These men saved many a property owner from ruin and taught their fellow citizens priceless lessons of service and sacrifice. The story of local development in the conflict with destructive fires is one of peculiar interest, so great is the contrast between the equipment of the Union and that of the fire stations of the present day.

CHAPTER XXVII

GROUND BROKEN FOR OHIO CANAL

WORK BEGAN AT LICKING SUMMIT—ZANESVILLE ARTILLERY WON HONORS—EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM A LEADING FIGURE—CITY ON THE CANAL MAP AND DEEPLY INTERESTED.

In an issue of 1816 or 1817 the Zanesville Express gave editorial expression to the hope that Zanesville's chances for water connection with Lake Erie might be realized without the intervention of long-drawn-out delay. This probably voiced the general local hope of the day. Doubtless all of Zanesville's forward-looking men were watching the progress of canal sentiment and calculating the chances the town would have to profit by an Ohio canal.

The canal question had been submitted to the legislature in December, 1816, by Governor Worthington. His special message was accompanied by a statement in behalf of interior water lines written by Governor De Witt Clinton of New York.

PROPOSE CANAL 339 MILES LONG

Agitation bore fruit in 1820 when three commissioners were directed to locate a route for a canal to connect Lake Erie with the Ohio River. The commissioners' report was received in December, 1822, and on January 27, 1823, the legislature authorized the taking of steps to secure grants and donations. Estimates were submitted during the next winter.

In these it was shown that the Muskingum-Scioto route, via Killbuck and Black Rivers, including Cleveland, Columbus and Raccoon feeders, with an ascending lockage from the mouth of the Scioto to a summit level of 580.36 feet and descending lockage to Lake Erie of 488.97 feet, would cost $3,061,368.47, the total length of the route being 339 miles.

The second route on which estimates were submitted was by way of the Cuyahoga, Chippewa and Killbuck Rivers; ascending lockage from the Scioto, 638.42 feet, descending to Lake Erie, 547.03 feet; aggregate length, 338.57 miles; cost $3,131,429.02.

The Cuyahoga-Tuscarawas route had a length of 322.13 miles and was estimated to cost $2,801,709.85.

The Miami-Maumee route: from Cincinnati to Lorimies, 511.4 feet ascending; then descending to the foot of the Maumee rapids, 373 feet; length 290.62 miles; cost, including feeders, $2,929,957. In February, 1825, the commissioners were

authorized to make a navigable canal on the Muskingum-Scioto route, via Licking Summit.

OHIO FORGING AHEAD

Ground was broken at Licking Summit, very appropriately on the Fourth of July, 1825. It was a memorable event in the history of Ohio. The state's growth had been extraordinary. This increase was in spite of the most primitive modes of communication. Communities living on the larger water courses were able at favorable seasons of the year to market their products by use of water craft, but there were times when that was impossible. The Muskingum, for instance, was called a navigable river in early days, but during even the spring, summer and fall there were periods each year when the water was too high or too low to make the word "navigable" a true one.

We know that salt was shipped on the Muskingum from the Chandlersville wells before the close of the eighteenth century. We have found that John McIntire brought his household goods to Zanesville (1799) in a flatboat and shipped sawed lumber to this point from Beverly and Waterford a little later.

SAW WATERWAYS' VALUE

Primitive traffic on the Muskingum increased steadily year by year. In an earlier chapter it was shown that even Muskingum County coal had begun to move to the markets, a flatboat load having in 1816 been loaded at Duncan Falls and conveyed down the Muskingum and the Ohio to Cincinnati. Great advantage did the settlers, upon and near the Muskingum, have over their fellow Buckeyes whose farms and shops were at inland points, but the recognition of this did not cause Zanesville to be indifferent toward the movement in favor of the proposed Lake Erie-Ohio River canal; it only keyed up her citizens to desire an extension of the town's shipping advantages.

VERY BAD ROADS

There were especial reasons for wishing such an extension Northward, where the mighty expanse of Lake Erie lay and at the Eastern end of which was the canal connection with New York City via the Erie Canal. We shall show in later chapters what a point was made of this connection by Zanesville forwarders and merchants when it materialized.

It was the state of the roads which was holding back Ohio development at the time here under discussion. Books could be written about the difficulties of vehicular transportation in early days and these difficulties did a great deal to create public sentiment in favor of canals.

A graphic account of the condition of the roads is here quoted. It was printed in the Zanesville Express of November 30, 1814:

"By the frequency of rain and almost continued passing of wagons, car-

riages and horses, we often became very miry. Here, a horse, after having plunged from deep to deep, becomes exhausted and expires; there, snap goes an axle or a wheel; here, a whole team gets stalled—cut and slash goes the whip, but all in vain, the driver is obliged to unharness from the mud his wagon and load piecemeal; while there, a coach full of Kentucky nabobs—nabobesses—wenches and children and the whole, higgledly piggledy, tumble into the dirt."

SAMPLE TRIP TO COLUMBUS

These conditions continued for years later. One Isaac Appleton, a traveler from New England, made a trip from Zanesville to Columbus before the National road had been completed to the capital. His description of the trip proves that bad roads were not the only evils in the stage journeys of the time:

"From Zanesville to Columbus—58 miles," he says, "we saw the wilderness in all its gloominess and experienced self-constructed roads in all their terror. We felt as if carried back to the times of the first settlers. Our vehicle, which in the dialect of the country was called a 'Spanker,' was intended to carry four passengers and on this occasion was drawn by four strong horses at the rate of two miles an hour.

TOLD OF "HOWLING WOLVES"

"What with the recollections of the preceding day, the fearful anticipations of the future; the wintry winds driving through the stage; the warnings of the driver to be prepared for any and every hazard; the confessions of a timid traveler, of horses frightened by the howling of wolves, of stages overturned, of bones dislocated, and lives in jeopardy—all of which he had heard of, and some of which he had seen; what with traveling the livelong night and arriving in Columbus just before break of day and there finding four of the hotels at which we applied not only full but crowded, so that admittance for repose was out of the question."

GOOD FARMS, INDIFFERENT MARKETS

It is to be remembered that Ohio agriculture had made great progress. Fertile Buckeye soil was producing bounteous crops. Farmers needed transportation which would carry their surplus to the centers of population and to less productive sections. Isaac Zane, who has been referred to as builder of the mouth-of-the-Licking dam in 1810, owned a farm which in a decade or less had been energetically developed. Note what he said about it in the Express of August 11, 1813:

"For Sale—The farm whereon the subscriber lives, adjoining the towns of Zanesville and Springfield (Putnam), containing 300 acres of land, 100 of which is cleared and under fence. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, barn and other convenient out-houses. There are 250 bearing apple trees; 25 acres of good timothy meadow and the whole is in complete tenement repair.—ISAAC ZANE."

BREAKING GROUND

The celebration held at Licking Summit on July 4, 1825, was a memorable and prophetic event in Zanesville eyes. The breaking of ground for the new canal on that day was the final step of prelimaries which had indicated choice of the Muskingum route. That Zanesville soon was to be on a water course connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio no longer could be doubted.

In addition to the many Zanesville individuals in attendance that day at the Summit there was at least one organization—The Zanesville Artillery, a company which had been organized here during the war of 1812. This organization was given the honor of leading the procession which escorted Governors De Witt Clinton and Jeremiah Morrow, of New York and Ohio, respectively, from Newark to the Summit. On arrival at the latter point, there were suitable ceremonies, including the breaking of the ground. Governors Clinton and Morrow and our own Ebenezer Buckingham, one of the canal commissioners and who had been a powerful friend of the movement in the Legislature and out of it, each placed a shovelful of earth in a wheelbarrow and thus the canal was begun. A competitive military drill was on the program and the Zanesville company won the honors.

CHAPTER XXVIII

GHOULS AT WORK AS EARLY AS 1811

ROBBED GRAVE IN OLD CEMETERY ON THE HILL—SECOND OUTRAGE 13 YEARS LATER IN MOXAHALA AVENUE BURIAL GROUND—MEDICAL STUDENTS NARROWLY ESCAPED MOB VENGEANCE—DROWNING CASE MOVED JOHN McINTIRE TO PROVIDE FIRST CEMETERY. IT STOOD ON NORTH SIXTH STREET.

John McIntire provided a burial ground for the Zanesville settlement early in its history, but it was not until 1816 that the borough itself took charge of one and placed it in the keeping of a sexton. The hill graveyard, which has given place to Pioneer Park, came into use in 1807.

The first body buried there was that of Elijah Hart, which was laid away on Sunday, March 18, 1807. Other burials followed without regard to system. When graves were dug no records were kept. The markers used were of wood, which soon were beyond value for purposes of identification.

IDENTIFICATION IMPOSSIBLE

The time came when the process of digging graves for bodies of the newly deceased revealed the presence of remains already occupying the spot. The assumption of authority by the town did not secure the system and care which the case required. When burials ceased in the hill cemetery the location of hundreds of bodies could not be determined. The City Cemetery (now Greenwood) was laid out in 1835.

A disaster on the Licking in June, 1800, which resulted in the drowning of a man, a woman, a young girl and a child, when a canoe upset while being propelled upstream opposite the site of the infirmary, moved John McIntire to provide the little settlement with a cemetery. On learning that the child's body had been found and buried near Duncan Falls and that the other bodies had been found and laid away where the B. & O. bridge crosses the stream near what is now the head of Lee Street, he set apart a piece of ground on North Sixth Street, which afterward became the site of the Zanesville gas works. Sutor says of this:

SIXTH STREET GRAVEYARD

"A number of bodies were buried there, the last being that of James Filley, in 1806. When the hill burying ground, at the head of Main Street, was set apart, McIntire forbade any more interments in the Sixth Street lot and a number of

bodies were removed to the new ground, but many were not disturbed and when the gas plant was erected several skeletons were exhumed, but the bones were carefully collected, placed in a box and decently reinterred in the yard. Not many years ago the skeleton of a woman was found in the yard, only two feet below the surface. The hair was bright red, plaited and well preserved and the remains were respectfully buried where found."

It may surprise the reader to learn that the hill ground was the scene of a grave robbery as early as 1811. One February night in that year, as Elijah Ross and a companion were concluding a coon hunt, they passed over the hill near the graveyard. On reaching home Ross remembered hearing a suspicious sound as the spot was passed. The recollection returned when he awoke and it moved him to investigate. Early in the morning he started towards the hill with gun and dogs, for the midnight sound had seemed to come from an animal.

TRACKS ROBBERS TO TAVERN

On reaching the hill he found an open grave, a broken coffin and a vanished body. Two inches of snow lay on the ground and Ross was able to trace the course taken by the robbers. He saw that they had dragged the body down the long hill to the corner of Seventh and South streets and had handled it so roughly in climbing a fence there as to leave strands of hair on the rails.

At this point the body had been dumped into a wheelbarrow, the tracks of which Ross followed to Diamond Alley and thence to the cellar door of the tavern located at the Southwest corner of Main and Third streets. Here a crowd of indignant citizens gathered. The door was forced open and there in the cellar, behind some logs, lay the remains of Thomas Payne.

Anger ran high. Excited men proposed to tear the tavern down. One ran up with a flaming torch. But cooler heads stopped the proceedings while the offenders got out of reach. The body was taken away and prepared for reinterment. Sutor says of this:

"Eight pallbearers, wearing white gloves, white sashes over the shoulders and white scarfs upon their hats, bore the bier, with the remains covered with a white sheet; business was generally suspended and the entire town was in attendance; the Legislature was in session at the time, but its deliberations were interrupted until the incident closed with the reinterment of the body."

HAD TO HURRY

It was found that the guilty ones were two Zanesville men and a man from Wheeling who were studying medicine under Dr. Hamm. When Ross and his companion passed near them on the night of the robbery they had just removed the body from the coffin. The sounds made by the hunters alarmed them. Hastily they dragged the cadaver by the ankles down the hill.

Payne had come to Zanesville in 1800 without means or friends and had lived

here until his death occurred in February, 1811. His death was sudden and his body found a resting place in the public burying ground on the hill.

ANOTHER IN PUTNAM

In Putnam, Dr. Increase Mathews donated land for a cemetery at the East end of Coopermill Road and the remains of his wife were laid away therein in 1802. That spot now is part of Woodlawn cemetery. Levi Whipple later donated burial grounds located on what is now Moxahala Avenue and a great many burials were made there.

This latter ground also was the scene of grave robbing. It occurred during the winter of 1823-1824, at which time Dr. Calvin Conant, the Putnam physician, had four medical students. A discovery made one morning by Dr. Conant's colored hostler, Jake, led to knowledge of the robbery.

As Jake entered the Conant haymow that morning he discovered a small human foot and he broke away with a yell that brought one of the students upon the scene with threats, appeals and warnings calculated to awaken superstitious fears. These kept Jake quiet until night, when he was persuaded to go to bed. The students worked while the hostler slept. During the night the body was secreted. Strange to say, it never was recovered.

The secret occupied too much of Jake's agitated mind to be kept. When he let it out there was great excitement, for the open grave in the Moxahala Avenue cemetery gave striking evidence of the story's truth. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the students. Only the tact of influential residents held off threatened violence.

HAD BROKEN NO STATUTE

Doctor Conant took oath before the magistrate that the robbery was without his knowledge. To give the hotheads time to cool off, action was delayed. Meantime, the accused were in hiding, having been admitted to bail. When the hearing began in the stone academy, scarcely a fourth of the assembled crowd found space within.

The climax came with the discovery that grave robbing was not against the law. Thus tied up, the magistrate could only temporize. To release the students would be to place them at the mercy of the mob, so he bound them over on the charge of stealing grave clothes. The case was at last dropped by the prosecutor, after several postponements.

The imminent danger of violence on that day of discovery lay in the fact that the students had laid desecrating hands upon the body of a young woman, a Miss Arnold. This well known and highly esteemed resident had died as the result of an acute illness and her remains had been deposited in the Moxahala Avenue burial ground.

There was a Quaker burial ground as early as 1810, when John Dillon donated an acre of land near the mouth of Timber run. It was five years before burials

were made therein. In 1815 three Dillon's furnace laborers died of the "cold plague" and the Quaker cemetery received their bodies. The spot has long lain in a state of deplorable decay.

The Roman Catholic and Jewish cemeteries came into use respectively in 1842 and 1871.

The Moxahala Avenue burial ground was in a fair way some years ago to follow the Quaker lot in losing all proper cemetery semblance, but it was taken hold of by veterans of Hazlett post and by their labor and taste turned into a sightly breathing spot.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE RUFUS PUTNAM DARED THE FLOOD

STEAMED FROM MARIETTA TO ZANESVILLE AND RETURN IN THE YEAR 1824—REACHED ZANESVILLE AT 10 O'CLOCK ON A DARK NIGHT—DECK CANNON STARTLED INHABITANTS AND DREW CROWDS TO THE RIVER —ZANESVILLE GAVE ROYAL WELCOME TO CAPTAIN GREEN AND HIS CREW.

More than a hundred years have come and gone since Zanesville was given her first sight of a steamboat. It was the Rufus Putnam that challenged our citizens' astonished eyes, a boat built in Marietta, in 1822, for Capt. John Green, and used in the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade in 1823.

A DARING VENTURE

Captained by her owner the Putnam pulled away from the Marietta landing at 10 o'clock on the morning of January 9, 1824, carrying many invited passengers and bound for Zanesville. The Muskingum was in flood. There was not, of course, at that time a lock or a dam. The current was swift, especially at each of the falls.

As she passed the Marietta home of Gen. Rufus Putnam, founder of Marietta and one of the founders of our own Putnam, the old hero after whom the steamer had been named stood out on the bank and waved a godspeed.

No stops were made to take on or let off passengers, but there was an occasional halt to replenish the supply of wood for use as fuel. Progress against the swift current was slow, but the passengers of both sexes were enjoying the novel experience and one another's company.

The amazement of those who saw the Putnam from the shore was great. This was but natural. These settlers knew what a canoe was and some of them had seen the craft built by the whites as an improvement over the Indian canoe. This later craft has been described by Irven Travis, of McConnelsville, as having been made out of large trees "of the unmolested forest" * * * their length being "from 75 to 90 feet, their diameter from 30 to 36 inches at the top," as having a shell from 1½ to 2 inches thick (after removal of the tree's center) and capable of carrying ten to twelve tons of freight.

A STRIKING OBJECT

But here was something very much larger and very different in other ways. The Putnam puffed and breathed. It emitted smoke and steam. It seemed to

have life. It was judged to have extraordinary power, else such progress against the current of the river at flood would be impossible.

As Zanesville was approached Captain Green decided that the Putnam should make a brilliant grand entry upon the scene, so the boat was brightly illuminated. His fair passengers helped to enhance the spectacle by putting on their red Scotch plaid cloaks (fashion's favorite wrap of the time) and standing out on the deck under the blazing lights. As a final demonstration, came repeated discharges from the cannon. In this wise the Rufus Putnam pulled up at Putnam on the memorable night. One of the passengers well described the situation:

AMAZED AND ALARMED

"There was the town, wrapped in almost midnight darkness—no gas lamps at that day. It was 10 o'clock Saturday night, dark and rainy. Many had retired to rest when the report of the guns and the unusual noise of steam pipes were heard on the river. 'What is it?' was the cry from everyone.

"There had been some reports of hostile Indians," adds the old writer, facetiously; "could it be possible they were coming upon them in that style? Others were fearful that enemies were coming to take the town. A few gentlemen who had seen steamers on the Ohio River appeared in sight and cried out, 'A steamboat, a steamboat!' which was echoed from shore to shore."

WOMEN'S CLOAKS FOOL 'EM

But others cried, "British soldiers; look at their red coats." The Putnam looked like a ball of fire to those on shore. When she landed and the Putnamites found their Marietta friends on board, all was made plain and hospitable Putnam Village opened her arms.

Carriages quickly were brought to transport the passengers to welcoming homes. Latch strings were out. Enthusiastic throngs lined the banks on the Eastern as well as on the Putnam shore of the river.

Putnam may not have been called "Saints' Rest" as early as 1824, but the village bore the reputation of being extra conscientious in that day and some of her people "broke the Sabbath" by watching the Rufus P. and her passengers and crew long past the midnight hour.

Captain Green had named Monday for the return trip, but the citizens would not have it so. They wanted to play the host to him and his. They wanted him to play the host also—to take them and some of their friends to Duncan Falls and back.

Nothing loath the genial captain took a boatload down and back Monday morning and another that afternoon. Parties were given in honor of his passengers, on the Zanesville side as well as in Putnam.

EVEN OYSTERS WERE SERVED

"Fearing that this was not enough for our captain," says the passenger-historian, "the gentlemen must treat him to an oyster supper, after the parties were over, which was considered very complimentary, as oysters at that day were a very scarce article." But the captain "tore himself away" on Tuesday morning.

The last gun was fired, there being no bells on boats at that time. At 11 o'clock the Putnam backed out into the stream, turned around and headed for home. There was loud and long cheering and waving of handkerchiefs on deck and on shore. The banks "and even the bridge" were lined with citizens bent on saying good-by to the departing guests. At 6 P. M. the Putnam landed in Marietta.

MADE GREEN FAMOUS

It was a proud day for Captain Green. He had accomplished a feat regarded at the time as heroic and wonderful. It had been predicted that the Putnam would run her prow into a bank, would be ripped open by a snag, would be blown up by the steam. Not one of the critics was given a chance to say, "I told you so." Captain Green had won fame and had given his Marietta friends five days of rich adventure and unusual pleasure.

The Rufus Putnam was built at cost of about $12,000. She has been described as "a low pressure, side-wheel boat, 75 feet long and 18 feet wide. The cabin was built on the deck and the bunks were narrow beds fastened to the sides and concealed by curtains * * * the freight was carried in the hold."

Her predecessors on the Muskingum had greatly varied in size and form. First, of course, came Indian navigation. The savage made canoes of bark, also out of solid tree trunks and hollowed logs. They ranged in length from 15 to 30 feet and had an average depth of 2½ feet.

PIROGUES, KEEL BOATS

The white man followed with the pirogue—two or more canoes lashed together. They were employed to transport commodities. Some were twenty feet from stem to stern, others twice as long, with an average depth of 2½ feet. They were propelled by poles, paddles and sails.

Later the keel boat was introduced, with a minimum length of perhaps forty feet. Sometimes they were 100 feet long. The whites put cargo boxes on these boats and made them with running boards on the sides, on which from three to five men, with poles, would walk from end to end to propel the boat.

The larger keel boats carried three masts, with gib booms and sails, for use when the wind was right. They were equal to caring for 100-ton cargoes. They made regular trips, carrying freights on the Muskingum, Ohio and other rivers.

The Broadhorn or New Orleans boat came next. It carried Zanesville stoneware, flour and other commodities all the way to New Orleans, where cargo and boat being sold, the owners walked back with the proceeds, a distance of 2,000 miles. A sort of cabin at the bow, also at the stern, housed the crew, consisting of eight or ten men. Propulsion came by the use of poles.

Irven Travis is authority for the statement that between the date of the Rufus Putnam's trip to Zanesville and the opening of slackwater navigation a number of steamers repeated the feat, generally in the spring and fall.

CHAPTER XXX

WATCHFUL EYES ON NATIONAL ROAD

WOULD IT COME ZANESVILLE'S WAY, THE BURNING QUESTION—WHEN WHEELING WAS CHOSEN OHIO RIVER TERMINAL LOCAL ANXIETY VANISHED—TOWN SOON BECAME IMPORTANT JUNCTION POINT—LIFE ENLARGED AS TRAFFIC GREW.

While the movement toward the building of the Ohio Canal was taking such shape that Zanesville was certain to derive especial benefits because of her position upon the principal river on the route, a Congressional movement toward the construction of a national highway had proceeded far enough to warrant the belief that Zanesville would be one of the towns through which that highway would pass.

WHERE WOULD IT REACH THE OHIO?

Indeed long before the Ohio Legislature took the first steps toward canal construction the Congress of the United States was considering the feasibility of building a highway that would connect the Eastern seaboard with the Ohio country and it may be assumed that Zanesville's thinking men watched the movement from the beginning in the hope that Zanesville would be found on the line of the road when its Ohio course was laid out. To such observers the main question was, "Will this highway reach the Ohio at Wheeling or at some point farther North—Steubenville say?" The local hope, of course, centered always upon the choice of Wheeling. It was felt that from that point a great state road would in the main follow Zane's Trace to Zanesville.

AN IMPORTANT STEP

As early as December 19, 1805, a committee of the United States Senate had reported consideration of five routes to the Ohio and had named respectively Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Richmond as prospective terminals and some point between Wheeling and Steubenville as the Ohio River terminal. The distance from Philadelphia was reported to be 317 miles; from Baltimore 218 miles; from Richmond 314 miles. It was recommended that construction begin at Cumberland, Maryland, and reported that the sum of nearly $13,000,000 was available for the undertaking. An act was passed empowering President Jefferson to appoint three commissioners to survey a road four rods wide, from Cumberland Westward, and to report plans to the President. The sum of $30,000 was appropriated for this purpose.

Thomas Moore and Eli Williams of Maryland and Joseph Kerr of Ohio were

14V1

named by the President, and their report, submitted December 30, 1806, was offered to Congress January 31, 1807. The President stated that he had asked the authorities of states through which the road would pass to consent to the construction. Maryland and Virginia answered in the affirmative. Pennsylvania followed suit on April 9, 1807.

A BONE OF CONTENTION

Settlers West of Cumberland in the sections to be affected, were impatient to have the route selected, but as much progress was made upon the preliminaries as could have been expected in the face of the difficulties encountered, among which were the contentions and importunities of rival communities. To pass upon claims and counter claims the commissioners "examined space comprehending upward of 2,000 square miles."

The chief difficulty was found in the attempt to fix upon the route between Brownsville, Pa., and the Ohio River, and in that connection Albert Gallatin, secretary of the United States treasury and owner of large tracts of land in Western Pennsylvania, was accused of seeking a decision which would add most to their value. Mr. Gallatin thereupon wrote to the superintendent to employ a surveyor to select the best road and report distances, topography, etc., to President Jefferson so that the latter could decide.

WON BY WHEELING

The commissioners' second report went to the President February 15, 1808, and was submitted to Congress February 19, with the statement that he had approved of the route chosen as far as Brownsville. West of that point, he added, such decision would be made as would conserve the interests of the populous points of Ohio and the sections Westward to St. Louis.

Choice of the route between Brownsville and Washington, Pa., fell upon an old trail which the Indians had probably tramped out originally; and whether the Westward extension should reach the Ohio at Wheeling or at Steubenville was a question which aroused the people of those towns to a high state of contention. Wheeling won.

There is on record at least one Zanesville editorial note of elation over the choice and doubtless its sentiments were those of the whole city. From Wheeling to Zanesville Zane's Trace had been widened, improved and extensively used. It was logical to suppose that the National road would follow its route to Zanesville where connection would be made with the trace's Southwestward extention and beyond which at a distance but little more than 50 miles due Westward was the capital of the state. Zanesville could reasonably count upon the road coming its way and her people also felt that actual construction Westward from Wheeling was not a long way off.

COACHES TO WHEELING

This for the reason that work actually had begun as early as 1811. A stretch of ten miles just West of Cumberland had been completed in September, 1812; the second section, eleven miles, early in 1815; the third section, thirteen miles, in 1817. During 1818 the sixty-three miles of road between Cumberland and Uniontown had been completed; and in that year mail coaches were making trips between Washington City and Wheeling. The road had cost $9,745 a mile to Uniontown and $13,000 a mile thence to Wheeling.

A town's growth depends upon faith in its future as well as upon its actual condition at a given period. The leaders of Zanesville's affairs could see that position on the National road would mean great things for the town. The prospect encouraged them to expand their business, to increase their products. They made ready for the new era.

BIG TRAFFIC ON

Of course they were not ignorant of the vast increase of travel Westward through Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia which had been brought about by the existence of this new highway. Indeed, large sections of this stream were crossing the Ohio and passing through Zanesville. Taverns were springing up, settlements were being made, towns were being laid out. In 1822 one alone of Wheeling's commission houses had unloaded 1,081 National road wagons and paid out $90,000 in freights.

It is a significant fact that ground was broken for the Ohio extension of the road on exactly the same day that it was broken for the construction of the Ohio Canal, July 4, 1825. While high officials and private citizens were celebrating the latter great event at Licking Summit, another group were celebrating the beginning of the former enterprise at St. Clairsville, O., with ceremonies of impressive character, one of the speakers being W. B. Hubbard, a Zanesville man.

NATIONAL ASPECTS

Thus began in Ohio an enterprise destined not merely to build up a great state but also to weld together the Eastern and Western sections of the republic, to avert forever a danger that had threatened—the absorption of sections of the Mississippi basin by England, France or Spain—a basin containing 4,000,000 square miles of territory unsurpassed in those qualities of soil, climate and minerals upon which empires are builded.

Nearly 100 years have passed since Zanesville began to witness the development of traffic upon this great national highway. As in the case of Zane's Trace, the town profited quickly and enormously by the opening of the road. Its position at the Northern end of the road to Maysville made it a junction point of mark and value. The products of Muskingum's fields fed hundreds of travelers and teamsters daily.

OTHER VITAL GAINS

Zanesville merchants sold goods to these hundreds; her tavernkeepers took heavy tolls for their entertainment; her coachmakers manufactured vehicles for the stage companies. In many other forms material profit came to the community through the highway's constantly growing activities.

And there was great enrichment on non-material sides. Citizens came in contact with the men of mark who went back and forth over the road. They saw if they did not meet the Henry Clays of the day. They read the Eastern newspapers which came daily by the stage and were in constant touch with the great outside world. Local life became richer and more colorful. Mental bounds were enlarged.

After the traffic's modest beginning there was rapid growth until at times twenty coaches were to be seen rolling along sections of the road in a single line. Often a hotel would entertain as many as seventy transient guests over night. The coaches were arresting objects, with their profusely decorated bodies and rich, plush-lined interiors.

Bells jingled from where they hung in arches over the hames of the harness; the blowing of stagehorns announced the coach's arrival; with a speed often averaging ten miles an hour, there was movement enough on the stage's part to quicken the pulse of observers. And the freight traffic and its accompaniments were little less attractive.

CHAPTER XXXI

CITY'S INDUSTRIES UP TO THE YEAR 1830

FIRST GLASS FACTORY LOCATED AT MARKET AND THIRD STREETS—C. F. ACHAUER FIRST SUCCESSFUL BREWER—FRAME HOTEL ON CLARENDON CORNER IN 1808—RICHARD GALIGHER A HAT MAKER IN 1811—GRANDFATHER CLOCKS AS EARLY AS 1809.

In Chapter XIV a list was given of the pioneers who had become settlers in Zanesville during the first decade of the town's history, a list which told in each case what business, profession or trade the newcomer engaged in. The data then submitted served to show how Zanesville drew to itself men and enterprises essential to growth—how it became in those early years the third city in Ohio in point of importance.

While it would cover too much space to set down such details as represent each succeeding decade, it is in order here, we think, to continue the list which records accessions taking place between 1810 and 1830. To this will be added any data of importance that should have been recorded in Chapter XIV.

There were two bakeries as early as 1807-1808. The first was conducted by Mrs. Christian Spangler, Mrs. Doctor Hillier and Mrs. Samuel Parker. In Dutch ovens these ladies baked cakes and bread for home consumption and sold them to travelers. They received 6¼ cents a loaf for the bread. Soon afterwards L. Hatman located a bakeshop at the Southwest corner of Seventh and Center streets.

FIRST SUCCESSFUL BREWERY

A bookbindery must have been often needed before J. S. Skinner & Co. provided one, which was not until 1816. In 1822 E. T. Cox & Co. acquired a bindery which the Muskingum Messenger had started.

There were early efforts to quench thirst with something besides water and whiskey. In 1807 George Painter took over a brewery which had begun operations at the Northwest corner of Fifth and Seventh streets and Jacob Young succeeded to the ownership in 1811. The enterprise died in 1815. Spencer Lahew ventured to brew beverages in 1808. William Marshall did the same in 1813, but two years later Barton & McGowan bought the plant and made a distillery of it. Joseph Lattimore's brewery, erected in 1816, passed into the hands of Ballentine & Co. in 1829, who continued the business until 1835, when they made the property into a grist mill. It is said that none of these flourished and that Zanesville's first successful brewer was C. F. Achauer, who in 1843 began operations at the head of Main Street.

THE EARLY BRICK YARDS

To the brick yards started in 1802 by Brazilla Rice and James Herron were added in 1809-1810 those of John Lee, located near Underwood Street, and James Parkinson. The latter, said to be quite extensive, was located on the Marietta Road, two miles Southeast of the city. The Lee product was used in the construction of the 1809 courthouse.

Carpet weaving was begun in a room on Fourth Street as early as 1812, and in 1818, at a point West of town, James Covington manufactured weaves for local floors.

Valentine Best, John Sidell and Joseph Sheets became distillers in 1815.

Settlers had to wait for made-in-Zanesville edged tools until 1818, when John Mackey began to manufacture augers, etc., at a point near Market and Third streets. A year later, at Fifth Street and Fountain Alley, William McCurdy was producing hoes, augers and the like. John D. Dare and Elias Ebert were the first manufacturers of steam engines, in 1830.

How this growing center did without a foundry until 1819 is a question. It was Thomas L. Pierce who established the service. His foundry, located at Locust and Beech alleys, was sold to Richmond & Bostwick in 1827. Out of this was to grow the well known Third Street foundry. In 1826 William Blocksom and John T. Fracker had built one on Fountain Alley near Seventh Street. This was the nucleus of the Union foundry.

FIRST GLASS WORKS

At the Southwest corner of Market and Third streets, on elevated ground which long ago was leveled off, the White Glass Works were erected. The concern was incorporated by the Legislature May 13, 1815, with a capital stock of $50,000. Samuel Sullivan and John Hamm were president and secretary, respectively. Gunsmith Elijah Ross made the blowpipes. Thomas Mark, Rev. Joseph Shepherd, Charles Bostwick and James Crosby were the successive operators until 1839, when the plant was closed. Six practical glassmakers bought it in 1842. Operations were discontinued in 1848.

Other citizens, meanwhile, were manufacturing green window glass and bottles. This was begun in 1816 by James Taylor, Alexander Culbertson, James Hampson and Peter Mills. The plant was a little South of Slago run on elevated ground. Culbertson managed it until 1823, when he died. Operations then ceased.

GALIGHER HATS IN 1811

Richard Galigher's hat shop began the work of manufacture in 1811 at the corner of Locust Alley and Fifth Street and his store was located on Main, near Fifth. His sons, John and William, succeeded to the business. The sale of hats

was taken up also by Walter McKinney (1817), James Dutro and Mathew Ferguson (1820) and J. B. Allen (1827).

The two-story frame hotel referred to in Chapter XIV as having been erected by General Van Horne at the Northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, with Benoni Pierce as first landlord, was kept later by James Reeve and named the Western Star. Later it was called the Wickham. In 1818 a three-story brick addition, 31 by 80 feet, was erected on Fifth Street. In 1825 the frame was removed to North Fifth Street, near Market, and became the Abbot dwelling. Up to March, 1924, it was still standing and in use as a boardinghouse. The fourth story was added to the corner structure in 1855-1856. The hotel's last name was the Zane and its existence ended about 1878 with the opening of the Clarendon.

TAYLOR TAVERN IN 1808

The Southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets has a hotel history still longer than that just referred to. Robert Taylor erected a frame tavern there in 1808. He was proprietor and called it the Orange Tree. Later it became the Green Tree. The frame gave way to Dr. Hamm's three-story brick, in 1842, which was called successively the Stacy, the Winslow, the McIntire, the Mills. The building was razed when the Clarendon was built, in 1878.

The building which most readers remember as the Kirk Hotel, on whose site the new Zane now stands, was built by Samuel Frazee in 1823.

GRANDFATHER CLOCKS

At the Northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Richard and George Reeve made grandfather clocks and sold jewelry in 1809. Six years later they established their business on Main Street. At the latter period Francis Cleveland and John Bliss became jewelers in a Main Street room opposite the courthouse.

An old record speaks of James M. Prescott & Co.'s "livery barn and sales stable" and says that it was in existence "in the rear of the Zanesville Coffee House." This was in 1818.

Near Market Street, on Fifth, as early as 1812, there was "a tombstone yard" where sand and limestone were made into headstones, etc., by Rev. Joseph Shepherd, who preached on Sundays.

It is a noteworthy fact that before the close of the second decade of its existence Zanesville had a three-story grist mill whose capacity was 100 barrels of flour a day. It was built at the head of the canal in 1818-1819 by James Granger. Three years later an addition 30 by 90 feet was made. But an ill fate overtook the enterprise. A fire burned it down on August 9, 1829, and it was not rebuilt.

Before this destruction, in 1825, George and Richard Reeve built, where the Muskingum Coffin Co.'s plant now stands, a grist mill with six run of stones. The mill had a checkered career and passed through many hands until Paul Kaemmerer operated it as a woolen mill about 1870.

OLD CASSEL MILL

The beginning of what is best remembered as the old Cassel mill, at the East end of the Y-bridge, North side, occurred in 1828, when Cushing, Martin & Pierce built a mill there, but it was not until 1843 that W. C. Cassel came in as part owner. In 1852-1853 he became sole owner and built a brick addition.

Nails were manufactured at the lower end of Main Street, in 1814, by John Hought, and on Main, near Sixth, in 1819, by Richard and George Reeve, whose plant was later removed to the East end of the Y-bridge, where water power was available. Their primitive appliances did the cutting, but nail heads were put on by hand. The enterprise died about 1825.

The paper mill built at the North end of Seventh Street in 1828 by Ezekial T. Cox and Simeon Wright was for years an important local manufactory. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1836.

The first rope makers were James Keller (1811) and A. P. Westbrook, 1832. The industry had died in Zanesville by 1876. George L. Shinnick and John R. Howard followed Keller. Abraham Arter was the last in line.

CHAPTER XXXII

THE BUILDING OF THE OHIO CANAL

SPREADING STONE ON NEW NATIONAL ROAD BETWEEN ZANESVILLE AND CAMBRIDGE—THESE TWO EVENTS OCCURRED ABOUT 1830—EDITOR LECTURES BAD BOYS.

Possession of two copies of the Ohio Republican, dated respectively May 30, 1829, and September 4, 1830, enables us to favor the reader with enlightening glimpses of the town as the third decade of its history was being written and as the fourth was looming with new records. The quotations furnish much 1829-1830 atmosphere.

The following editorial comment warrants the conclusion that Father Zane had not yet set up street lights and that boys were boys ninety-five years ago:

"On Saturday night last some mischievous boys rolled from footwalks on Main Street all the boxes they could find standing by the store doors, piling them in some instances three or four high * * * but if they would reflect upon the accidents that might result we presume it would not be repeated.

"If the night was dark anyone passing along the street on horseback might meet with serious injury and on Saturday night, although bright moonlight, the stage horses from Newark took fright at the pile of boxes before Hazlett's store but were fortunately checked by the driver."

SPREADING STONE IN 1829

The Republican of May 30, 1829, threw the following interesting light on the status of the National Road:

"The superintendent of the National Road, with a surveying party, left here on Tuesday last to make final location of the road between this place and Columbus * * * The road East from this place to Cambridge will probably in a few days receive the first layer of stone."

It is rather surprising to learn that stone-spreading on the road was nearing Zanesville on the East before the route Westward to Columbus had been definitely laid out, but the statement made by the Republican is conclusive.

OPENED TO DRESDEN

The editor said no more than this about the great enterprise which soon was to mean so much to this city, but he gave considerable space to the affairs of the

Ohio Canal, then under way along the Licking County section, stating that the portion between Licking Summit and the "Narrows," near Black Hand, was completed. It was expected that the section Eastward to Massillon would be done by July 1 (1829). Here we find rather unexpected news. There was a scarcity of labor due in part perhaps to the demand for National Road builders. The Republican speaks also of the high prices as well as the scarcity of labor. It would be interesting to have for ready reference the wage scale of that day.

We know that this old newspaper came from the press more than a decade before the Muskingum had locks and dams, and it is well to read this old advertisement in the light of that fact. The date is May 9, 1829:

"The new steamboat, Erie, J. Shoals, master, will leave Pittsburgh for Zanesville on the 16th inst. As she is intended to facilitate transportation between Pittsburgh and Zanesville arrangements have been made for the conveyance of her freights by light draft keel boats when the Muskingum is too low for her to run in.—John D. Davis, Pittsburgh; E. Buckingham, Jr. & Co., Putnam, or Charles G. Wilson, Zanesville."

GOOD CANAL PROGRESS

The Republican of September 4, 1830, carried a statement which shows marked progress in canal work after the printing of its issue of May 30 in the year before. The report was that the canal was in operation as far West as Dresden, E. Buckingham of Putnam and B. Buckingham of Dresden joining in the announcement that freight was being transported on the Erie Canal, Lake Erie and the Ohio Canal to Dresden.

Has the reader any curiosity as to the state of dentistry in Zanesville ninety-four years ago? If so this advertisement, copied from the Republican, ought to enlighten:

"Dr. J. S. Ligget, surgeon dentist, respectfully informs the citizens of Zanesville and its vicinity that he intends to remain a few weeks at Messrs. Kerker and Mulvaney's hotel. He will insert real and artificial teeth, either singly or in sets, cure toothache, scurvy of the gums, preserve those that are decaying; extract the most difficult roots; clean, plug and separate the teeth. If requested he will wait upon families at their residence. Physicians are invited to call and witness his operations."

The only thing Dr. Ligget seems to have forgotten was to promise that he would extract teeth or "plug" them without pain to the patient.

TWO KINDS OF BONDSMEN

Two offers of reward indicate the state of apprenticeship law in the early thirties. One Peter Meeker, a blacksmith, promises to pay one cent for the return of Charles Hector, his apprentice, whom he describes as being "nineteen years of age, five feet six inches in height," and as having on "when he went away, a drab cloth dress coat, blue casinet pantaloons and an old white fur hat. All persons

are warned against employing, harboring or trusting said boy, at the peril of the law."

John L. Anderson follows Peter Meeker with the offer to pay $50 for the apprehension of the "negro boy Joe," who had left his master. "Joe," he says, "is about 17 or 18 years old; black complexion; about five feet eight inches high; has an impediment in his speech; a scar under the corner of his right eye; an enlargement or lameness in his right foot." The reward was to be paid on delivery to certain persons named; or if the boy "were safely lodged any where in jail in a slave state."

"The world do move." The Civil war put it forever out of the power of the John L. Andersons to hold the young black Joes and old black Joes as chattels.

DRESS OF EARLY DAYS

What did Zanesville folk wear in 1830? One skilled in the process might reconstruct entire models of fashion with the Republican's advertisements for a basis, but no such ambitious attempt will be made here. However, there are two announcements which relate to headwear and these are rather interesting.

Mrs. Hahn informs the public that she "still continues to carry on the milliner and mantua making business at her old stand on Fifth Street." She is prepared "to please a plain or fashionable eye" alike and keeps on hand "leghorn straw, batiste, palmerine and other fashionable bonnets." She also engages to "alter, color and whiten leghorn and straw bonnets to the latest fashion."

Richard Galigher says less about men's hats but makes up for that by using two illuminating cuts in his advertisement. They picture the famous bell-crowned high hat of old days which are said to represent "the latest fashions." The crown is very tall and it tapers smartly down to the brim, which is small in proportion to the crown, and its smart curves at the crown add to the narrowness of its looks.

CHAPTER XXXIII

SPAN OF Y-BRIDGE FELL INTO RIVER

CARRIED TO DEATH EBENEZER BUCKINGHAM, ONE OF ZANESVILLE'S FOREMOST MEN—AMERICA'S FIRST LUCIFER MATCHES MADE IN ZANESVILLE—DRUGGIST THOMPSON TOOK LONDON MATCHES AS BASIS.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the North wind's breath,
And stars to set—but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death."

The last chapter disclosed business conditions and prospects well calculated to increase faith in Zanesville's future. Population, trade and industries were making steady gains. The Ohio Canal was in operation between Lake Erie and Dresden. The National Road was nearly finished between Zanesville and Cambridge.

But in 1832 a disaster came which cast a shadow upon the community—the falling into the river of a span of the Y-bridge and the tragic death of Ebenezer Buckingham.

In an earlier chapter it was shown that the upper bridge had been opened to traffic in 1814; had fallen into the river in 1818, and had been rebuilt. In 1832, when it was about to be condemned as unsafe, Ebenezer Buckingham & Co. purchased a controlling interest in the structure and proceeded to rebuild it.

In August a flood came and endangered the false work under the East span, then unfinished. Suddenly 300 feet of this section fell into the water, carrying to death a man named Boyd and Ebenezer Buckingham, who was directing the work at the time. A few days later the latter's body was found four miles down stream.

RUFUS PUTNAM'S PROTEGE

The loss to the owners was very considerable and the delay to traffic annoying, but the loss to the community by reason of Mr. Buckingham's death was something that all classes felt.

This useful citizen, son of Ebenezer and Esther Buckingham, was born at Greenfield, Conn., February 9, 1778. While a young man he made his way to Marietta and there his first application for employment was made at the home of Gen. Rufus Putnam. There was wood chopping to do and he handled the axe and the wood with such energy and intelligence as to win the general's good will.

Among the work given him to do later was that of surveying in the Northwest

territory. To his general fitness for this was added marked mathematical proficiency and with General Putnam's expert advice and instruction the young man became a skillful surveyor, to whom difficult operations were turned over.

When he settled in Putnam, in 1805, he gave up field work and began a career as merchant and public official so successful and full of honor that its untimely extinction became a public loss.

HE STOOD HIGH

Twice he represented the Muskingum district in the Ohio Senate and he was also a commissioner of the Ohio Canal fund, in which capacity he negotiated loans for the canal on terms exceptionally favorable to the state.

He was a powerful friend of the canal. Readers will remember that when ground was broken for the waterway on July 4, 1825, Mr. Buckingham shared with Governors Clinton, of New York, and Morrow of Ohio, the honors of the day, a fact showing official recognition of his contribution to the enterprise's success.

Soon after the upper-bridge disaster, a Zanesville druggist and chemist, Dr. William G. Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Hoge, enabled Zanesville to lay claim to having produced the first Lucifer matches made in the United States. Among many evidences submitted to substantiate the claim were those set forth in a letter written to the Zanesville Courier by Judge James H. Sheward ("Black Hand") in July, 1877. Judge Sheward was a resident of Zanesville when the matches first were produced.

LONDON MATCHES

Black Hand states in his 1877 paper that Doctor Thompson was as a chemist the peer of Davy or of Du Fay and was fully qualified for the task he had set himself, that of analyzing the combustible portion of English Lucifer matches, then on the market, and of making matches of his own.

"One day," says this old writer (he could not fix the date), "Doctor Thompson showed me a box of English Lucifer matches and explained how they were made. The box contained 100 matches and a piece of sandpaper to strike them on. The label bore the words, 'Strand, London.'"

Doctor Thompson felt certain of being able to make heads that would ignite, but with the English matches selling at 37½ cents a box would it pay to make matches in Zanesville? The main question was the cost of the sticks. Sheward, son of a cabinet maker, took up this problem and presently offered to furnish the sticks at 37½ cents a thousand. He also offered to furnish sandpaper to go with each box at half a cent, whereupon the druggist ordered 2,000 match sticks and sandpaper for twenty boxes and made ready for use twenty boxes of matches, the sandpaper for these having been made by the elder Sheward. "I have reason to believe that these twenty boxes of matches were the first Lucifer matches made in the United States," wrote Black Hand.

THE OLD Y BRIDGE

Viewed from Dug road. Erected in 1832 it withstood time and floods until 1901, when the new concrete Y was begun.

CINCINNATI HAD THEM IN 1834

The new product seems to have sold readily, for young Sheward soon made 16,000 additional sticks and, later, "quite a lot by another method, and got 12½ cents a thousand for them. After this John Harrison made them." Summing up the belief that was in his mind, Black Hand, in his 1877 paper, wrote as follows:

"I think I may safely claim for our old home in Muskingum the introduction of the first Lucifer match made in America. I know that in 1834 these matches were regarded as a great curiosity in Cincinnati and that in that year I had some of Thompson's make in my possession there." Among Thompson's other accomplishments was proficiency as a ventriloquist.

Matches of earlier days consisted of pieces of tape about six inches long. One end of these was tipped with a combustible substance, ignition being accomplished by drawing the tape through sandpaper. It will be seen that Doctor Thompson's Lucifers were a great improvement. Success was made possible by his skill in analyzing the heads of the London product, and reproducing their like.

An advertisement carried in the Muskingum Messenger and dated May 24, 1834, is of genuine interest in this connection. It reads thus:

"IMPROVED LUCIFER MATCHES"

"The subscribers having engaged for some months in an extensive manufacture of the above matches and having by numerous experiments and close attention succeeded in discovering a composition that is not affected by atmospheric changes feel entire confidence in offering to the trade an article fully equal if not superior to the best English matches. They have now made arrangements still more extensive than formerly for the manufacture of matches and will be able at their drug and chemical warehouse, Main Street, Zanesville, to fill any order with which they may be favored at Eastern prices. Those who buy to sell again will be furnished with handsome show bills.

"THOMPSON AND HOGE, May 24, 1834."

AD WRITER TOO MODEST

Zanesville's historians have all maintained that these Thompson and Hoge matches were the first friction matches made in the United States. Although the firm's advertisement shows that on May 24, 1834, their match making venture was not many months old, it does not make the claim of priority referred to, but the omission may be charged to the lack of aggressive publicity.

It has been stated in print, by an old resident that matches were made in Zanesville at the corner of Market and Third streets as late as 1872.

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CHAPTER XXXIV

CORNSTALK "DRILL" CONVERTED INTO A ROARING FARCE

ZANESVILLE SET THE PACE IN ATTACK ON FOOLISH MUSTER LAW—ANOTHER TRAVELER WRITES UP THE TOWN—WOMEN JOIN MEN IN BUCKET BRIGADE DURING FIERCE MAIN STREET FIRE.

It was in or near the year 1834 when Zanesville's "Fantasticals" started an Ohio movement which resulted in the repeal of an abused state militia law.

The purpose of the militia measure was laudable, that of preparing Ohio's citizenry for war by mustering men and youth of suitable ages. Like many another enterprise of good promise in the mass this law worked out disastrously in detail. Politicians in and out of office plunged into the militia after commissions in such numbers that generals, colonels and brigadiers existed "where there were no companies," as one authority luminously states.

According to the text of the law, the companies were to be armed but according to public interpretation a weapon could be any old thing, any thin thing or any grotesque thing that scoffing citizens might see fit to substitute. Sunflower stalks, corn stalks, broom sticks, laths or hoop-poles were adjudged to be good enough for the muster field and the companies thereon came to be called "the corn-stalk militia."

DRILLING CAME LAST

With such standards it was inevitable that the whole performance should run down at the heel. No two "arms" in a company were carried at the same angle; no two "uniforms" were alike; no such thing as keeping step marked the marching. In due time the musters were given over to drinking, wrestling, racing, jumping and fighting—everything but drilling.

"It is related that a captain in a bell-crowned hat, spike-tailed coat, sash and sabre, cried out to his men, 'Turn this corner, please' and that another directed his men to go down to the river and fall in. The boys obeyed by forming in line and not by dropping into the stream."

When matters reached this pass disgusted Ohioans sought to have the law repealed, but commission holders kept their grip on it.

At length the Zanesville foes of the measure organized a company of "Fantasticals" thinking to kill by caricature and ridicule what had thus far resisted reason and sense. One day, when all was ready the demonstrating column assembled on the east side of the river and began its march to the West Zanesville

muster ground. There were 200 of them and they had the reputation of being good fighting stock.

"MOTLEY THE ONLY WEAR"

"One wore a coon-skin mask," says a local historian, "with the large mouth filled with goose quills; another carried a sword made of tin spouting, ten feet long; a man of 300 pounds was dressed in a boy's roundabout and trousers entirely too small for him; and all the members were disguised in every conceivable style of nondescript costume and hideous mask; the drummer pounded a mortar board and the fifer blew a tin trumpet."

Lem Owens, assuming the title of Colonel Pluck, was in command. His suit was of calico, the coat a spike-tail bearing huge tin buttons, with large sunflowers for epaulets. The ends of his lavendar necktie swept the ground and on his head there was an immense hat with a foxtail plume. His tin sword measured ten feet and his tin spurs extended backward beyond the flanks of his horse. And that charger! He was old, blind, spavined—all ready for the boneyard.

OPENED MILITIA'S EYES

Thus uniformed and mounted the commander led his company down Main Street and over the old Y-Bridge to John Lee's famous West Zanesville tavern, near which the militia were mustering. Imagine the feelings of those "soldiers" when their visitors marched past in silence and order and counter-marched before their eyes. After a few preliminaries "Colonel Pluck" rode up to the captain of the regulars.

"I now resign my commission," he said. "Into your charge I give these men."

The captain brought the Fantasticals to attention. This was the signal for utter disorder. The straight line of the visitors became a rail-fence line. The Fantasticals broke for places in the ranks of the militia, imitating mewing cats, barking dogs, crowing roosters, bellowing bulls and haw-hawing jacks as they did so.

Of course whatever order the militia had kept was dislocated by the tactics of their "guests." The muster became so farcical that it was abandoned.

The success of the Zanesville stroke became known throughout the state and inspired the opponents of the militia system elsewhere to attack the law.

VISITOR LOOKS US OVER

Among records of the past dealing with this community as it existed in the middle thirties is one which appeared in a Zanesville newspaper about a year after Dr. Thompson took the lead as maker of Yankee matches. The article had been written by a visitor from Pittsburgh. Readers may find interest in comparing its figures with those printed in earlier chapters as recording conditions obtaining in 1812, 1813, and 1816. The year of publication was 1835. For a town but thirty-

five years old Zanesville's industries were considerable and important. Here is the list:

Two steam engine and machine shops, three woolen mills, two breweries, three iron foundries, two brass foundries, three oil mills, one cotton factory, three coach manufactories, two soap and candle works, one starch and glue factory, two glass works, two sawmills propelled by water and two by steam, and one steam hat factory.

The writer did not say that in speaking of these as Zanesville industries he meant Zanesville, Putnam, West Zanesville, and Natchez industries, but that he did mean to include all these is shown by the list itself. The reader doubtless wonders how many inhabitants went with those twenty-nine factories. The author of the list having obtained this data, set down the population at 3,000 for Zanesville proper, 2,000 for Putnam, and 800 for the other villages. The bridge connections seem to have impressed the Pittsburgh writer. He said of these:

LIKED OUR BRIDGES

"Across the Muskingum River at this place are two beautiful and substantial bridges, the one connecting with the village of Putnam. The other continues the National Road and a branch into West Zanesville, giving to the structure the form of the letter "Y."

In connection with an allusion to the county's supposed natural resources—"iron ore, salt springs, inexhaustible veins of bituminous coal, an abundance of timber"—the writer of the 1835 story says that "a peculiar kind of clay is also found in this county, suitable for crucibles for the manufacture of glass (which formerly had to be imported at very great expense) besides for fire brick and fine pipe clay."

SHALLOW CLAY KNOWLEDGE

Assuming that this was not written without consultion with well informed clay workers it is to be noted that the real character and value of the county's clays were scarcely dreamed of here ninety-one years ago. What immense advances beyond the discovery of crucible, fire brick and pipe clays have been made by our potters and brick makers since that time.

It would be interesting to know whether this early writer had heard any details as to the county's coal beds when he wrote that they were "inexhaustible." What would he have thought about this could he have known that in the second decade of the twentieth century the Ohio geologists would officially estimate Muskingum's coal deposits at over four billion tons?

We are wont to say that Zanesville not only is a good town but always has been a good town. If the foregoing does not convince the reader that this was a busy spot in 1835 let him read what the Pittsburgh writer continued to say about it and the county:

STRIKING STATISTICS

"There are in the immediate vicinity of Zanesville five flouring mills, propelled by water with thirty-seven run of stone, making annually 120,000 barrels of flour. Annually 500,000 bushels of salt are manufactured on the Muskingum River between Dresden and Marietta. There were exported from Zanesville during 1834; 1,200,000 barrels of pork; 200,000 barrels of lard; 40,000 gallons of whiskey; 300,000 gallons of stoneware; 2,000 hogsheads of tobacco and 300 barrels of linseed oil." Some of these figures prove that Muskingum County farmers were busy men in the middle thirties.

The compiler of this data was awake to other weighty evidences of advancement on the part of this little group of towns of less than 6,000 persons. It had "a spacious courthouse, public offices and other fine buildings." "With the institutions and public buildings of Zanesville besides those named," he adds, "there is a building called the Atheneum, containing a library of 2,300 volumes and a reading room where are received all the principal newspapers and periodicals of the United States. It is supported by stockholders who pay an annual installment of $5, and where all strangers visiting or tarrying in town are permitted to visit free of charge."

THE DAM AND CANAL

The town's five printing offices are alluded to, its bank, "with a capital of $500,000"; its "three large hotels and eight churches"; its local insurance office and "four agencies for foreign offices."

The belief that Zanesville's water power would be a leading factor in her growth, that belief which had in the very early stages of the settlement's history impelled John McIntire to build a dam across the Muskingum and to dig a short canal below the east end of the dam, had been fully absorbed by the visitor from Pittsburgh. On this score he wrote:

"GREAT WATER POWER"

"There are but few if any situations in the state that afford more ample means of manufacturing than Zanesville and its vicinity. The great water power, created by means of the dam and canal, now in progress of building by the state, will increase it to more than double what it has heretofore been."

John McIntire had been gathered to his fathers twenty years before the period of which we are writing but his confidence in Zanesville's "great water power" had apparently not died out among those whom he had left behind. Yet on the canal bank which McIntire believed would one day show a continuous line of factories there is today but one operating concern, the Street Railway's power plant and it depends upon the water from the canal for steam condensing and not power-giving purposes.

About the time of the Pittsburgher's visit a Main Street fire occurred of serious proportions. The Zanesville Gazette of November 2, 1834, carried a graphic account of it and caustic comments upon the local shirks and slackers of that day. As a showing of Zanesville's lack of waterworks and fire quenching facilities it is so enlightening that we quote from the old story freely. The fire broke out at three a. m. on the morning of October 30, 1834, starting in D. B. Spear's store which stood across Main Street from the courthouse. The store was in a frame building which was also the merchant's home.

When citizens, awakened by cries of "fire" rushed to the scene they found the Spear family making desperate efforts to escape from the building, snatching and donning pieces of clothing as they ran and having little time to spare in their flight from the fast gathering flames.

Next on the east was the Daniel Lentz Grocery, which the fire fighters saved with the greatest difficulty. The hotel stables in the rear were likewise in great peril, but the flames were stopped in that direction. To the westward it was different. The brick building occupied by J. Doster as a storeroom and by Hill and Ross as a "jewelry shop" was consumed. These merchants managed to save their stocks and here the flames were arrested. Says the Gazette as to losses:

MANY LOSERS

"The stock of Mr. Spear was insured. He lost $800 in cash and probably about $1,200 in furniture, not embraced in the policy. He saved his daybook but lost his other books and papers. Mr. Doster's goods were considerably injured in the removal and some were stolen. Messrs. Hill and Ross, Mr. Rogers, keeper of the Zanesville hotel (southeast corner Main and Fourth streets), Mr. Lentz, Mr. George Jones, jeweler, and others suffered considerable loss from the hasty removal of stock, furniture, etc. The buildings consumed were the property of James Taylor, of Duncan Falls."

We look through this old story in vain for evidence that any local organization of fire-fighters was in existence. We know from other sources that as early as 1819 citizens had organized a fire engine company, that the membership amounted to forty, that the equipment was a hand engine and suction carriage which was "hauled to a fire by ropes carried by men." An old description of these facilities adds that "when the suction could not be used lines of men, women, and children were formed who passed buckets of water to and from the supply and the engine."

GOT OFF EASY

The publishers of the Gazette in 1835 were Uriah Parke and a Mr. Bennett. The writer of the fire story from which we are quoting was clearly not in a pleasant state of mind as he set down the particulars. For instance:

"The greatest subject of wonder is how the fire in such a situation, with such a fire derangement as exists in this town, was arrested with a loss of less than $50,000 or $100,000. We would say more on this subject, but we have formerly

said so much on the importance of a good and sufficient fire department and the necessity of proceeding with the contemplated waterworks that we think it useless to make any remark on the great waste of property which must have ensued had there been a lively breeze in any direction whatever."

AN ANGRY EDITOR

This was taking a shot at the town, and the people thereof, for consenting to go along without a water system and a fire department; but at the close of his story the scribe took aim at a particular class of citizens called out by the early morning fire—the slackers. What he says of these gives us an additional glimpse of Zanesville's primitive fire quenching methods in the middle '30s.

"Great praise is due to very many of our citizens who for hours exerted themselves to the extreme of their ability in assisting to arrest the progress of the fire or in saving property; and too much can not be said in praise of the energy with which a large number of respectable females exerted themselves for hours in the line which was formed on Fourth Street for the conveyance of water from the river.

"A portion of praise is also due to the gentlemen who 'occasionally' assisted the ladies in their labors. But what shall be said of the animals professing themselves to be men, who, with their hands in their breeches, obstructed the public square for hours and had not the principle to step forward to the relief of the males and females who were cold and fatigued. Among these we were astonished to see one who more than any other was interested in arresting further progress of the fire."

CHAPTER XXXV

THEY BOUGHT RUM BY THE HOGSHEAD

ZANESVILLE MERCHANTS OF THE THIRTIES LAID GREAT STRESS ON BIG STOCKS—TO NAB THIEVES WAS SLOW WORK—MRS. AND MISS MOULD TAUGHT YOUNG LADIES—MR. STUTSON'S SCHOOL A CO-ED—TUITION CAME HIGH FOR ALL THE FRILLS.

The most striking feature of the local newspaper advertisements of ninety-one years ago was in the omission of selling prices. An examination of a copy of the Zanesville Gazette, also of the Messenger, of 1835 reveals few instances in which prices appeared in a store advertisement.

In writing his announcements, the merchant's chief aim in those days and for many years later was to make the reader feel the weight of quantity and numbers.

Dealers offered merchandise in terms of hogsheads, barrels, tons, crates, gallons, dozens, etc., and named so much and so many of these that a reader of the present day wonders if Zanesville, Putnam, West Zanesville, and Natchez had in truth a combined population of but 6,000 in 1835.

RUM BY THE HOGSHEAD

As he scans the following examples of the quantities and numbers offered in those old advertisements the reader will find, we think, much of interest concerning their character.

James Raguet, for instance, offered 175 barrels of mackerel, seventy-five barrels Almonds, fifteen barrels Malaga Orleans rum, 5,000 Spanish sole leathers, fifty kegs rifle powder, fifty dozen bed cords, ten dozen plow lines, ten bags Rio coffee, 5,000 pounds lump and loaf sugar, fifteen barrels Malaga wine, ten barrels maderia, two hogsheads N. E. rum, five baskets Silver top "champion," fifteen barrels tanners' oil.

Stephen Burwell advertised:

Twenty-five gross wooden pocket combs, ten dozen linen shirt bosoms, ten dozen sun glasses, four dozen flutes, 250 pounds cotton balls, six dozen violins, 100 gross knitting pins.

M. D. Wheeler and Company had these commodities on sale:

One hundred and twenty-five barrels of mackerel, thirty barrels tar, thirty cans spiced oysters. Among the minor examples of interesting advertisements are:

"Patent barley flour, for making barley water in a few minutes"—Thompson and Hoge.

"Gentlemen's boots, $2 to $6; ladies' lasting and moracco slippers, 50 cents to $1.50"—O. Parker and Company.

"Ladies' white cotton hose, 18¾ cents a pair"—Patrick and Burroughs.

"Cranberries by the bushel"—G. A. Hall.

"Three hundred pounds of feathers"—George Reeve and Son.

"A few thousand pounds good bacon, 100 barrels good whiskey and a few barrels country gin"—James Taylor, Jr.

"Two hundred pairs prunel shoes"—Francis Cogswell.

ICE CREAM OR FROZEN CUSTARD

Would the reader like to know how they made ice cream in 1835? Here's a recipe, taken from the Gazette:

"Add thirteen yolks of eggs to one pint and three-fourths of cream. Put them on very gentle fire and stir them gradually, mixing in any flavor you may think proper. After stirring round in this tepid state for some time add some loaf sugar, pulverized. Strain it. The vessel in which it is made is prepared as follows: Mix salt and ice well together in a vessel and place your freezing pot in the midst; put into the last your juice (cream, etc.) and stir it about well; take off the cover occasionally to stir up the contents of the freezing pot. Stir up the same till it arrives to the right consistency and then serve."

Note that this recipe provided for a home-made freezer. Note also the number of eggs. How could they expect good ice cream with the unlucky number thirteen within the mixture? And would not the finished product have been frozen custard instead of ice cream? It is said that the former was "discovered before the latter."

Here is an advertisement which reveals one of the methods used in 1835 to apprehend thieves and recover stolen money. We think it is worth reproducing in full:

"Stolen from the house of the subscriber on the evening of the 10th inst. about $225 in notes on the banks of Zanesville and Muskingum of $1, $2, $3 and $5. The thief is a man between the ages of 25 and 30 years, about five feet, six inches high, pleasant countenance, round face, very fair hair, speaks loud in conversation.

"He had on a black cloth dress coat, out at the elbows; light blue cassinet pantaloons; black hat, about half worn; dark brown camlet cloak, with a fur collar; black neck stock and boots.

"He called himself W. B. Bonham. Whoever returns said thief to Zanesville or secures him in any jail within seventy-five miles of Zanesville shall receive $25 for the thief or $50 for the thief and money."

"Bernard Snack."

NO SNAP FOR SNACK

The words of the offer show that it was ordered to be inserted thirty-three times, which indicates that Mr. Snack did not expect quick results. One would

like to know how and where the loud-voiced Bonham stole these Zanesville bank notes and how he got away.

There was no chief of police to call in for aid; no telephone or telegraph for the transmission of a description of the thief and a request to hold him until Zanesville officers could arrive; no railroad to assist in the work of apprehension and capture.

So Bernard Snack used the best remaining medium and instrument, a Zanesville weekly newspaper.

The Zanesville Gazette of this same year, 1835, printed announcements which show us how and at what cost to their pupils some of Zanesville's schools were conducted. Zanesville's first free school, the McIntire, was then a year distant. The first announcement was made by Mrs. and Miss Mould and reads thus:

"Mrs. and Miss Mould announce to their friends and patrons that their Young Ladies' Boarding Day School will have a vacation from the 27th instant to Monday, the 6th of April, when the duties of their establishment will recommence in the house lately occupied by Mr. S. H. Culbertson, corner of Fifth on Market Street. Mrs. and Miss Mould tender their unfeigned thanks for the liberal support they have received—they hope to merit its continuance by renewed exertions to sustain their institution in all the characteristics of a good school.

"Orthography, reading and plain work, $2; English grammar, writing and arithmetic, $3; Ancient and modern history, chronology, botany, composition, rhetoric, natural philosophy, geography, with the use of maps, fancy work of different kinds, $4; Music, with the use of the piano forte, $4; French, $4; Landscape or figure drawing, $4; Young ladies under fourteen years of age boarded for $12; over fourteen, $16."

Was it safe in those days to gauge the appetite by the pupil's age? The rule would hardly work well now.

A CO-ED SCHOOL

Jennet Stutson was a rival instructor.

He called his school the "Male and Female Academy" and stated that it would be found at his residence on South Fourth Street, where a few more pupils could be taught. His second advertisement reads:

"Private Boarding—Ten or twelve gentlemen can be accommodated with private boarding on application to the subscriber, at his residence on South Fourth Street, nearly opposite the dwelling of D. Brush, Esq. Terms moderate."

It is said that when one of Zanesville's earliest log school houses was built, the stump of a large tree was left standing within the enclosure, to become the dunce-stool, a notable time-saving proceedure, which did away first with the work of uprooting the stump, and secondly with that of nailing a stool together, and it is not to be supposed that successive dunces found position at the top of a block of wood any less humilating than it would have been at the top of a man-made elevation.

Doubtless the stump and similar primitive pieces of school furniture had dis-

appeared in Zanesville long before Mrs. and Miss Mould were moulding the town's girls into finished human products through the agency of their "Young Ladies' Day Boarding School."

At any rate, a most important local educational event was pending at the time of the Mould announcement—the opening of the McIntire Academy. The building of that structure no doubt was under way. We know that it was finished by April of the next year and that its doors were then opened to admit young folk whose parents could not afford to pay for "fancy work," French, landscape drawing, etc.

CHAPTER XXXVI

CITY'S FIRST FREE SCHOOL IN 1836

McINTIRE ACADEMY GREAT BOON IN A PERIOD OF HARD TIMES—PAY SCHOOL ON MARKET STREET, 14 YEARS EARLIER—STOOD ON McINTIRE LAND AND MASONS HELPED TO BUILD IT—PRESBYTERIANS TOOK INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC IN HOMEOPATHIC DOSES—TOWN ISSUED 6 1-4, 12 1-2, 25 AND 50c ORDERS WHEN CHANGE WAS SCARCE.

An important event in the history of Zanesville occurred in April, 1836, when the school building which had been erected with funds from the John McIntire estate (called the McIntire Academy and located at the northeast corner of North and Fifth streets) was opened for the instruction of eligible children.

Tradition indicates that his lack of schooling was the abiding regret of John McIntire's life, and one of the provisions of his will appears to support the tradition. This instrument provided suitably for his widow and left the remainder of his estate to his daughter, Amelia.

In case of Amelia's death without an heir "all the profits, rents and issues" of his estate were annually to be appropriated forever thereafter "for the use and support of a poor school" in the town of Zanesville. Fate decreed that Amelia should die at an early age. She passed away in 1820; and after a long while the "rents, issues and profits" of the estate began to function.

PRIMITIVE, BUT PRICELESS

At this distance it seems a very long while. In the meantime schools were started in Zanesville (the first one in 1800) but no free ones. The children of the poor remained untaught. The state itself took no effective step toward free schools until 1839. Ohio schoolhouses of McIntire's day were of logs; often without windows, but receiving light through oiled paper placed over the spaces between the logs; provided with rude benches made of slabs and supported by legs sunk into the ground, the ground forming the floor. Strikingly primitive though these surroundings were in every way, they made it possible in part to satisfy

> "The wish to know—that endless thirst
> Which even by quenching is awaked."

and John McIntire may have looked upon the privileges they offered as priceless.

The first practical educational application of the "issue" of his estate was not taken until the McIntire building was erected. Here the children of Zanesville's poor were taught, by a principal and two assistants, in all the branches from Latin

and Greek to the three R's. In 1842, to anticipate, a year of hard poverty, the city board of education was forced to charge $1.25 to $1.50 a quarter for the tuition of each pupil not entitled to enter the McIntire School.

ESTATE WORTH $200,000

In 1846, to indicate again the conditions of the times, Uriah Parke, editor of The Courier, threw a searchlight on the value of that "poor" school fund when he wrote that the "immense McIntire estate, worth $200,000," was securing the treasures of education "without money and without price" to those who could not pay for them while the children of "wealthy" parents were paying 50 cents and 75 cents a quarter for an education.

John M. Howe, who had previously been at the head of a private school at North and Seventh streets, became the first principal of the McIntire Academy. A. E. Howe, George Miller and at a later date, Thomas H. Patrick, were his assistants.

Before McIntire money had provided free schools for the "poor children" of Zanesville, Zane-trace land had become the site of a school building in which pupils were children of the rich and well-to-do. Instruction therein given enlarged Zanesville's educational opportunities but this was not free.

Reference is made to the Zanesville Academy. When the town was platted McIntire and Zane set aside for educational purposes the west half of two lots at the northeast corner of Market Street and Potter Alley and three years after McIntire's death, in 1818, Zane deeded these lots to Daniel Convers and others, for school purposes.

Convers and thirty others formed an organization whose shares, limited to fifty-three, were $25 each. All were taken and the fund went into what was long familiar as the Market Street Academy, which was located on Market Street, immediately west of the old Masonic hall, which was at the corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE MASONS HELPED

The association and Amity lodge of Freemasons entered into an arrangement whereby the latter obtained use of the third story of the academy for lodge purposes, in consideration of the payment by the lodge of one third of the cost of the structure. Each stockholder was entitled to secure schooling for one pupil for each share of stock. Instruction began in February, 1822. The building became city property in 1858 and was a school building until about 1885.

The story of the usefulness of the McIntire Academy; of the aid given to the common schools in later years by McIntire funds and of the subsequent erection of the McIntire Children's Home, is one of rich interest.

But as the first effective steps in the direction of local public schools were taken soon after the beginning of the McIntire free school, it is well to describe them briefly in this present connection.

On February 13, 1839, a law went into effect for the "Support and Better Reg-

ulation of the Schools of Zanesville," which provided for the election of school directors. The election was held on April 1, 1839. The members chosen organized and opened schools at Market and Fifth streets; on Fifth, between Main and South streets; on Sixth, near Marietta Street; in the old Second Street Methodist Church; on the first and second floors of the Market Street Academy; in the basement of the Market Street Baptist Church; in the Harris School room, Third Street.

Several of these rented quarters were vacated when the town's first schoolhouse was erected on the hill at the head of Main Street. It was long known as the old Hill High School. Its cost was $3,750. The opening occurred November 6, 1840. In September of the following year the Howe "Seminary" building at North and Seventh streets was purchased and on April 1, 1842, it was occupied. From that event Zanesville's graded schools date.

As late as 1842 the Zanesville board of education was compelled by reason of insufficient revenue to charge $1.25 and $1.50 a quarter, in the junior and senior school grades, respectively, for the tuition of pupils not entitled to attend the McIntire school.

EARLY CHURCH ORGANS

At about the time when the McIntire Academy was opened Leonard P. Bailey, father of Frank P. Bailey, now one of Zanesville's oldest druggists, began the manufacture of church organs in this city, his shop being located on Main Street, north side, near Second Street. The first of these instruments was sold to Zanesville's Presbyterian Church, then located at the northeast corner of South and Fourth streets and was, it is held, the first organ installed in a Presbyterian church in the United States. Accounts of the first results of this innovation luminously reveal the state of the Presbyterian feeling of the time toward instrumental church music.

On the first Sabbath, after this new organ was placed in the gallery of the church, it was not used. There it stood silent, many looking in blank astonishment at it. It was a new idea and many objected. On the second Sabbath it was played during the gathering of the Sunday School children. A week or two later it was played as the congregation was dispersing and it was some months before it accompanied the singing of hymns. The congregation received its organ music in homeopathic doses.

Mr. Frank P. Bailey's story of the construction of the organ, its first use and its fate is very interesting:

"The instrument was built by my father in 1835, maybe as late as 1838. It was a small pipe organ but quite an instrument for those days.

"After the installation in the gallery of the church both pastor and congregation were very 'shy' of it. There was a choir, and it was regarded as according to the fitness of things that the Lord should be praised in song, but an instrument of music was looked upon with lingering misgivings.

"At length, at the end of six months, my father proposed that the pastor, Rev. James Culbertson, give him a list of the hymns that were to be sung on the follow-

ing Sunday. This was done and father familiarized himself with them. When Sunday came the organ accompanied the voices and the effect was so pleasing that opposition to the instrument ceased.

DRESDEN FLAMES TOOK IT

"The organ was the first my father built and it was the first built west of the Alleghaney Mountains that went into a Presbyterian Church. When it had fulfilled its mission in the local church it was sold to the Presbyterian Church of Dresden and used there for years—until that church also was ready for a new one. The old instrument was stored above a Dresden hardware store and there destroyed by fire.

"Two of the pipe organs thus manufactured in those early days, were still in commission a few years ago, one in a Cleveland church, the other at Gallipolis, Ohio."

A very interesting glimpse of the Zanesville of this period, when the city was affected by the prevailing hard times and consequent shortage of change, is afforded by an editorial printed in the Zanesville Gazette of July 7, 1837. It refers to the treasury orders issued by the city in that year and reads:

"From inquiries repeatedly made we are led to believe that some look upon the issuing of the town orders as a matter of speculation by the town * * * and that the money raised by them is for town purposes.

"As soon as the banks closed the effect became evident upon the amount of change in circulation and individuals declared their intention of issuing tickets. Foreseeing the difficulties to which this would lead * * * and after mature deliberation the council determined to issue an amount proportionate to the demand, should the same not exceed $6,000.

"The corporation is bound in honor and law for their redemption. They (the orders) are received by all men of business in the town and though they are said to be redeemable only when $5 worth are presented, they will be redeemable whenever the change can be made." These orders were in sums of 6¼, 12½, 25 and 50 cents.

CHAPTER XXXVII

ORDER TO IMPROVE MUSKINGUM MADE ZANESVILLE HAPPY

PARADE AND ILLUMINATION FOLLOWED RECEIPT OF THE NEWS—JOHN SHERMAN ONE OF THE SURVEYORS—LOCKS, DAMS AND CANALS COMPLETED FALL OF 1841—HEAVY TRAFFIC MEANWHILE VIA DRESDEN—NATIONAL ROAD MOVEMENTS A FACTOR.

The citizens of Zanesville illuminated their houses, paraded the streets and in other ways celebrated the general assembly's action of March 9, 1836, authorizing the improvement of the Muskingum River by the construction of dams and locks. They soon had further cause for rejoicing, for in June of that year the state's engineers assembled in Zanesville and on the twentieth of the month their work began. The surveyors operated from a flat boat fitted out for their comfort and convenience, with office, dining, and sleeping rooms and a kitchen.

GOOD PROGRESS MADE

The lower sill of the Symmes Creek lock was made the starting point for the levels. Thence the boat was permitted to float down stream from point to point where the engineers were working. On or near August 1, Marietta was reached and there the corps received welcome and entertainment expressive of her people's interest and appreciation. Returning to McConnelsville the engineers secured an office and there dams were located after estimates and calculations had been made.

Contracts were let October 18. George W. Manypenny secured that for the dam at Zanesville; Josiah Spaulding, lock at Zanesville; Hosmer Chapin and Sharp, dams at Taylorsville, McConnelsville and Marietta, and locks at McConnelsville and Marietta; Lyon, Buck and Wolf, dams at Luke Chute and Lowell, and locks at Taylorsville and Lowell; Arthur Taggart, dams at Eagleport, Stockport and Devol, and locks at Eagleport, Stockport, Beverly and Devol; John McCune, canal and dam at Beverly. The twelve locks and eleven dams cost the state $1,627,018.20. One of the rodmen of the engineering corps was a young man who in later years became a famous United States Senator from Ohio and the Secretary of Treasury who restored specie payments—John Sherman.

CALLED HER THE HOPE

While the state was building these locks, dams, and canals on the Muskingum, construction of steamboats began at Zanesville. Traffic on the river and canal north of Zanesville was launched before the improvements were completed south

16V1

of it. Canal boats were towed to and from Cleveland by small craft. Richard Reeve built the first steamer, a stern-wheeler with flat bottom which he called the Hope. It was quite a small affair. In 1839, the Zanesville dam being completed, traffic was opened to Dresden. The Symmes Creek dam was too small to enable the larger sized boats to pass that point.

Between Zanesville and Marietta all the work was completed late in 1841. Tolls were collected from October 1, of that year. The Zanesville Gazette of June 7, 1837, carried an announcement which is very interesting in the light of what now is going forward at the "Falls of the Muskingum," the official name, in 1788 for the spot now occupied on one side of the river by Philo (Taylorsville) and on the other by Duncan Falls. The vast enterprise of the Ohio Power Company at that spot lends interest to the fact that as early as 1837 land owners there foresaw in the falls great industrial opportunities.

POWER THE GREAT PROSPECT THEN

This was four years before the state rebuilt the old private dam and dug the mile-long canal, but the landowners knew the Muskingum was to have slack-water navigation as early as in 1836, when the state began the improvement. In those days a descent of water such as existed at the point under discussion was regarded as of vast value because great power was thought to be there.

Today we know that coal is used to furnish power for the new plant while the water's chief use is that of condensing steam. Such has been the change in point of view.

The plan to make an industrial spot out of ground below the falls on the east side was indicated in the advertisement referred to, 1837, which reads as follows:

"The subscriber having laid out a town called Neffsport, at the mouth of Salt Creek, below Duncan Falls, offers the lots at private sale. With the lots the purchaser can have any quantity of land, from 100 to 500 acres.

"The situation of this place is favorable for business, as a great part of the trade which now goes to Taylorsville, and all the travel of the road east of the river, from Zanesville to McConnelsville must pass through it, while the fall in the river affords great water power for hydraulic purposes.

"Several lots have already been sold and there is one store in operation. Mechanics and men of enterprise generally are invited to examine the advantages of the place and to purchase whilst a choice can be made."

The advertisement is signed James Neff. Such records as have been consulted do not say anything about Neffsport but they do state that Duncan Falls is the site of an old Shawnee Indian town and that it was laid out in 1841 by John W. Foster and James Taylor of Taylorsville.

PHILO'S BEGINNING

The history of Taylorsville (Philo) also has new interest now that the spot is the home of a great electrical plant. In 1829 James Taylor built a dam across

the river to the site of Duncan Falls and erected on the west bank a saw mill and a grist mill with six run of stones. He also conducted a ferry. The town was laid out in 1833.

While the work on Muskingum River locks and dams was going forward the Ohio Canal and its connection with the river at Dresden were adding materially to Zanesville's transportation outlook.

In a Zanesville newspaper of July 27, 1839, F. Cogswell and Company inserted an advertisement which reveals preparations made to take advantage of the new shipping opportunities between here and Cleveland. The announcement read:

"F. Cogswell and Company will run a daily line of canal boats from Zanesville to Cleveland. Sensible of the disadvantages experienced by business men who have depended on other quarters for the means of transporting the produce and merchandise of our valley they have endeavored to establish a line from the resources of our district."

BARGE OR BOAT

A later Cogswell announcement pictures the "Steamboat Muskingum," a queer looking craft with many portholes and apparently no covered upper deck. But for the smokepipes the outfit would look more like a barge than a "steamboat." Here is the agent's description:

"This new steamer will be completed and commence running on or before the 10th inst. She will run daily from Zanesville to the canal locks at Dresden. Her accommodations for freight and passage are ample and charges reasonable. Apply to the subscribers at the Reeves Warehouse or at the upper dam."

Another transportation announcement in the old newspaper has the picture of a canal boat and tow path at the top and is worded as follows:

Buffalo-Line Erie Canal, Thaddeus Joy and Company, proprietors.

Cleveland and Zanesville Line, Ohio Canal, Richard Winslow and Company, proprietors.

NEW YORK TO PORTSMOUTH

The announcement gives a list of authorized agents, beginning at New York City and ending at Portsmouth, Ohio. It shows the full line to be: The Erie canal to Buffalo; Lake Erie to Cleveland; Ohio Canal and the Muskingum and Scioto Rivers to Portsmouth. These agencies were located along the route: At New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Massillon, Dresden, Newark, Columbus, Portsmouth. There was of course, a Zanesville representative of these lines, but strangely enough he is not named.

The Cogswell statement that business men had experienced "disadvantages" by depending for transportation on "other quarters" than the company's Zanesville-Cleveland water line calls for comment.

As the city's first railroad was then eleven years in the future and slack water navigation on the Muskingum between Zanesville and Marietta over two years away, the inference is that Cogswell was making the point that his water line was

more dependable than the Ohio and Muskingum boats, which could be used only during good stages of water.

TWO WEEKS IN TRANSIT

There is a Zanesville advertisement in the old paper referred to which seems to warrant the Cogswell contention. D. Maginnis announces that he has just received "a large stock of drugs and medicines, paints, and oils" which came "in fourteen days from New York by the Buffalo line"—and the upper Muskingum.

George White Dial, writing for the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society publications had the following to say of Ohio canal traffic:

"After the completion of the reservoirs the canals entered upon the era of their greatest prosperity. For nearly twenty-five years they were the means of transportation and travel * * * At every lock there was a string of boats * * * patiently waiting their turns * * * Hundreds of sixty- and eighty-ton freight boats plied up and down between all points, while regular passenger packets, accommodating from forty to sixty travelers, connected with all stage and steamboat lines * * * These packets, often described as the 'Pullman cars of the fifties' bore more resemblance to the limited train, as each packet was diner, sleeper, smoker, parlor car, baggage, and mail-coach combined."

OVER THE DAM

The Mary Ann was the first steamer to make the trip from Zanesville to Coshocton. The start was made on the morning of November 19, 1829. The river was bank full and the current swift. She reached Dresden at 10 p. m. and, on the morning of the second day left for the North. The current was too swift and not until the third day was Coshocton reached, at 10 a. m. It was Coshocton's first sight of a steamboat, and the Mary Ann got a noisy welcome.

The Mary Ann, a small boat, remodeled out of a keel boat, was built by Jacob Sperry, a Zanesville merchant. She was one hundred ten feet long with a twenty foot beam, and was a side wheeler. Not enough traffic developing, she was sent to the river below Zanesville. The transfer has been thus described:

"There being no canal at that time except a short one to supply water for the flouring mills, the Mary Ann was taken to the old dam (at the foot of Market Street) and preparations made to launch her over the dam. Night coming on, those engaged in the work concluded to postpone further work till morning. During the night there came a heavy rise in the river and when they came next morning to launch the Mary Ann over the dam it was their most agreeable surprise to observe the craft floating around immediately below the dam, perhaps more safely done than if the workmen had done it."

That there should have been at this time considerable opposition to Ohio's policy of pushing public improvements is worthy of more than passing attention. We have found no evidence, however, that Zanesville was pulling backward. It

would have been strange, indeed, had her citizens aligned themselves with the objectors.

Adam Peters, editor of The Ohio Republican (printed in Zanesville for many years) no doubt voiced local sentiment in an article which appeared July 27, 1839. He spoke forcibly against the tendency to make a political question of the prosecution of public works, moved, no doubt, by knowledge of the prosperity flowing into Zanesville via the National Road, the Maysville Pike and the Ohio Canal. He quoted from the Cincinnati Gazette:

CANALS AND PIKES

"Already is the Miami country covered with lines of turnpike surveyed, begun or completed. Already do rising towns, smiling farms, rich harvest fields, large brick farm houses, and the better coats of the emigrant farmer indicate plainly the change from the barbarism of no communications to a day of canals, turnpikes and railroads."

The editor added that under Ohio's enterprising public works policy the state had doubled her population in ten years and that the Ohio Canal and the turnpikes were earning dividends.

Two of the improved highways taken into account were the Maysville Pike, terminating at Zanesville, and the National Road, passing through it. In that connection the following announcement taken from the Republican of July 27, 1839, is of marked interest:

"The traveling public are hereby advised that I now have running from Maysville, Ky., to Wheeling, W. Va., a daily line of coaches for the conveyance of passengers to and from the above places passing through Chillicothe, Lancaster, Zanesville, Cambridge, St. Clairsville, and intermediate places.

"Having stocked the road with fine coaches, well-broke horses, good and faithful drivers and careful and attentive agents, passengers may rely on both speed and comfort. Office, National House, Zanesville, Ohio.—D. Tallmadge."

Ever since its construction in Muskingum County the National Road had been giving a great impetus to Zanesville prosperity. Annually the traffic had increased and with this had come the expediting of the mails.

On this subject the editor of the Muskingum Messenger, in an issue of the late thirties, wrote as follows:

SIX TO NINE MILES AN HOUR

"The transportation of the Great Mail from Baltimore to Wheeling (by stage) under the new arrangement has been undertaken by Messrs. Stockton and Stokes. They are to run through at the speed of seven miles an hour, running time. The transportation of the same mail from Wheeling to Cincinnati is to be sent by Mr. Hinton. They are to be run between Wheeling and Columbus at the rate of six, seven, eight, or nine miles an hour, as may be required by the department, but at a less speed on the balance of the road.

"This improvement will enable the department to send the Great Mail from New York through Baltimore to Cincinnati in four and one-half days, to Louisville in less than five and one-half days, and if an efficient steamboat line be obtained on the river, to New Orleans by that route in twelve days."

FAST MAIL TRAINS

In this article the editor clearly meant to lay stress on the advent of mail expedition. If his soul had been prophetic enough he would have caught visions of mail trains whizzing through this country at the rate, not of "six, seven, eight, or nine miles an hour," but at sixty miles an hour—of a train service landing New York letters in Zanesville seventeen hours after departure from the metropolis, instead of the eighty-eight hours of stage coach days.

How would this Messenger man have measured the mental resources of the race had he been told that in the third decade of the Twentieth Century some of the speediest airplanes would be flying such distances as that between New York and Zanesville in four hours instead of three days and sixteen hours, as in those slow but colorful stage coach days?

To sum up the local situation as it was at the close of the fourth decade of Zanesville's history it is found that water connection with Lake Erie had been established; the National Road had become a great highway; the preliminaries of preparations to give the Muskingum slackwater navigation were in hand and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was looked upon as likely to reach Wheeling "within three or four years," a far away outlook, to be sure, but even so a possibility cheering to men who knew that Zanesville was on the logical line of the B. & O.'s proposed Westward extension.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

FIERCE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AT THE END OF THIRD STREET BRIDGE

PUTMAN ABOLITIONISTS CAPTURE ATTACKERS FROM ACROSS THE RIVER—TORCH HAD BEEN APPLIED TO VILLAGE BARNS—INVADERS SWAM THE STREAM TO REACH HOME—PUTMAN LED IN TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The men who founded the village of Putnam had most of the stern and serious qualities of the New Englanders from whom they had sprung and their immediate descendants retreated but a short distance, if any, from the sentiments on moral, social and political questions which the founders had brought with them from Yankeedom.

Among these questions that of slavery received early attention. Against that institution the men at Putnam advanced opinions and meditated action with a vigor and decision characteristic of their origin and training. To her people slavery was too dangerous, vicious and hateful to be tolerated. To compromise with such a wrong was to them beyond the pale of serious thought.

Individual opinion had found issue in collective action on June 24, 1833, when Levi Whipple, A. G. Allen, Thomas Gurney, M. B. Cushing and H. C. Howells met at Howells' home (northeast corner of what is now Woodlawn Avenue and Van Buren Street) to discuss the question of organizing in favor of the total abolition of slavery.

They had separated with the agreement that each attendant should invite friends to a second meeting to be held at Levi Whipple's office on the following Saturday and at that meeting a constitution had been adopted by those present, Levi Whipple (chairman), A. G. Allen (secretary), Messrs. John Goshen, Thomas Gurney, Horace Nye, H. C. Howells, M. B. Cushing, John Quigley, Charles Mathews and William Joiner, all of whom signed the constitution but Goshen and Mathews.

A BAND OF 220

A public meeting had been held in the Presbyterian Church at South and Fourth streets in Zanesville, on July 4, 1833, and there the constitution had been amended and the organization given the name of the "Muskingum County Emancipation Society" the subtitle expressing the intention of members "to promote the abolition of slavery and of oppressive laws." Zanesville itself had been backward in furnishing signatures, but the county had yielded a total of 220.

The next step had been the institution on October 26, 1833, of weekly prayer

meetings in behalf of the cause. These were held at first in the stone academy and for years later in the Putnam Presbyterian Church. Colored adults were inducted into a Bible class and colored children into a Sunday school. Congress and the Legislature were petitioned to carry out the society's avowed program and co-operation with similar societies in other cities was established.

Thus far, most citizens of the town across the river had looked upon these activities as rather harmless. The Saints' Rest folks were "cranks", whose futile efforts could be indulged and even laughed at, was the Zanesville feeling.

RILED THE SOUTHERNERS

But this feeling changed to one of anger when it was found that a state convention of Abolitionists had been called to meet April 22, 1835, in the Putnam stone academy. The coming event was discussed hotly in Zanesville's stores, taverns, offices and on the streets and the most pronounced pro-slavery men determined that no Abolitionist convention should assemble. The decision represented the sentiments of the settlers from Maryland and Virginia, who were in the majority in Zanesville.

A test of this pro-slavery attitude was afforded when Theodore D. Weld, accepting an invitation issued by the Putnam society, delivered an anti-slavery lecture here. His lecture stirred the Zanesville apologists to such opposition and excitement that the society, on April 11, 1835, appointed a committee to ask the county prosecutor to provide protection.

Delegates to the convention reached Putnam and the village's leading Abolitionists went into conference with them when what a local historian has called "the slum of Zanesville, encouraged by more respectable but more guilty men," who lacked the courage to act themselves, crossed over to Putnam.

The invaders were in such force that they broke up the meeting, marred the building, insulted women and terrorized the village. But neighbors of Major Nye, A. A. Guthrie and H. C. Howells rallied to protect the homes of those gentlemen against the incendiarism which threatened. The political sentiments of neither side were changed, but on one side remained deep resentment and on the other a fixed purpose to repeat violence when occasion called. Some of this double bitterness wore away during the next few years, but the old situation loomed up again when it was rumored that the Ohio Anti-Slavery Society was to meet in Putnam in May, 1839.

THE TORCH APPLIED

Zanesville's friends of human bondage went into action with the distribution of threatening documents, one of which, entitled the "Resurrection of the Abolitionists in Putnam," appealed recklessly to the worst of human passions. These accomplished what their authors intended. We quote J. Hope Sutor on what happened:

"Zanesville was aroused to madness on the day of the convention and the Zanesville rabble invaded Putnam during daylight, but no disturbance occurred until evening, when the barn of Adam France was fired because he had stabled the

horses of some of the de'egates and on the following night Mr. Whipple's barn was burned. Mr. Howells, an Englishman engaged in tanning at Woodlawn Avenue and Harrison Street, had made enthusiastic speeches before the convention which the mob considered inflammatory and the information was carried into the country and hundreds of rural pro-slavery men came into Zanesville to reinforce urban haters of the Abolitionists. An attack was made on the academy. The Putnam men resisted, routed the ruffians and captured some of the men."

The news of this aroused the captives' friends to new activity. They passed the word around and Zanesville presently was represented at the Third Street bridge by a force bent on the prisoners' rescue. By this time the sturdy spirit of all Putnam had enlisted to defend it; politics disappeared; a determination to supplement defense with the jailing of the captives took possession of the victors.

BATTLE AT THE BRIDGE

In this mood the Putnam force, commanded by Z. M. Chandler, took possession of the south end of the Third Street bridge and a battle ensued in which firearms, clubs and stones were vigorously used. One of the Zanesville contingent received a severe wound in the leg. The fight might have gone to very serious lengths, for new adherents kept up constant reinforcement of their respective sides, but cessation of the struggle came in time.

It was the sheriff and his posse who brought this happy issue about on reaching the scene. The former read the riot act, ordered dispersal and carried away to the jail all the prisoners but one. He had vanished into the night in the thick of the fight. Not all of the invaders reached home over the old bridge. Some of them thought it safer to swim the river after learning of Zanesville's defeat and the capture of part of its attacking force.

The sheriff was not sure his troubles were over with the jailing of his prisoners. He knew the town was all worked up. Might not the defeated party swoop down upon his citadel and try to open its doors? There was hope in the direction of Dresden, to which village Zanesville Guards had gone that day. They returned in time. The guards went on duty but were in turn relieved late at night, when, the crowds having gone to bed, the sheriff substituted a strong civil guard for the militia. The prisoners, however, were able to laugh last, as it were: their punishment turned out to be lighter than the offense called for.

THE WHISKY QUESTION

The reader has learned from foregoing pages, and of course, through other sources, what a demand there was for liquor in pioneer days and for many years thereafter. With raw materials low in price and distilleries numerous, the cost to the consumer of the finished product was so low that nearly every thirst could be quenched. The consequences of widespread indulgence would have been worse than they were but for the fact that intoxicating beverages were so cheap that adulteration was not worth while.

In this situation there appears to have been but one community in the county in which any considerable number of residents hated strong drink to the extent of setting up an organization against it, although many individuals throughout the county were total abstainers.

The reader must have guessed that it was Putnam in which the attacking organization arose and Putnam it was, that New England village which later was to join the rising tide against slavery. "Saints' Rest" took its first temperance steps in November, 1830.

SIGNING THE PLEDGE

The scene of action was in the Methodist meeting house on Moxahala Avenue. Edwin Putnam was chairman of the meeting and W. H. Moore secretary. Rev. James Culbertson invoked a blessing upon the proceedings, and Austin A. Guthrie spoke.

Those who signed the constitution which was then and there adopted, agreed to "perpetually abstain strictly from ardent spirits and wine, except as medicine, or as a part of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also not to present it to a visitor, customer or laborers except as a medicine; not to be directly or indirectly concerned in the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits except so far as he shall be convinced that it is intended for medical purposes or the arts."

The constitution received ninety signatures and the officers chosen were: John Goshen, president; Edwin Putnam, vice president; A. A. Guthrie, secretary; Samuel Chapman, treasurer; W. H. Moore, Horace Nye, Thomas Wilbur, Abraham Josselyn and Colonel William Hadley, directors. The society grew in strength and numbers. By 1850 its membership was 813. In April, three years later it became a part of the Temperance Alliance.

WANTED BASSOON, ETC.

A Zanesville movement toward the inauguration of a band of music occurred during the period dealt with in the major portion of this chapter. The effort was described in the Zanesville Gazette of November 2, 1836. Musical readers at least will find the following extract interesting. The article bore the head, "Zanesville's Musical Band," and read:

"A number of young men in Zanesville being desirous to unite in forming a musical band respectfully solicit pecuniary aid from a generous public in order to enable them to procure a complete set of brass instruments of the best description.

"The instruments to be in possession of the company, but in effect the property of the citizens at large forever, the band engaging to attend all necessary public occasions free of charge. The instruments intended to purchase embrace trumpets, bassoons, trombones, serpents, clarinets, octaves, bugles, etc.

"From the generous subscriptions already made they feel assured that their appeal will not be in vain, more especially when it is borne in mind that they have

no private interests to serve, but only the common interest which all must feel in seeing our town possessed of a respectable band of musicians, at all times ready to render service when occasions require."

EDITOR'S O. K.

Fairly and forcefully put. Now let us look at the proposition from the editorial angle:

"The reader's attention is called to the advertisement of the Zanesville Musical Band and we take the occasion to say that such an institution would do credit to the place, besides offering a strong inducement to young persons to spend their idle time in acquiring an innocent and respectable accomplishment, rather than in frequenting the haunts of dissipation or idleness. We hope the young men who have engaged in the enterprise may be encouraged."

CHAPTER XXXIX

MUSKINGUM OHIO'S FOURTH COUNTY IN 1840

HER CITIZENS PLAYED GREAT PART IN WHIG CAMPAIGN—BIG DRESDEN BALL WENT "ROLLING ON" OVER THE LAND—FOUR BLACK STEEDS HAULED IT TO ZANESVILLE AND IN PARADE HERE—WHITE OXEN HITCHED TO IT AT OTHER POINTS.

When John McIntire, Wyllys Silliman, Gen. Isaac Van Horne, Jeffrey Price and other local workers lost their vigorous and patriotic fight to secure for Zanesville the permanent seat of the state government they gave what afterwards came to be known as Columbus a chance to overtake and later to far exceed in population their own town.

But the overtaking process was not very rapid. In 1840, for instance, when Zanesville's population was 4,766, Columbus numbered but 6,048 souls. How much could have been added to the latter figure for the inhabitants of Columbus located in the suburbs we do not know, but the census figures of 1840 left Putnam and West and South Zanesville out of the count. With these added the total would have been at least 7,000.

In this connection it is not amiss to quote figures from "Darby's Universal Dictionary," a volume printed at Washington City in 1843, which referred to Zanesville as follows:

TWO BRIDGES NOTED

"Village and seat of justice for Muskingum County, Ohio, containing a courthouse and public offices. Zanesville stands on the east bank of the Muskingum River immediately adjoining the falls which are passed by a canal and locks and on the dam on which are erected numerous mills, among which are several flouring mills, saw mills, etc. Across the river adjoining the town are two bridges.

"By the census of 1840 the population of Zanesville is set down at 4,766 but which was certainly too low as from the houses and compactness of the place there could not have been less than 6,000, with Putnam on the west side of the falls and West and South Zanesville, there are now no doubt, between 6,000 and 7,000 inhabitants."

FRANKLIN WAY BEHIND

Of Muskingum County, the Darby Dictionary says in part: "It is 28 by 27 miles in extent and contains about six hundred and sixty square miles. Its principal waters are the Muskingum and Licking rivers, Salt, Jonathan's or Moxahala

and Wakatomica creeks. In numerous places adjacent to and in the bed and valley of the Muskingum River are extensive and almost inexhaustible beds of stone coal which the people in the vicinity of Zanesville use as fuel. * * * Population in 1820, 17,824; in 1840, 38,749."

While Columbus had caught up to Zanesville by 1840, Franklin County was over 13,000 behind Muskingum with a population of but 25,049.

It is an interesting fact that the populations of Franklin and Cuyahoga counties were almost on a level in 1840, the total of the latter being 25,506. It was so as to their county seats, the difference being about 1,000 in Cleveland's favor. These two towns and Zanesville were not far apart eighty-six years ago.

In this connection we submit some very significant figures covering the relative population of several Ohio counties, including Muskingum.

In 1810 the state's eight most populous counties were in the order given: Jefferson, Ross, Hamilton, Fairfield, Butler, Belmont, Columbiana and Muskingum, the total of the last being 10,036.

In 1820 the order was: Hamilton, Columbiana, Butler, Ross, Belmont, Jefferson, Warren, Muskingum. The gains made by Muskingum sent her total up to 17,824.

Mark the climbing done by Muskingum between 1820 and 1830. Here's the procession of counties for that decade: Hamilton, Columbiana, Muskingum (29,334), Belmont, Butler, Stark, Trumbull, Fairfield. Muskingum went into fourth place during the next decade, but had recovered the third position by 1850, with a population of 45,049.

DRESDEN GETS NOTICE

The reader may have noticed that Darby's Dictionary spoke of Zanesville as a village. Is he curious as to its mention of the other Muskingum County villages of the year 1840? Of Dresden, it spoke thus:

"Dresden, Muskingum County, on the right bank of the Muskingum, sixteen miles above Zanesville. This place has become of much consequence since the construction of the side canal from Zanesville into the Ohio canal, on which it stands. A daily canal boat runs to and from it, connecting it in business with Zanesville. Population, 1830, 391; 1840, 819." The location of Roseville is listed but its population is not given. New Concord is not on the Darby map.

Of the spot down the river now the scene of an extraordinary industrial use of a water fall, Darby spoke in this interesting fashion:

"Duncan Falls, new village on Muskingum River, eight and one-half miles below Zanesville. Great water power is obtained here by a dam thrown over the river, with a lock, being part of the great work necessary to render the Muskingum navigable to the Ohio. The place is otherwise called Taylorsville."

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1840

The year during which the foregoing statistics were gathered was marked by more and more exciting politics than any which had preceded it in American his-

tory. The campaign for the presidency waged by Harrison and the Whigs on one side and by Van Buren and the Democrats on the other, began early in the year and gathered momentum daily. Muskingum County not only caught in full the general fever of the campaign but one of her organizations and one of her citizens struck out along unused paths in such wise as to fix upon them the attention of a nation.

In the room of the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society in the Monumental building at Zanesville there is an object which takes us back to 1840 and gives evidence of the spirit which stirred Zanesville when the Warren Greens, numbering forty-six men and captained by Robert Hazlett; the Zanesville guards, of fifty men, with John Dulty as captain, and the Putnam Grays, under Captain Hatch went to Columbus to attend the Whig state convention on February 22. They made the journey in wagons.

The relic referred to is the image of an eagle fashioned out of brass and worn on the cap of Samuel L. Bowers, an officer of the Warren Greens, in 1840.

Zanesville sent to this Washington's birthday gathering, said to have numbered 20,000 visitors, a good many citizens outside of her military companies. The Zanesville men had seen and heard wonderful things in Columbus and they came back keyed up for local campaigning of a stirring character. They were not likely to forget their visit to the capital city. A writer has described the doings of the day:

AT COLUMBUS FEBRUARY 22

"The rain came down in torrents and the streets were one vast sheet of mud, but the crowds paid no heed to the elements. A full-rigged ship on wheels, canoes, log cabins, with immense feasting on corn pone and hard cider, miniature forts, flags, banners, drums and fifes, bands of music, live coons, roosters crowing and shouting men by the ten thousand made a scene of attraction, confusion and excitement such as has never been equaled."

Union County sent a cabin on wheels. On the inside were singers from whose throats came Otway Curry's Buckeye song to the tune of "Highland Laddie." We make room for one verse:

> "Oh, where, tell me where, was your Buckeye cabin made?
> Oh, where tell me where, was your Buckeye cabin made?
> 'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plow and spade,
> Where the log cabin stands in the bonnie Buckeye shade."

THE DRESDEN BALL

In due time Muskingum Whigs began to prepare a demonstration of their own and it was set for the Fourth of July. Jefferson township launched a feature to which Zanesville gave impetus, with the result that her name and Dresden's became known all over the land during the remainder of the campaign.

Jefferson's contribution to the Fourth of July meeting was a hollow ball,

thirteen feet in diameter (a foot for each of the thirteen states), covered with painted canvas. It revolved on an axis and was made to be mounted on an ordinary wagon. It was lettered all over with Whig slogans and mottoes. Four black horses hauled it to Zanesville and in the parade here.

At the close of the rally the Jefferson township Whigs consigned it to the Central Tippecanoe club of Zanesville and charged its officers to keep it rolling on. The club's word was pledged and kept. It was only necessary to give the ball a start. Whigs in other towns did the rest; Dresden's globe found a place in many a big parade. It drew up at last in Lexington, Ky.

IN "TIPPECANOE"

It will be remembered that A. C. Ross' Tippecanoe song mentioned this striking object in the first verse:

"What has caused the great commotion, motion, motion
Our country through?
It is the ball a rolling on."

In due time the Zanesville-Dresden ball reached Nashville, Tenn., for use in a Harrison parade. Thus it was referred to:

"The great ball from Zanesville, Ohio, which came safe to hand on the Steamer Rochester, on Saturday night, occupied a conspicuous place in the procession. It was given in charge of the Kentucky delegation and was hauled on four wheels under the immediate care of the Kentucky giant. The ball is in the form of a hemisphere, moving upon its axis and representing each of the individual states of the union."

HAULED BY 24 WHITE OXEN

Miss Ellen Ross, daughter of the author of the Tippecanoe song, has added an interesting touch to the story of the big Zanesville ball:

"There was a real ball that illustrated the song. It was an immense thing made at Dresden, Ohio, and at great political meetings it was drawn in the procession by twenty-four milk white oxen. It was afterward taken to Lexington, Ky., but not by oxen."

J. Hope Sutor mentions another local feature of that famous campaign in speaking of the Lancers, a company of 100 boys, which Elijah Church recruited in Zanesville during the winter of 1839-1840:

"The company occupied the post of honor in welcoming Gen. William Henry Harrison, Whig candidate for the presidency, when he visited Zanesville in October, 1840, and where he made his last political speech of the campaign under a large elm tree on North Sixth Street to an immense assembly of Whigs, who had gathered from all the surrounding neighborhood."

CHAPTER XL

FIRST AMERICAN DAGUERREOTYPES ZANESVILLE MADE

A. C. ROSS READ DESCRIPTION OF FRENCH PROCESS AND WORKED WITH HOME-MADE FIXTURES—LEVELED CAMERA ACROSS MAIN STREET AND LO! A PICTURE OF THE ATHENEUM—FOLLOWED THIS WITH PRODUCTION OF LIKENESSES—DREW VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE STATE.

Lewis Cass launched his career on Muskingum's soil but sought higher fame in other parts—and won it too. But the one great all-surpassing prize was lost. Had he stood fast in old Muskingum he might have honored her in the White House, for Ohio and not Michigan is the mother of presidents.

Alexander Coffman Ross was born in Zanesville and lived his whole life here. He missed high official honors, but won others which reflected light upon the place of his birth.

His father, Elijah Ross, whom the reader already has met in the chapter on grave robbing, and who was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1776, located in Zanesville in 1804 and died here February 29, 1864. He entered the ranks in the War of 1812 but was ordered to remain at home to repair swords, guns, and accoutrements. He was a gunsmith of acknowledged skill, boring his own gun barrels and making the first blow-pipes used in 1815 in the Zanesville glass works. He was a genial, likeable man who had the town's cordial good will.

GALBREATH'S TRIBUTE

In the Ross home, a log cabin located at the northeast corner of Second Street and Locust Alley, Alexander Coffman Ross was born May 31, 1812. Mental alertness was one of his very early characteristics and it marked him through life. That the opportunities of his early life were greater in Zanesville than many little American settlements of the time would have offered is so discriminatingly set forth by Mr. C. B. Galbreath, secretary of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, that we quote the statement complete. It appeared in his "Song Writers of Ohio:"

"The parents were of the sturdy pioneers of the new state. They began life on the frontier in a typical log cabin of the period. Here the subject of this sketch passed his boyhood in the midst of helpful home influences and the not unfortunate environment of this growing and ambitious western town located on the banks

17V1

of the Muskingum and in the line of the great overland thoroughfare along which the tide of civilization was moving to regions more remote.

"At the close of the second decade of the last century the 'Town of Zane' ranked second among the incorporated places of Ohio and stood without a rival north of the 'River Beautiful' in thrift, aspiration, and progressive spirit. The old road known in history as Zane's Trace, leading backward toward the base of American culture and expansive energy in the East and downward Southwesterly to the realm of forests primeval was an avenue for the exchange of ideas as well as merchandise.

"The youth, who in 'that elder day' at the junction of the waterway and the highway, though surrounded by the wilderness, felt that he was still on the line of communication with the cities of the far-away Atlantic Coast. Especially was this true of young Ross, who seems to have been from early years studious, industrious and prompt to make the best of his opportunities."

KEEN AND ALERT AS A BOY

He spent much time in his father's shop and there learned to handle tools. The gunsmith's mechanical skill descended as an inheritance to the son. At home and later, when he imbibed knowledge from the good Quaker, Allen Cadwallader, he received a groundwork of mental equipment and this was enlarged "by reading with avidity," says a biographer, "the best literature he could get." To scientific works he gave especial attention.

He became a Zanesville watch maker's apprentice at the age of seventeen. Two years later he completed his equipment for the work in New York City. He turned the wide opportunities there afforded into a liberal education, reading, studying, investigating, and gratifying his passion for music and art. On his return to Zanesville he became a recognized master in the realm of jewelry and watch making.

Continuing for the moment the running story of his life it is to be said that he retired from the jewelry business in 1863; acted as express agent for several years; presided over the affairs of the local gas company which he had organized and engaged in insurance; was a zealous friend and supporter of the Atheneum; became a foremost figure in local enterprises which appealed to his public spirit.

PATRIOT IN THE SIXTIES

The Civil War stirred his patriotism to its depths. In the early sixties he was president of the county's war association; drilled numerous young men, General M. D. Leggett among them; sent his son, Charles H. Ross, into the Union Army and did a patriot's part at home until peace with victory came.

We come now to his fondness for music and the fame it led up to. As a boy the passion moved him. He had a good voice and a ready memory for songs. Knowing this, the young men of the town "sent him to the circus to learn the popular airs which in those days were always sung by the clown." The visit to

ALEXANDER COFFMAN ROSS

Born in Zanesville in 1812; died here, 1883. Made America's first daguerreotypes and wrote "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," the song "which sang Harrison into the White House" in 1840. A man of many brilliant qualities and achievements.

the circus answered two purposes, as he always reproduced the best features, such as tight rope dancing, vaulting and tumbling, as well as "the singing of songs till the young men learned them." At fifteen he became a clarinet player. In due time he sang in the local choir.

Zanesville writers, one after another, have advanced the claim that Alexander Coffman Ross made the first daguerreotype produced in the United States. The process was discovered by a Frenchman, Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, in 1829. Ten years later, the French Government having granted him an annuity of 6,000 francs, Daguerre published the secrets of his discovery and soon afterwards the matter was printed in English.

ROSS QUICKLY SUCCEEDED

When Mr. Ross read this in a New York newspaper it fired him with a desire to make these daguerreotypes himself. Using a cigar box for a camera, polishing with his silversmith's "buffer" a silver plate on which to receive the impression and making use of the lens of a telescope to complete the equipment, he made a complete success of the undertaking.

Sometime before his death Mr. Ross wrote a full account of the processes he had used. It indicates that his first success was secured late in the year 1839. In this test he took a picture of the Atheneum, the name by which a wing of the old courthouse was known. He wrote of that as follows:

"Having progressed thus far I set my camera out of the front window in the building now occupied by the Union Bank, then by Hill and Ross, and directed it to the Atheneum. The focus of the lens being so long I could only take about half the building."

HAD TO TRY AGAIN

The very first efforts failed; their maker had forgotten to expose his plate to the vapor of mercury. This omission was made good. Ross tells about the result:

"Soon the fumes rose and by the light of my tallow dip I watched the result in breathless anxiety; the picture began to appear and I witnessed my success with joy unspeakable. I called my wife and Master Hill and there in that little darkened room I showed them the first daguerreotype ever made in Ohio, or west of New York, to my knowledge. In February, 1840, I took a view of the Putnam Seminary, which I kept for many years. During the summer of 1840 I did nothing at picture taking; the political storm was upon us and every ordinary employment seemed as nothing."

But in the following winter when that storm had done its work and died away, our tireless inventor took another and a difficult step, in an effort to master the art of producing likenesses. Lenses he brought from Paris at a cost of $60. There was delay and difficulty and daily experimentation.

BAFFLED FOR AWHILE

"I had no trouble in getting a picture," he writes, "but it was always taken in the luminous focus and was indistinct. My wife would sit to me for ten or even fifteen minutes, in the sun, still the picture was blurred. I could get no information on the subject; I was almost in despair."

In the end this resourceful man depended upon himself to solve the problem, and solved it. He began to make likenesses. The fame of these spread abroad. Visitors from Springfield, Marietta, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other places called on him for information and got it free of charge. He sent some of the pictures to the Mechanics' Institute Exhibition in June, 1842, and they won first premium.

But although he went on producing and selling the pictures for six years and although they were freely bought and highly cherished, he foresaw that something better was coming and gave proof of his vision by prophesying in one of the early forties that glass would take the place of metal to receive the image.

A RIVAL CLAIMANT

In the early days claims were made that one Root, of Philadelphia, had made daguerreotypes before Ross produced them. From a Zanesville newspaper whose name and date were not preserved, appeared the following refutation of the claim:

"During his lifetime our former gifted fellow citizen many times assured the writer of these lines that he knew beyond the peradventure of a doubt that he was the first man to produce a daguerreotype in the United States. And A. C. Ross was not the man to lay claim to that to which he was not entitled. * * * He did manufacture and successfully use the first solar camera in making daguerreotypes on this continent and he made the first daguerreotype."

CHAPTER XLI

OUR OWN "COFF" ROSS ELECTRIFIED WHIGS OF NEW YORK CITY

SANG "TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO," HIS OWN ZANESVILLE SONG—CARRIED OVER HEADS TO THE STAGE—"WHO ARE YOU?" THE CROWD YELLED—"A BUCKEYE FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE"—WILD CHEERS FOLLOWED, THEN CAME THE SONG THAT SANG HARRISON INTO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Alexander Coffman Ross was the central figure in the next preceding chapter and continues as such here. If any apology were needed for this extra reference to his place in Zanesville history it could be made to rest not alone upon the exceedingly interesting features of his life and character, but also upon the fact that in throwing light upon these we are throwing light upon the past of Zanesville itself. The reader is invited to note the numerous glimpses of old Zanesville which this present chapter yields.

Judge James H. Sheward ("Black Hand") has left a colorful story of how Ross came to write "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too." The account begins with an allusion to the formation by the Whigs of Zanesville's Tippecanoe Club, of which Ross was a member. Then it continues:

"The club meetings were opened and closed with singing by the Glee Club. Billy McKibbon wrote 'Amos Pudding Yokes,' to be sung to the tune of 'Yip fal lal,' which proved very popular; he also composed 'Hard Times' and 'Martin's Lament.' The chorus read:

'Oh dear; What will become of me?
Oh, dear; What shall I do?
I am certainly doomed to be beaten
By the heroes of Tippecanoe.'

"LITTLE PIGS," SAYS LAUNDER

"This song was well received, but there seemed something lacking. The wild outburst of feeling demanded by the meetings had not been provided for. Tom Launder suggested to Ross that the tune of 'Little Pigs' would furnish a chorus just adapted for the meetings.

"Ross seized upon the suggestion and on the succeeding Sunday, while he was singing as a member of a church choir his head was full of 'Little Pigs' and efforts to make a song fitting the time and the circumstances. Oblivious to all else, he had, before the sermon was finished, blocked out the song of 'Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too.'"

A little later there was a big Whig meeting in the Senate chamber of the court-house. At the close of the first speech Ross sang his new song. Sheward reports the effect:

"That was the song at last. Cheers, yells, and encores greeted it. The next day men and boys were singing the chorus in the street, the workshops and at the table. Olcot White came near to starting a hymn to the tune in the Radical Church on South Street. What the 'Marseillaise Hymn' was to Frenchmen 'Tippecanoe' was to the Whigs of 1840."

READY FOR THE CALL

In September Ross went to New York to replenish his stock of jewelry. There he attended a Whig meeting in Lafayette Hall. The place was so full that he could get but little beyond the doorway. The audience, rendered restless by delay in the arrival of speakers, began to call on volunteers for songs; whereupon Ross arose and shouted that if he could reach the stage the crowd should have its will.

"Pass him along, pass him along," they cried up in front; and the volunteer was almost literally carried over the heads of those between him and the stage. Arrived there he faced the impatient Whigs.

"Who are you?" they cried.

"A Buckeye from the Buckeye State," was the answer.

"Three cheers for the Buckeye State!" and the throng gave the cheers.

The young Buckeye asked his audience to be silent until he had sung three verses. "Then if you like the song, join in the chorus," he said. They did like it immensely. After hearing the third verse they sang the chorus with tremendous enthusiasm. Here are the words:

TIPPECANOE AND TYLER TOO!

Oh what has caused this great commotion! Motion! Motion!
Our country through!
It is the ball that's rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
(Chorus)
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too,
And with them we'll beat little Van,
Van, Van, Van is a used up man,
And with them we'll beat little Van.
(Chorus)
Like the rushing of mighty waters, waters, waters,
On it will go!
And in all its course will clear the way
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
(Chorus)
See the Loco's standard tottering, tottering, tottering,
Down it must go!

And in its place we'll rear the flag
Of Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
(Chorus)
The Bay State Boys turned in thousands, thousands, thousands,
Fought long ago!
And at Bunker Hill they set their seals
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
(Chorus)
Now you hear the Vanjacks talking, talking, talking,
Things look quite blue!
For all the world seems turning round
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
(Chorus)
Let them talk about hard cider, cider, cider,
And Log Cabins too!
It will only help to speed the ball
For Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
(Chorus)
His latch string hangs outside the door, door, door,
And is never pulled in!
For it always was the custom of
Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too!
(Chorus)
He always has his table set, set, set,
For all men honest and true!
To ask you in to take a bite,
With Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
(Chorus)
See the spoilsmen and leg-treasurers, treasurers, treasurers,
All in a stew!
For well they know they had no chance
With Tippecanoe and Tyler too.
(Chorus)
Little Matty's days are numbered, numbered, numbered,
And out he must go!
For in his place we'll put the good
Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

CROWD WENT WILD

Judge Sheward wrote thus of the way that vast New York throng took to the song:

"The enthusiasm swelled up to an uncontrollable pitch and at last the whole meeting joined in the chorus with a vim and vigor indescribable. The song was

encored and sung again and again but the same verses were not repeated, as he (Ross) had many in mind and could make them to suit the occasion."

This is what the North American Review said about the song and its effect:

"'Tippecanoe and Tyler Too' was in the political canvass of 1840 what the 'Marseillaise' was to the French Revolution. It sang Harrison into the presidency. Through the half-martial, half-rollicking melody the pent-up feelings of a people whose banks were suspended, whose laborers were out of work, who were pinched by hard times and to whom the Whigs had promised '$2 a day and roast beef,' had found expression and the song was sung throughout the country as if by madmen."

Harrison's majority in the electoral college was very large. The vote was: Harrison, 234; Van Buren, 60. But the victor's residence in the White House was short. A cold contracted on inauguration day developed into illness which took a fatal turn within a month. Harrison's death moved the citizens of Zanesville to engage in memorial services.

A general committee was first appointed and it was announced that the ceremonies would be held on Saturday, May 1. Lieutenant Colonel Curtis was charged with military arrangements assisted by Major Dare and the following "order of procession" was announced:

THE PARADE

Military Escort—Division and Brigade Staff Officers, dismounted. Militia, Field and Staff Officers, Warren Greens.

Civic Procession—Committee of Arrangements, Corporate Authorities of Zanesville, Soldiers of the Revolution, Soldiers of the last war who served under General Harrison, Clergymen, Physicians, Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Common Pleas, Members of the Bar and Officers of the Court, Citizens of Other Counties, Citizens of Muskingum County.

BELLS TOLLED; CANNON BOOMED

Judge James H. Sheward was marshal of the civic procession. The military assembled in front of the courthouse. At noon the procession moved out Fourth to Market Street, down Market Street to Second, thence to Main, to Sixth and to the Market Street Baptist Church. While the march proceeded, minute guns were fired and there was a tolling of bells. At the church the following ceremonies took place:

Scriptural reading and prayer by Rev. Mr. Smallwood, rector of St. James Episcopal Church.

Eulogy on the life and services of President Harrison by General Charles B. Goddard. Rev. Mr. Miles concluded the services with prayer and benediction. The procession then returned to the courthouse and disbanded. The committee of arrangements was composed of J. W. Foster, Charles Bowen, C. B. Goddard, W. A. Adams, George Reeve, Alexander Harper, Ira Belknap.

CHAPTER XLII

FIRST POWER HOUSE BUILT ON TOWPATH

FIRST RESERVOIR ON HARVEY HILL—ZANESVILLE'S WATERWORKS DATE FROM FALL OF 1842—COST $39,000 AND MONEY CAME FROM McINTIRE ESTATE—WITH PLENTY OF WATER VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES GREW.

The work of providing slack-water navigation for the Muskingum River culminated successfully in the fall of 1841; that of equipping Zanesville with modern waterworks was completed in the fall of 1842. It is an interesting fact that these two great forward steps, one to the credit of the state and the other to the credit of the city, should have come within a year of each other. Their combined influence upon the city's prestige had marked value.

The abortive attempt made in 1817 by Judge Wyllys Silliman and David J. Marple to supply citizens with water was described in an earlier chapter. The question of providing a practical system was discussed often in council and by citizens, but public interest was apathetic to a degree strangely out of keeping with the otherwise progressive spirit of the community.

In June, 1841, however, the city fathers took a step destined to lead up to practical results: they appointed a waterworks committee of three members and sent two of these to Wheeling, Steubenville and Pittsburgh, with instructions to report as to a waterworks system suitable for Zanesville. James Crosby was the committee's secretary.

BUSY INVESTIGATORS

That the trip meant business is evidenced by the time consumed (June 14 to June 29) and by the cost thereof which was but $54. It is to be remembered that the committee traveled by stage or water. The committee's action and report was so prompt that council profited by the good example. On July 24, it was decided to build a powerhouse on the towpath, fifty feet from north to south, and 40 feet from east to west. It was specified that lock masonry should be used in laying the lower-story walls.

Selecting Harvey's hill as the reservoir's site, council ordered that the center of the town lot on that elevation "be the center of the west line of said reservoir, extending thence north sixty-five feet and south an equal distance; the east line of said reservoir to be of the same length and the north and south sides to be sixty feet each, making an oblong site of 130 by 60 feet; the reservoir to be sunk ten feet below a level, 180 above low water mark at the lock at the canal." The

contract called for paving and lining the reservoir with brick and for completion of the work by October 18, 1841.

WATER FOR POWER

F. J. L. Blandy contracted to make the iron pipes required. His prices per foot were as follows: three-inch, 42 cents; four-inch, 55½ cents, six-inch, 81⅛ cents; seven-inch, 94½ cents; eight-inch, $1.08; ten-inch, $1.50.

In April, 1842, Waterworks Trustees Davidson, Adams and Galigher decided to locate the powerhouse on the canal embankment. (In this structure many years later the Abel box factory was located.) The power came from water passing from the canal into a race and forebay and pouring over a wheel. The intake pipe was laid in the river. The building was a short distance above the Third Street bridge.

Meanwhile the main supply pipe was laid in Fountain Alley, with branches at each street intersection. In July fire plugs were placed at each of these intersections from Second to Seventh Streets. It is not definitely known when the water service began, but October or November, 1842, was the probable time.

The earliest rates were: for families of six or seven, family use only, $7.00 a year; family of eight, family use and bath, $10 a year. Barber shops were rated at $6.00; private baths, $1.00; shops, stores, warehouses, $2; smith shops, each fire, $2; horses, 50 cents; manufactories on a moderate scale, $10.

It appears that Zanesville bath tubs of this period had no hot-water pipe connections. It was necessary to heat the water on a stove and pour it into the tub. John McIntyre's practical wisdom in organizing the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. and the success with which the trustees afterwards conducted the company's affairs, benefitting first the cause of local education as early as 1836, now conferred another great benefit upon the city.

BORROW MCINTIRE MONEY

Reference is made to the funds required for the construction of Zanesville's first waterworks. The sum needed was borrowed from The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Co., at six per cent interest. Belleview Waterworks was the name given to the improvement, which by April 1, 1844, had cost a total of $39,066.40. In 1852 a new reservoir was constructed on Harvey's Hill and many great improvements were made in later years.

When Elias Ebert passed away in this city in July, 1896, one of the local newspapers reminded its readers of the part he had played in working out and putting into execution the city's extensive waterworks plans. A review of Mr. Ebert's career appears elsewhere in this work.

NEW FIRE COMPANIES

With a better water supply came a determination to organize more and better human agencies for fire quenching. An earlier chapter gave an account of the

Union Fire Engine Company of 1819. On February 14, 1840, the Union Fire company was incorporated by the general assembly. The incorporators were James Raguet, Daniel Brush, Anthony Wilkins, D. J. Culbertson, William Schultz, Isaac Campbell and their associates and successors.

The large membership included many of the leading citizens. The company maintained a clubroom in the council chamber where periodicals were on file, games were played and social features encouraged. Mock courts were held.

Before this, in 1836, the Merchants' Fire company, and in 1839, the Relief Fire company had been formed. One hundred citizens joined the former, among whom were Colonel John T. Fracker, Bernard Van Horne, Elias Ebert, Anthony Wilkins, Samuel Clark, Daniel Applegate, Horatio J. Cox, George Rishtine, Josiah S. Copeland, William Blocksom, E. T. Cox, John D. Dare. The organization, during the few years it lasted, was apparently an auxiliary to the Union company. Each member wore a red badge lettered M. C. F.

The Relief Fire company's membership included Robert Hazlett, George L. Shinnick, N. G. Abbott, James H. Sheward, Robert Lashley, John Printz, Horace Granger, Z. Clements, John Galigher, Thomas F. Nevitt, John Launder and others of equal prominence.

These companies faithfully fought Zanesville's fires for many years. Their equipment was owned by the city and was housed in city buildings. Members were volunteers and drew no pay. And yet the work of playing streams of water on fires before the time of waterworks was decidedly laborious.

While pumping, one row of the men stood on the engine and another on the ground, the foreman shouting his orders. It took muscle to force a sufficient stream upon the flames and relief was furnished by a process of rotation.

"When the waterworks were erected," says Sutor, "the engine and suction carriage became obsolete, those of the Union being sold and a two-wheeled hose cart being substituted; later the Union boys procured a four-wheeled carriage by private subscription. The relief engine and suction remained in the house and the former was later the nucleus of a fire company in West Zanesville, but a hose cart was never supplied the Relief company and the organization became dormant."

CHAPTER XLIII

MUSKINGUM-PERRY MEN LEFT FOR WAR ON THE MAY QUEEN

MEXICAN CONFLICT AROUSED LOCAL PATRIOTISM—ANOTHER FIERCE FIRE FOUGHT IN 1845—HOTEL SOLD WHISKEY AT THREE CENTS A DRINK—McINTIRE'S BIRTHDAY FITTINGLY OBSERVED IN THE OLD ACADEMY.

The United States declared war upon Mexico on May 13, 1846 and President Polk called for an army of 43,500 men, of which Ohio's quota was three regiments of 800 men each. On the 20th of May Governor Bartley proclaimed the state's intention to organize such a force and he called for "infantry or rifle men to serve twelve months, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." The major-generals of the state militia were directed to muster their several divisions and learn the number of volunteers who would be available in each brigade.

Zanesville at once became a center of patriotic and energetic effort. On May 22, 1846, Maj.-Gen. Charles B. Goddard, of this city, took steps to ascertain how many men of the Second Brigade would volunteer for service. On the following day the militia of the Second Brigade assembled for parade.

A STIRRING DAY

Robert Hazlett, a Zanesville merchant, who was senior captain in command of the First Light Infantry Battalion of the Second Brigade, ordered his men to parade in front of the courthouse on Tuesday, May 28, "properly armed and equipped (summer uniform)." This was, of course, but one section of the brigade. A large and eager crowd assembled on that morning and, to quote the words of an old report, "the brigade was marched to the large field and orchard above West Zanesville, where speeches were made, General Goddard being one of the principal speakers."

Politics took a back seat and loyalty moved citizens and soldiers alike. When the speeches ended the brigade was lined up and volunteering began. It resulted in the enrollment of forty-six on that day. Zanesville became one of the state's two places of rendezvous for the levies, with General Goddard in command of this, the Eastern district. Here (at Camp Putnam) the volunteers from Muskingum and Perry counties, ninety-three in all, rendezvoused. On June 11 they elected the following officers: Captain, Asbury Noles, of Perry County; first lieutenant, George Foster, of Muskingum; second lieutenant, Isaac Delong of Perry.

ON THE QUEEN OF THE MAY

Zanesville gave the company cheer upon cheer when it left for the front on July 12, 1846, aboard the May Queen. When Cincinnati was reached it was assigned to the Third Regiment, Col. R. S. Curtis commanding. It was July 29 when the troops reached New Orleans and went into camp.

A few days later the command left for the seat of war. The Muskingum-Perry boys did their full duty, fighting gallantly.

The editor of the Goodspeed Publishing Co.'s "Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Muskingum County," published in 1892, reports a lamentable lack of personal data in the following words:

"It is a sad commentary on those whom the responsibility rested of preserving the names of the volunteers that enlisted for this war, that none can be found. The historian has searched the files of the newspapers of Zanesville in vain for any record of them. Only a part of the muster roll of one company even can be found in the adjutant general's office of the state and this is so mutilated that many of the names are unintelligible."

THE FIERCE FIRE OF 1845

In April, 1845, Zanesville was a victim of the most extensive fire that had ever attacked the town. An account of it was written by William Culbertson, who, next to Elijah Church, wrote more papers on Zanesville's early history than any other local contributor. The story illustrates the dangers which confronted Zanesville homes, shops, stores and public buildings in that day of inadequate fire-fighting facilities.

The fire broke out at 2:30 P. M., April 7, in a small building on the rear of the lot occupied by the Z. Clements residence, North Third Street, near Main. With a gale blowing from the southwest the flames swept toward Fountain Alley and then eastward along the alley to Third Street, where they consumed six fine dwellings, those of Gen. Samuel Herrick, Uriah Parke, U. P. Bennett, E. B. Eastman, Jesse Fox and Alfred Printz. Three of these were of brick.

While these structures were being destroyed the flames were sweeping up Fountain Alley and sending burning shingles ahead on the wings of the gale. The courthouse and Union foundry were ablaze for awhile, but the flames were subdued. Suddenly the wind veered from west to north and saved the eastern portion of the city.

But the section at the intersection of Main and Third streets suffered from the change. There four stores were destroyed: Britton's, drygoods; Warner's, saddlery; Clements, tailoring; Williams & Greenland, tin shop. This was not the day of extensive insurance. It is said that but $4,000 was carried on all the buildings and stock destroyed.

Culbertson said of this fire:

"It lasted until nightfall, when the firemen left the ruins. Nearly all the citi-

zens of the town were out laboring and doing all that was within their power to subdue the fiery element in its terrible sway."

ON THE OLD KIRK SITE

There was a well known hotel which stood just north of the path of that conflagration, but far enough away to escape a scorching. It was kept by Henry Harris, and probably was called the Harris House in 1845, but the name is not on any record thus far found. A son of the landlord, Isaac C. Harris, of Zanesville, has preserved his father's hotel account book and we are here quoting from it to acquaint the reader with local hotel prices as they existed four-score years ago. The hotel was located at the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets. Not much later than 1845 it became the Porter House and later still the famous Kirk House. On its site stands the seven-story New Zane.

Henry Harris appears to have had but one rate for room and board, $1.75 a week. Analyze the figure. Allowing 25 cents for the room per week, $1.50 is left to cover twenty-one meals, a little over 7 cents a meal. It is hard to realize that such rates were possible even in the middle forties.

An account against Evan James throws light upon those old hotel days. Evan and his "hand" appear to have taken their meals only at the hotel, room charge not entering into the account. Evan and his man were charged $4.50 for twenty-four meals (that is, for forty-eight meals), a shade less than 10 cents a meal.

Mine Host Harris fed Evan's horse and gave its owner supper and breakfast for 87 cents. He chalked up Evan's thirty-three drinks of whiskey at $1 for the series.

It used to be said that no barless hotel could make money and probably in the middle forties very few hotels of that kind existed in Ohio. If the reader is inclined to think that whiskey did not do much for the old Harris Hotel's finances when sold at a little more than 3 cents a drink, he may change his mind on learning what it cost.

On May 9, 1844, Evan James sold the hotel two barrels of whiskey at $7.60 a barrel. As each barrel probably held fifty gallons of firewater, the cost per gallon must have amounted to a little over 15 cents.

FOUNDER'S DAY

The eighty-seventh anniversary of John McIntire's birthday was quietly but fittingly observed in McIntire Academy on October 15, 1846, when Daniel Convers Goddard, grandson of the Daniel Convers who had been one of the executors of McIntire's will, delivered the principal address. We copy from it some of the sections which dealt with the instrument and the efforts to carry out its terms:

"While this work (on the dam across the Muskingum at Market Street) was in full progress, 29th of July, 1815, John McIntire died. His will bears date of the 18th of March, preceding. That will is our foundation. This school owes its

existence to that instrument and hence it cannot cease being an object of interest to its beneficiaries.

"His property is disposed of (by the will) substantially as follows: one-half of his personal chattels to his wife absolutely and also, during her life, the one-half of the income arising from the residue of his property. He then directs that all the real estate owned by him not on the mile square (original Zane grant) be sold by his executors and that after paying his debts the residue should be invested in the stock of his favorite Canal & Manufacturing Co.

DEBTS TO PAY

"The profits to be derived from this investment he directs to be equally divided between his wife and only child—a daughter. Should the daughter die, leaving no children, then her half and upon the death of his wife, the whole of the income of the estate is directed to be applied to the support of a school for the use of the poor children of the town of Zanesville, to be selected by the president and directors of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. Mr. McIntire's daughter died unmarried in 1820 and thus the contingency happened upon which depended the succession of the poor children of this town to their share of Mr. McIntire's estate.

"Mr. McIntire's property was large, but his debts also were large, and the company in which he embarked was much embarrassed. It had engaged in banking previous to his death and at the next ensuing session of the Legislature obtained an act of incorporation granting banking powers up to the first day of January, 1843, and perpetual corporate powers as the trustees under Mr. McIntire's will.

"The company proceeded to finish the dam and free lock and the executors to sell as fast as they prudently could, such of Mr. McIntire's estate as he had directed to be sold and with the proceeds to pay his debts and make purchases of stock in the Canal Company.

THE CANAL IN MIND

"In the course of their administration the executors paid debts exceeding $12,000 and purchased stock in the Canal Company amounting to $29,625. You perceive that the company was called the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. and that they contemplated not merely erecting a waterpower to drive mills, machinery, etc., but to cut a canal by which the navigation of the river should be improved.

"This their charter contemplated, and although they were required to keep up a free lock at their own expense to pass boats around the obstacle which they had put in the river (the dam), yet their charter authorized them to charge heavy tolls upon boats which should pass through their canal, and they were required, also, to make the canal within a limited period. This they were unable to do. They had not the pecuniary means."

Mr. Goddard proceeded to say that the state had required the Canal Company to complete their canal within seven years from February 11, 1828, and that if not so completed the Muskingum Navigation Co. was authorized to do it. This company had been incorporated in February, 1828.

The Canal Company failed to complete the dam within the seven years specified and when the time expired the Navigation Company was not in a situation to exercise the power granted. Impatience arose over the obstacles in the way of navigation, presented in the form of falls and bridges, and the Legislature intervened. Mr. Goddard thus described results:

STATE PAID $55,000

"An act was passed February 19, 1835, authorizing the canal commissioners to take possession of the property of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co., at Zanesville, cause it to be appraised by three men, buy it at the appraisement, and finish the canal." This resulted in a sale to the state by the company for about $55,000. Of this sum $39,443 belonged to the McIntire estate and the remainder to individual stockholders.

During the legislative session of 1835-1836 the General Assembly, assuming that the Canal Company had ceased to exist, proceeded to authorize the Town of Zanesville to elect five trustees to manage the "poor school" contemplated by John McIntire, and these trustees were to be invested with all the property and power which by his will were given to the company.

The election was held and the five trustees demanded of the Canal Company's directors the property, books, etc., belonging to the McIntire estate. There was a refusal and a resulting lawsuit which went to the State Supreme Court, which unanimously decided in 1839, that the legislative act of 1836 was void and that the president and directors of the Zanesville Canal & Manufacturing Co. were the lawful trustees to execute the McIntire bequest.

WENT INTO WATERWORKS

Mr. Goddard pointed out that the $39,443 which was the estate's share of the proceeds of the sale to the state was "lent to the Town of Zanesville (and was the means by which the town erected its valuable waterworks) at 6 per cent interest. * * * This annual interest is $2,366.59; of course during the lifetime of Mr. McIntire's widow, but half of it goes to the support of the (McIntire) school." That half, with other small sources of revenue, yielded $1,400 for the support of the McIntire school.

Mr. Goddard's address has left us interesting particulars as to the condition of the McIntire estate in 1846. We copy these items:

Debt due from the town	$ 39,443
Stock in Z. C. & M. Co.	8,000
Estimated value of 20 acres of land North of town	50,000
Estimated value of 200 acres of land in West Zanesville	30,000
13 lots unsold in old town plat	10,000
Grand total	$137,443

At 6 per cent interest this would yield $8,246.58 to educate poor children of Zanesville, said Mr. Goddard.

CHAPTER XLIV

MANY DELAYS ERE ZANESVILLE HAD TELEGRAPH LINE

EDITOR CALLED ON MEN TO SUBSCRIBE FOR RAILROAD BEFORE IT WAS TOO LATE—ZANESVILLE GOT TELEGRAPH LINE AFTER MANY DELAYS—A. C. ROSS THE FIRST OPERATOR—CASS POLE FELL WITH A CRASH AT MAIN AND FIFTH STREETS.

That in the summer of 1847 it was up to Zanesville to hasten the coming of a railroad, is shown by an editorial printed in the Weekly Courier of July 29th, of that year.

The Courier's editor, D. H. Lyman, did some plain speaking on that date, warning his readers that it was "absolutely necessary" for citizens to put down an amount that would secure the city "representation in the C. & O. directory to be elected." He then added:

"Calling upon this or that particular class of people never effected anything yet and will effect nothing now. This road is to be built by men of moderate means, business men of ordinary ability and not capitalists. Depend wholly upon the latter, fellow citizens, and for twenty years at least to come you may whistle for your railroads—no locomotive will do it for you."

Railroad progress west of Zanesville was going forward. The Courier carried this story:

"The Little Miami Railroad Co. have agreed to make a road from Xenia to the line of Greene County, to meet the railroad from Columbus. This will, of course, facilitate the completion of the Columbus and Xenia railroad at an early date. The rail route from Columbus to Xenia is straighter than the regular stage route between those places."

How promptly Editor Lyman's readers responded to his appeal for subscriptions to the Central Ohio stock is not revealed, but they did in time respond to the extent of securing representation on the board of directors.

A SLOW EXPRESS

The Courier, at least, needed that railroad, as the following editorial paragraph explains:

"We learn by the Philadelphia North American that the instrument for the telegraph office in this place was shipped from that city on the 21st inst. As it has been sent by express, probably it may be expected here in about the usual period of nine days."

In those days to ship "by express" was to send the consignment by fast instead of regular stages over the National Road.

August 9 came and still the instrument was missing. The Courier was worried, as the following editorial proves:

"Our readers for the past month are undoubtedly aware that the wires, posts, etc., were duly set up and extended through our street some weeks ago, but one thing needful was yet lacking to enable the line to be open for business, the instrument, as it is technically called—i. e., the apparatus for receiving and recording dispatches from a distance, was not promptly on the spot.

"Days, weeks, a month nearly had expired and still the manufacturer of whom instruments had been engaged failed to redeem his promises. The patience of citizens, indeed, that of the writer * * * had well nigh become exhausted when we were at last informed that the 'essential' had been shipped from Philadelphia, received in Pittsburgh and at once forwarded via Wheeling towards Zanesville."

It illustrates the transportation situation of that day to state that the instrument was next carried to Cincinnati and then to Zanesville instead of coming here direct from Wheeling, a misstep which caused an additional delay of eight days. But at last the missing fixture came. Wrote the editor:

"It was immediately set up and after a few days the office was regularly opened for business. Our own dispatches, among others of the same evening from the seaboard, were received, put into type and in the morning spread before the public."

Operators from the East installed the instrument but did not stay long. Citizen A. C. Ross, song-writer, musician, daguerreotype-maker, expert jeweler and engraver, was master of still another art—he knew how to interpret the language of that "little brass machine" which almost had encircled Zanesville before reaching it. Mr. Ross became the first operator for the O'Reilly Telegraph Co., the new line's owner, and remained as such until 1855, when James D. Hoge became the local manager. In 1860 the Western Union Telegraph Co. became owner.

The instrument of 1847 and for years thereafter was a device through which a narrow strip of paper passed whereon the machine clicked out dots and dashes to be translated according to the telegraph code.

CASS THE CANDIDATE IN 1848

In the presidential campaign of 1848 the democratic candidate was that statesman who had begun his public career in Zanesville as Muskingum County's first prosecuting attorney and had represented the county in the Legislature, Lewis Cass. The county was strongly on the side of the whigs and therefore opposed to the policies of Cass, but no doubt her people felt a genuine pride in that candidate's deservedly great fame. A newspaper story has come down to us which, while it does not throw light upon the attitude of Muskingum's whigs toward Cass, does give us an interesting picture of an old form of campaign demonstration which passed out of fashion years ago.

The event indicated occurred early in the campaign of 1848, when Zachary Taylor opposed Cass. The political pot was boiling fiercely all over the land.

ROBERTS AIMED HIGH

The whigs of this section, it appears, had been outdoing their foes in the length, circumference and straightness of flagpoles raised and in the beauty of the flags and streamers attached thereto. "This must not be the case as to Zanesville," said Corrington W. Roberts, one of her active democrats. Zanesville should have a Cass pole, he resolved, the tallest and straightest of its kind.

To send the top of that hickory pole toward the clouds where it would be above any pine or poplar whig pole was the order given and executed. Not, however, to the extent of plucking one single-length pole from the forest. A completed emblem of democracy could only overtop rival whig emblems by having four lengths.

So four lengths of hickory were hauled to Main and Fifth streets and the work of splicing began. Good progress was made and preparations for band music and glee club singing and stirring speeches were duly made. Elevating day soon came and with it crowds of enthusiastic Cass men and curious, skeptical Taylorites.

With the first "O heave" order the point of the pole went to a height of 10 feet. There it stuck, although horns were tooting and bells were ringing to encourage a farther upward movement. Night came on and sent singers, spectators and workers home to supper and perhaps to bed. There were no electric lights to work by and it may have been the dark of the moon. At any rate, adjournment carried without a motion or a vote.

Morning brought carpenters, onlookers, and, what was much more needed, new blocks and tackle, stronger and longer ropes, three yoke of cattle and a group of steamboat men. By their combined use and effort the hickory raised its head another 10 feet. And there it stuck again. The night fell and the pole refused to stand.

On the morning of the third day superhuman efforts had their reward and the pole again began to rise. Cheer followed cheer. Then a rope parted and down came the giant, broken in several places but holding fast at the point to the hickory broom which had been placed there—and without harm to human life or limb. Nothing daunted, bosses and workers went ahead, contenting themselves with a two-length 90 foot pole. That was short and stout enough to stand a raise. Colonel Moneypenny and Samuel Chapman spoke, the band played and the glee club sang.

PRODUCTS OF 1849

Seventy-five years ago a number of important articles of commerce were manufactured in Zanesville that have not been turned out here for many years, such as bar iron, nails, white lead, window glass and sub-soil plows. We want the reader to know how stoutly the manufacturers of these stood by the quality of

their products and for that purpose the following advertisements are quoted from the Zanesville Aurora of May 25, 1849:

"Light, Light, Light" are the words at the head of the window glass advertisement, and this bold statement follows:

"The undersigned beg leave to inform dealers in window glass that the Zanesville works are again in successful operation and are making an article that defies competition and far excels that of the Pittsburgh manufacturers. Our glass in point of color, strength, clearness and beauty is unequalled in the United States.

"We have constructed the patent wheel oven and railroad car which far surpasses any process for flattening and making glass imitate the French plate glass. All sizes made to order from 6x8 to 34x46.—Cochran & Brother."

BAR IRON, NAILS

The Zanesville Iron Co. (Newell, Davis, James & Co.) were almost as aggressive in praise of their metal products as the Cochrans were in praise of their window glass. "The Zanesville Rolling Mill," the advertisement put it, "is now in full operation and making all sizes of iron of a quality equal to that of any now offered on the Zanesville market. All the iron of this company is warranted. On every bar of iron will be stamped the initials of the company."

Potts & Cox, whose foundry was in Putnam and whose storeroom was at Main and Second streets, spoke with special assertiveness of their hillside "plough," as the best of the kind in use and as being made exclusively at their Putnam foundry. The Zanesville white lead was referred to incidentally in Maginnis & Graham's advertisement.

CHAPTER XLV

ZANESVILLE'S MAIN STREET BACK IN 1850

VETERAN MERCHANT LISTS STORES, SHOPS AND HOUSES FROM MEMORY —TELLS OF FIRST PLATE GLASS WINDOWS—THEY WERE PORTABLE AND MOVED BACK FROM FRONT AT NIGHT—PRINTZ USED HOME-MADE GAS FOR HIS SHOW WINDOWS.

Does the reader who is familiar with Zanesville's present Main Street ever find himself wondering what it looked like in the middle of the last century and who occupied its residences, storerooms and offices in that distant day? For any who may be to that extent curious we have a list going back to 1850.

It was furnished by Zanesville's oldest druggist, Mr. Frank P. Bailey. Mr. Bailey was born in Zanesville in 1843. Dr. Increase Mathews was his grandfather. Frank P. Bailey has lived in Zanesville all his life, except that he was a resident of Sandusky from 1872 to 1883.

In drawing upon his memory for this remarkable list, Mr. Bailey began at the foot of Main Street, South side. Where the Ross residence and store now stand there stood in 1850 the John Hobbs gunsmith shop. Then came the John Rogers blacksmith shop and the William C. Cassel mill sheds, which extended nearly to First Street. Adolph Welty's tavern was located on the Southwest corner of Main and First streets in a building once occupied as an undertaking shop by Louis Brenholtz. The Daniel Converse residence stood at the Southeast corner of Main and First. Neff Thompson's family was located in the same building, the Thompson entrance being on Main Street and the Converse entrance on First.

HISTORICAL SECOND STREET CORNER

The S. S. Mann residence stood at the corner of the alley now occupied by the Muskingum Coffin Co.'s office and next on the East was the Peter Mills residence and the Peter Mills office. The Southwest corner of Main and Second streets was occupied by the Parson David Young residence, which afterward became the Second Street M. E. parsonage. Across Second Street on the corner John Alters did business, with the sign of the whale and pig over his door. Then followed Charles Thorp's grocery, David Anson's grocery, Peter Green's jewelry store and the Alters' chair shop.

The Greenwell residence occupied the Southeast corner of Main and Beech Alley and H. G. O. Cary made patent medicines next door. Then came Leopold Schwaubie's jewelry store and next to that the Williams & Greenland tinshop. In the Mrs. John Printz millinery store, which came next, was the first Zanesville

window in which artificial gas was used, the gas having been manufactured by the proprietor's husband. At this point the block was ended by a building occupied by the Adams Fletcher book store and the Spaulding auction room. This was a log house (covered with weatherboards afterwards). Alfred Merrick afterwards erected on this corner the Merrick block, a brick structure which still stands.

A DRY GOODS CORNER

Had we crossed Third Street then as, no doubt, Mr. Bailey often did, we should have found on the corner now occupied by the Munson music store, the Isaac Hazlett dwelling and walking up the street we should have passed R. M. Crowe's tailor shop, George L. Shinnick's rope store and grocery and Jack Moran's barber shop, which was a one-story frame. Where Jack shaved Zanesville faces in those old days the Odd Fellows Building now stands. Across the alley we could have laid in drugs at Eastman & Bigelow's. Hardware we could have found next door at R. P. Robinson's. Just East of Robinson's was Applegate & Talent's wholesale grocery (now the home of the J. C. Penney Co.), and next on our route would have come N. T. Gattrell's dry goods store at that famous dry goods corner occupied so long by the Gattrells and later by Alexander Grant. It has now become the business home of the United Woolen Mills Co.

A HOTEL CORNER

The famous Eagle Hotel which later became the Stacey House and later still the Clarendon was at the Southeast corner of Main and Fourth streets. The Eagle had a frontage of 40 feet on Main in those days and its landlords were Porter and Palmer. Next came the A. C. Ross jewelry store, where America's first daguerreotypes were made and beyond that stood the Moses D. Wheeler bank. C. W. Potwin's hardware store ended the half block, just as the Old Citizens National bank ends it today at Court Alley.

A. C. Ross's brother, James J. Ross, occupied the corner across the alley (now the home of the First National bank) and following this came Valentine Best's tinshop, George A. Jones' jewelry store, Vincel's shoe store, McGinnis & Graham's drug store and T. F. Nevitt's candy shop was at the Southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets.

FIRST PLATE GLASS

P. & J. Black's dry goods store occupied the corner now owned and occupied by the State Security bank and beyond that came the following: A. McFadden (chinaware); John Brock, candy; John and Moses Wheeler, groceries; Ashmore Brothers, tailors. The Ashmores used the first plate glass to go into a Zanesville store front. This glass front was portable. It was moved back into the store at night, so that it could not be broken. Where the Ashmore store was the Fitz Jewelry store now is. Next came the J. B. Bratshaw grocery, and on the Southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets stood the William Schultz residence.

THE "REGULATOR"

In the block between Sixth and Seventh streets Buckmaster's furniture store came first and next door stood Jerry Wolfe's furniture and undertaking establishment (Jerry became Zanesville's chief of police many years later). On the route beyond: Mike McAllister (grocer); Louis Langley (shoes); Mrs. Joe Rink (candy). The last was on the corner of the alley between Sixth and Seventh streets.

Next on the East was the Regulator building, regarded at the time as Zanesville's finest business structure and occupied by a furniture store. Gordius Hall's residence followed. It stood at the Southwest corner of Main and Seventh streets. The Regulator Building's owner is said to have named it thus as an expression of his belief that its architectural merits would regulate the character of succeeding local business blocks—would establish a standard and model.

END OF SOUTH SIDE

On the opposite corner was the Hewey furniture store and beyond that a grocery kept by Walter Bell. Then came McSimpson, the fish man; Patterson, the grocer; John Koos, the tavern keeper; Steininger, the stocking weaver; William Geiger, the grocer; Adam Heilman, grocer. The Moorehead residence and the Moorehead tannery completed the line on the South side of Main. Geiger's grocery was at the Southeast corner of Eighth and Main. The Moorehead properties were between Heilman's and Ninth Street.

The array of Main Street's North side residents, merchants, etc., also begins at the canal next to which was Major Key's grocery. Mr. Bailey cannot recall all the stores at this point, but remembers the Tom Launder grocery, First and Main. Across First Street: Belknap & Co.'s wholesale grocery; R. P. Pratt, the first Zanesville miller to pay cash instead of commodities for wheat; Wallace, the tailor; a tavern, name not recalled, but it stood where the Sherman House now does; John M. Banks, shoemaker; Papp Allen, hats; William Keely, shoes.

LEONARD P. BAILEY

Leonard P. Bailey, father of the author of this list, erected the structure occupied by Allen and Keely and built pianos and organs on its second floor. He came to Zanesville from Cincinnati in 1824 and remained a resident until his death, which occurred in his eighty-seventh year. His wife was a daughter of Dr. Increase Mathews. He made the first organ put into use in a Presbyterian Church in the United States, as was stated in an earlier chapter. The building he put up just below Second Street had brick arches over the windows. The mason who was doing the work had said that arches could not be turned, but Leonard Bailey laid the brick himself to prove that it could be done. Next to that structure was

William Barrett's store and the Abraham Stevens wholesale grocery. The last was located at the Southwest corner of Second and Main streets.

ALONG TWO BLOCKS

Between Second and Third streets Mr. Bailey remembers the following: Cox & Hazlett, stoves and dry goods; Hugh Hazlett, dry goods; William Shaffer, saddler; Abram Arter, rope walk; Curran Blue, tanner; "Pumpkin" Moore, grocer; Austin Berry, grocer; Peter Grieves, shoes; Langton Bros., tinners; Z. Clements, tailor; William Williams.

Between Third and Fourth streets Robert Hazlett, dry goods (now the Sturtevant stand); Blair & Thompson, dry goods; Oppenheimer, clothier (first of the Jewish race to reach Zanesville); Joe Stacey, candy (now the Gorsuch pharmacy stand); John Wood, saddler; Merrick & Hubbell, cigars; Cotton mill office; Thomas Durban, tailor (McHenry jewelry stand); William Rogers & Son, shoes; Buckingham & Love, notions; Conrad Bros., shoes; Thomas Cary, dry goods (now the A. E. Starr Co.'s stand).

Passing the courthouse in those old days the pedestrian would have crossed the alley and come successively to Cox's paper store, Perley's book store, the L. Hopkins book bindery, the Raguet & Son grocery and the Muskingum Branch bank, the last occupying the corner where the Baird drug store is.

ANOTHER HOTEL CORNER

On the Northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets stood Orndorff's hotel, the Zane House. Between the hotel and Blocksom's drug store (now the Leo stand), the stores are not recalled. Across the alley came E. E. Fillmore's hardware store and Mr. Bailey's memory is a blank as to other occupants of the North side of Main Street, going farther East, except that he recalls Abe Dickson's grocery (Northwest corner Seventh); Wallace's Hotel (Northeast corner); Ross' gunshop, B. F. Hirsh's residence and Arnold Lippet's residence.

So much for Main Street as it was in 1850. What of other localities and conditions of that year? What about the churches and church music, for instance? We have not been left in ignorance as to these. A history of musical progress in Zanesville which was published in 1882 carried its readers back to 1850.

At this time Zanesville had few well organized choirs. On special occasions one choir would borrow a singer or two from another choir. In some churches there was very stubborn opposition to choir music "and the use of a musical instrument in public service," says the historian, "would have driven many a good old saint from the house of God."

One of those old Zanesville pastors refused to proceed with the service of the day until a blackboard bearing some musical notes had been removed. In another church in which Prof. H. D. Munson was training the choir, it had been arranged that on a given Sunday the singers should sit in certain seats and that the minister, a cultivated musician, should lead the singing.

OLD ZANESVILLE BAND

Probably Atwood's. The players are standing on the old Zane Hotel Balcony. Note bus at Hotel's Main Street entrance and trunk skid on its top.

ELDERS STOLE A MARCH

When this was tipped off to the antis a coup was planned that overthrew the whole ambitious musical program. Its character was revealed when the members of the choir sought to occupy their reserved seats; in every one of these sat a foe of the "new fangled ingin," determined to hold the fort in spite of all the pastors and young folks in creation. The historian tells the remainder of the story in these words:

"And before the choir could get the pitch, off started old Brother B. in the amen corner with his own tune and the choir could only follow at a respectful distance. The full force of this difficulty will be realized when it is remembered that at this time it was customary for men to take the leading part in singing.

"Ladies had not been convinced that they could carry the air, or soprano part, and this also explains the difficulty experienced in organizing choirs, the result being that the first part was overburdened by a class of singers who made more noise than music and great effort was required to convince the gentlemen that their assistance was not needed and the ladies that it could be dispensed with."

CHAPTER XLVI

PROPERTY OWNERS SOMETIMES FILLED STREETS THEMSELVES

DID NOT ALWAYS WAIT FOR CITY TO LEVEL UP—MARKET STREET HAD OCEAN WAVE SURFACE—CANNON HILL LOOMED UP AT EAST END—A. F. CASSELL'S 1851 CITY DIRECTORY FIRST PUBLISHED HERE.

Written and printed records of changes wrought in Zanesville from decade to decade abound on every hand and cover many subjects, but as to one very interesting change the printed records are meager. We have newspaper and documentary accounts of the evolution of local schools, churches, industries, commerce, transportation and the like, but where shall we find accounts of the evolution of the city's streets?

The original contour of Zanesville's site was described in detail in a very early chapter, reference being made to three hollows across Main Street, the ridge at Sixth and Seventh, the roughness along the line of Market Street, the depression between the lower end of that thoroughfare and the river on the North and to the swamp at the East end of Main Street.

The hollows have been filled and streets have been cut through the hills until the old part of the city presents a fairly level surface. Year by year the signs of old-time hills and ridges have disappeared, but some still remain. On the East side of the South end of Sixth Street, for instance, quite a ridge remains and in the same neighborhood on either side of South Seventh Street the elevations above the street's surface are greater still.

CANNON HILL

The marked changes made at and near the intersection of Market and Underwood streets were recently made a subject of inquiry by a local historian and we think our readers will find it worth while to read the reply made thereto by Mr. Charles A. Barton, of this city, who has lived all his life near the locality indicated. In 1850, or at about that time, according to Mr. Barton, no street or road extended Eastward from Market Street, at Underwood, as Cannon Hill loomed high above that spot, with an unbroken Western front.

Beginning near the spot where Greenwood Avenue and Fountain Square now meet, Cannon Hill, then many feet higher than the elevation now is, extended Northward along Underwood Street nearly to Orchard, toward which it sloped at the Northern end. It was called Cannon Hill because on its summit cannon were discharged when political and other big demonstrations were carried forward.

19V1

A NARROW GASH IN 1850

It is said that the first attack on the hill for street making purposes was made in 1850 when the town authorities cut it in two with a road extending Eastward from Market Street at Underwood to what was then the National Road—now Greenwood Avenue.

It was scarcely wide enough for two wagons abreast, but the changes introduced improvements destined to play a part in developing the region East of the hill.

The improvement of this roadway was greatly hastened in the early seventies by two ambitious private enterprises. It was probably 1872 when Henry Roekel bought the part of Cannon hill lying South of the new street and had the top of it taken off to prepare a site for a new home.

FILLING GOOSE POND

About three years later F. A. Seaborn, the well known attorney, followed Roekel's suit on the North side of the street. Much of the shale removed from the Roekel hill top had already gone into the lowlands around Goose pond.

Goose pond came up to the very North edge of the National Road in those days and covered several acres of ground, extending from what is now known as Blocksom Street to the Beulah Avenue of the present day.

The pond was at some points several feet deep. It was often the skaters' paradise.

Lawyer Seaborn's grading on his hilltop was a godsend to the Goose pond section, for it rendered available for filling purposes immense masses of shale. These were bought eagerly and found their way into and around Goose pond and turned it into a built-up section of the city.

TANBARK STREET FILLING

When Market Street as now surfaced was torn up years ago for sewer laying purposes, a 12-inch filling of tan bark was found at a depth of 4 feet near the alley between Fifth and Sixth streets. A little farther East two of such masses were found. It is probable that the two deposits were made at different times. An old writer on local subjects not only explained the presence of that tan bark but threw interesting light on an early industry of the Market and Fifth Street section.

The bark is said to have been found as bright in color and as fresh and pleasant in odor as when "dumped into the ditch" seventy years or so before. It is assumed that the tan bark came from the nearby Culbertson tannery, as that concern's contribution to the improvement of that portion of Market Street on which one side of the tannery fronted.

This plant is described as one of the most extensive tanneries located West of the Allegheny mountains, the grounds running East on Market Street more than

half way to Sixth and North on Fifth to the St. Thomas Catholic Church, the corner itself being occupied, however, by a brick residence which was the home of James Culbertson, the tanner, and his family. At the North end of the plant stood a brick building used as one of the bark mills. Two other structures were a part of the tanning establishment.

A LOW SPOT

In those days (about 1840) Market Street had several hills and vales to contend with. The grading and filling of the streets was done principally by the owners of abutting property. The ground at the tan yard, or at least the part fronting on Fifth Street, was somewhat elevated, while that on the east corner of Market Street and the alley was quite low. It is believed that tan bark found in the Market Street excavation was put there by the tanners to improve the street.

An old description of the ravine which extended from North Street southward to the river indicates that where it crossed Market Street, half way to Sixth, it was seven or eight feet deep. From the bottom of the ravine to the corner of Market and Sixth streets there was quite a rise.

Concrete evidence of the existence of the elevation at that corner is discernible today. The bank which fronts Market Street between the Plaza Apartment Building and the alley, rising six to eight feet above the sidewalk, furnishes the proof. Others besides the owner of the tannery did a share toward building up Market Street from the gully. As buildings went up along the street, earth from the cellars was dumped in. More effective still was the use of the earth taken from the opening made in Cannon Hill.

Market to North Street (along Fifth) was graded down some four feet. That portion of Market west of Fifth was also graded down about four feet. In those days it was no ordinary occurrence for teams hauling moderate loads to stall on Market Street. "Ox teams of three or four yoke generally did the heavy work, such as hauling coal, stone and brick," says the old writer referred to.

"There would often be a breakdown near the Market House, then there would be some old-time swearing done. The oxen, old Buck, Star, Muley and others got their share of the swearing and curses as well as having several oxgads worn out on their backs, before getting out of the mire.

"The reader can form some idea of the roughness of the ground of this locality of Market and Fifth streets from the elevation of the McIntire Academy Building grounds and those on the Northeast corner of Market and Sixth streets. The ravine of which Sewer Alley marks the course, drained all this part of the town. Sewer Alley derived its name from this course."

THE FIRST CITY DIRECTORY

Zaneville's first city directory was printed in 1851. Its compiler and publisher was A. F. Cassel, at the time a printer but afterwards for many years superin-

tendent of the Ohio Iron Co. Mr. Cassel devoted several pages to a historical sketch of the city.

It is well worth while to mention Publisher Cassel's admirable prospectus. He declares that the growth of Zanesville had had but few parallels in the state; that even the removal of the State Capital to Columbus had only checked that growth, it appearing this had strengthened her recuperative powers, causing her people to act as if the city's "own resources were amply sufficient to bear her onward without any extraneous aid."

What Mr. Cassel said of the county is no less forcible:

"The third in population (in the state) her resources as an agricultural and manufacturing county are, perhaps, without a superior, while her comparatively untouched beds of coal and iron render the presumption plausible that she is destined ere long to attain a much higher position than she now occupies."

FACTORIES NUMBERED THIRTY-FIVE

The manufactories are thus listed:

"Five flouring mills, two oil mills, three sawmills, one cotton factory, one rolling mill and nail factory, three marble factories, two white lead works, one paper mill, five iron foundries, two machine shops, two manufactories of yellow glassware, two woolen manufactories, two breweries, one last factory."

It was a reading community, too, as well as a busy one, with four local newspapers: The Courier, daily, tri-weekly and weekly; the Aurora, weekly; the Gazette, weekly; the Christian Register, semi-monthly; the Western Recorder, weekly, printed in Putnam.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ, MAYOR

The city proper supported thirteen churches:

"The First Baptist, Market Street Baptist, St. Thomas (Catholic), St. Nicholas (German Catholic), St. James' (Episcopal), Lutheran (English), Lutheran (German), Second Street M. E., Seventh Street M. E., Methodist Protestant, Presbyterian, Universalist, African M. E. Putnam is said to have had three churches, but the names are not given.

The mayor of the city was William Schultz; clerk, James Crosby; city attorneys, C. B. Goddard and Ezra Eastman; city physician, Dr. Z. C. McElroy; street commissioner, John T. Arthur; bell ringer, William Allen.

The "sketch" does its writer credit and the city, too, for at the end of it there is a story of Zanesville's possessions, advantages and prospects that must have strengthened the faith of the citizens at the same time that it impressed the judgment of the stranger.

The census returns for 1850 were included. They showed that Zanesville's population was 7,927, and that of the township 37,124, making the total 45,053. To the city's population could have been added about 2,000 for Putnam, West Zanesville and Natchez. Zanesville and the villages across the river had added about 4,000 to their population since 1840.

WILLIAM SCHULTZ

Came to Zanesville from Winchester, Virginia, in 1832. Manufactured stage coaches for service on National Road. Established Schultz soap works in 1853. Retired in 1866 when his son Robert and John Hoge bought the plant. Died on April 7, 1875.

CHAPTER XLVII

ZANESVILLE AND CAMBRIDGE HAD A BIG CELEBRATION

GUERNSEY TOWN THE HOST WHEN C. & O.'s FIRST TRAIN ROLLED IN—LOCOMOTIVE PATASKALA BROUGHT FROM CLEVELAND TO ZANESVILLE BY WATER—BUILDING OF C. W. & Z. BRIDGE AT SECOND STREET DELAYED BY FLOODS—BLANDY MADE LOCOMOTIVES IN EARLY FIFTIES.

The Central Ohio Railroad was incorporated by special act of the General Assembly on February 8, 1847, to which amendments were made on March 8, 1849, and March 20, 1851. Of the twenty-five incorporators the following were residents of Muskingum County: James Raguet, Robert Mitchell, Daniel Brush, John Hamm, Solomon Sturges, Richard Stillwell, Daniel Convers, Levi Claypool and Solomon Woods.

The act authorized the building of a single or double-track road from the Ohio River to Columbus through Zanesville and Newark and its extension to the Indiana line. Work began at Newark and the line was opened to Zanesville January 26, 1852; to Columbus, January 8, 1853; to Cambridge, April 27, 1854.

The last event was a climax of good fortune so signal that Zanesville celebrated it with vigorous enthusiasm. Early in the morning of that promising day Zanesville throngs gathered at the C. & O. Station, where the Zanesville Guards and the Warren Greens were centers of attraction and where strains from a band of music added to the pleasure of the occasion.

CAMBRIDGE WELCOMED ZANESVILLE

At 8:30 a. m. these and a crowd of citizens boarded a train and proceeded to Cambridge, the train being in charge of Conductor Frank J. Terry. So many Guernseyites were on hand when Cambridge was reached that the military found scant room in which to form for the march to the Court House.

At the latter place optimistic and congratulatory addresses were delivered, whereupon came ministration to the inner man in the form of "an old-time public dinner" at which the visitors from Muskingum were the guests of honor. The road to Cambridge was not formally opened for business until June 7, 1854, and it was November 1, of that year when the company operated its first train between Columbus and Bellaire.

The enthusiasm aroused in Zanesville when Central Ohio rails connected the town with Cambridge was supplementary to that which had been evoked two years before, on the day the Pataskala engine arrived by water from Cleveland and was

placed on the tracks at Zanesville. An account of the trip follows. It was given by Captain L. F. Quigley in 1893 during which year the Pataskala was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. Quigley was one of the crew which brought the locomotive to Zanesville:

The engine's first appearance in Ohio was at Cleveland. Authorities differ as to its origin, some claiming that it was made in England and shipped to Cleveland.

CAPTAIN HENRY HARRIER

The engine was loaded at Cleveland on a flat boat commanded by Henry Harrier, a citizen of Muskingum County at the time, but who later removed to Nebraska. Captain Quigley, a man named Sullivan and another, Wilkins, assisted Harrier to escort the mechanism to Zanesville.

The Pataskala had been left on a bank several feet higher than the flat-boat floor it was to rest upon. It weighed 3,500 pounds and no little difficulty was found in lowering it to the chosen spot.

The trip southward was made at the rate of 18 miles a day. The creeping progress offered little in way of thrills, but the natives along the route took great interest. From all the towns they rushed to the banks of the canal to see what kind of an iron horse the flesh and blood mules were pulling in.

At some points the crowds became embarrassing even dangerous, for they would overload the boat and threaten to sink it, in their desire to see the engine. Whereupon it became necessary to bring about disembarkation by force. The engine excited the greatest wonderment in the country to people who had never seen the like and to whom the machine was awe-inspiring.

Among the towns halted at were Akron, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Zoar, New Comerstown, Tuscarawas and Coshocton. At the end of three weeks or a little more Captain Harrier tied up at Dresden, where he was met by the mayor of Zanesville, some councilmen and other "distinguished citizens."

ON THE HOME STRETCH

Saying good-by to the canal, the good ship was run out into the Blue Muskingum (it probably was blue in those days) and the journey to Zanesville began. The town knew what was coming, for members of the reception committee, leaving the main party at Dresden, traveling at greater speed and bearing parts of the Pataskala to prove that their tale was truthful, had reached Zanesville and passed the news around.

The historian of the occasion declared that when Commodore Harrier's freighter pulled in "the banks of the river were literally black with a surging mass of people." Little time was lost. Nine yoke of oxen were used to move the Pataskala to the railroad tracks.

"It would be difficult to describe the scene along the route," said Captain Quigley. "The people seemed to go wild. Banners, hats and handkerchiefs were thrown to the breeze and people yelled themselves hoarse. After the engine had

been safely placed on the rails speeches were made by some of the distinguished citizens and a royal time was had generally." The engine was started up and it hauled the construction train to Blackhand. Afterwards it was a motive power for Central Ohio passenger trains.

THE C. W. & Z. RAILWAY

J. Hope Sutor, who was an authority on local railroads, is on record as stating that the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroad Company was chartered February 4, 1851, and built between Morrow and Zanesville; the stock subscriptions and proceeds of the sale of first, second and third mortgage bonds were expended in construction; a receiver was appointed March 3, 1857, a plan of reorganization worked out and a sale made August 27, 1863, to Charles Moran, as trustee; Moran transferred the property to the Zanesville Railroad Company in 1864; Thomas L. Jewett bought the road in 1869 for $1,400,000, and operated it until 1870, when the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railway Company took possession; it was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company for ninety-nine years and sold the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and reorganized by the purchasers in 1898 as the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley Railroad Company. The Trinway extension was completed in 1870.

BACKWARD BRIDGE BUILDING

The city directory for 1860 lists the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad office and station as being located at the Northeast corner of Main and Second streets, with a station in Putnam, also. The Main Street station was comparatively new, for in the summer of 1854 work on the C. W. & Z. bridge at the foot of Second Street had been delayed by high water and the structure could not be completed by the end of the year. Hence it must have been as late as 1855 when trains crossed the river.

A Zanesville newspaper of 1862 located the road's office and depot at the northeast corner of Main and Second streets.

It is known that in 1876 a two-story brick building just across Market Street from the B. & O. passenger station, housed the ticket office and waiting room. The track, however, ran along Second Street and crossed Market, as it does now and passengers got on and off the trains substantially where they do now.

REMOVED FOR RAILROAD

The building which housed the waiting-room afterwards became the United States Hotel. It stood until almost 1887, when it was taken down to make way for what are now the Zanesville and Western tracks as they pass from the C. and M. V. right-of-way to the Z. and W. station.

Another blank relates to the years between 1876 and 1881, but the city directory for the latter year shows that during the interim the road, by that time the C. & M.

V., had located its freight and passenger station at the foot of Market Street, with J. C. Risdon as its agent. Superintendent C. C. Waite's office then was in the stone house built by John McIntire about 1810 at Second Street and Fountain Alley. D. W. Caldwell was general manager of the Pan Handle lines and his office was at Columbus. So it appears that removal from the spot on Market Street, nearly opposite the B. & O. depot, to the foot of Market Street, occurred between 1876 and 1881.

ZANESVILLE LOCOMOTIVES

It is an interesting fact that Zanesville manufacturers lost no time in becoming locomotive builders after the construction of the Central Ohio and Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville Railroads. The Zanesville Gazette of June 13, 1854, carried an announcement by H. & F. Blandy which spoke of the plant's equipment, of which the following is a part:

"Blandy's locomotive works are now extensively engaged in building locomotive engines and the owners respectfully give notice to railroad companies that they are now ready to contract for constructing engines of any power or speed desired. They have engines on the Baltimore & Ohio road between Zanesville and Columbus to which they refer as specimens of their work."

As proof of the importance of the Blandy works at this time it is pointed out that the company laid railroad tracks from the Underwood Street Shops to the Baltimore & Ohio main line, down what is now Underwood Street, in order to transfer the locomotives to the railroad.

In an issue of the City Times, published in 1854, there was an editorial which proves that Zanesville's present shortage of homes was preceded by one of corresponding character seventy-two years ago. Said Jacob Glessner, the editor:

"There is a very great scarcity of dwellings in Zanesville. Those we have are insufficient for our present population and many are compelled to crowd themselves into small and inconvenient tenements and sometimes as many as three and four families occupy one house, owing to the scarcity of dwellings in the city. Indeed hundreds of strangers and many of them enterprising business men, annually come here to settle, and are driven away for want of houses to live in." But the editor sees a silver lining at the edge of this cloud:

"We have enterprising men among us who are anxious to set this ball (home building) in motion. One of them informed us some time since that he would be one of three to invest $30,000 in building houses to rent next season. That is the right spirit. Have we two others willing to join him and thus secure a beginning in the work of building up Zanesville?"

CHAPTER XLVIII

FOUR BLUE ROCK MINERS FACED A FEARFUL DEATH

BUT RESCUERS DUG THEIR WAY THROUGH IN TIME TO SAVE—MAILS BY STAGE AS LATE AS 1856—DR. ISAAC SPANGLER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT TO DEATH BY BOYS—ZANESVILLE CELEBRATED COMPLETION OF ATLANTIC CABLE.

On May 10, 1856, four Blue Rock miners were rescued from the Guthrie-Owens coal bank, Harrison Township, after being entombed 349 hours. The earth had fallen in between them and daylight at 11 o'clock Friday morning, April 25, and the rescuers succeeded in digging their way to them at midnight on Friday, May 9, and in removing them to their homes an hour or so later—on Saturday morning.

Near where Blue Rock Run empties into the Muskingum there existed in 1856 a coal mine owned and operated by Stephen H. Guthrie and James Owens. Former owners had paid insufficient attention to safety, having inadequately supported the ceilings of some rooms which were forty feet square and above which ceiling lay 220 feet of earth.

On the morning of the memorable "black" Friday, twenty persons entered the Guthrie-Owens mine. At 11 o'clock the fall of earth began at a point 700 feet from the entrance, placing 400 feet of fallen material between the entombed miners and the avenue of rescue. But only four of the miners were thus imprisoned. Sixteen of the twenty mostly boys, had escaped from their position near the mine's entrance. James Pearson, aged 31; James Gatewood, 22; William Edgell, 20, and Edward Savage, 16, found retreat to the open impossible.

LITTLE FOOD AND WATER

Realizing this, they entered a small room and prepared to die on beds of loose earth which they had shoveled together from the floor. In two dinner pails was all the food and in three jugs, with their five quarts of water, was all they could count upon to ward off death by starvation and thirst. There was some oil for their lamps.

None carried a watch, so they knew naught of the passage of time; cold and dampness intensified their other physical discomforts; when food and water gave out they drank water in which there was copperas; extreme weakness followed hunger and delirium went with both.

When rescued they were as black as their coal dust beds; their flesh was shrunken; their features were pinched, their cheeks were marked with lines down

which the tears had streamed, their hollow eyes told of agony long endured. Physicians stood ready to guard the sufferers from the dangers which lurked in the resumption of eating and drinking.

HARD WORK, DEADLY DANGER

The work of rescue will always remain one of the rarest feats of courage and will in county history. It began without delay and went on with all the speed that its doers dared to risk. There was a crumbling hill overhead and excavation went on in the face of gravest danger.

In the narrow entry but three men could work abreast and these faced their task of removing rocks as well as earth. One of the former was so large that blasting might have made rescue impossible; blocking this up, the workers dug out a way beneath it. Foul air was added to the other dangers; the lamps would not all burn; it was found necessary to ward off the mine gas by lining sides and roofs with wood and a coating of plaster. Miners, merchants and farmers took their turns at the heavy labor and faced its constant hazards. Large crowds assembled daily. Anxiety and interest stirred the entire community.

The escape was none too soon; within six hours of the rescue more than fifty feet of the entry had fallen in. Had this happened a little sooner, some of the rescuers might have been crushed to death and the four entombed miners would have met the tragic end which had seemed to them so certain.

TOO GLAD TOO TALK

A local newspaper of Saturday, May 10, gave interesting particulars concerning the miners' imprisonment and rescue. The meeting of the two groups was described as "a scene of silent joy—all so nearly overcome on once more seeing each other as to be unable to speak only in the eloquence of the eyes and features." To this was added:

"The men when brought out were entirely conscious of all around and when asked if they were hungry replied 'not very,' but two of them called for tobacco. Two or three of them thought themselves able to walk home, but this they were not permitted to do."

FIREMEN AT THE FRONT

It would have been according to the fitness of things for the community to have presented a medal to each of the rescuers whose heroic labors had saved those four lives, as the late A. E. Starr did in behalf of the local heroes of the 1913 flood. A Zanesville fire company, however, did provide a benefit for the rescued. It was thus announced on May 15:

"The Union Fire Company will give a supper for the benefit of the sufferers of the Blue Rock catastrophe at Odd Fellows Hall tomorrow, Friday evening, to which they invite all the citizens of Zanesville and vicinity. Committee of arrangements: Horatio Cox, Joseph M. Roush, James D. Hoge, Robert

Younkin, John Greaves, Alexander Johnson, William Howe, Samuel Raguet, John Blessing."

CONDITIONS IN 1856

The city directory for 1856 devoted considerable space to local postoffice affairs. The postmaster was John B. Roberts and the postoffice was located on South Fifth Street, opposite the former home of the Zanesville Publishing Company.

In those old days one mail a day came from the big Eastern cities, arriving at 2.30 p.m., via the Central Ohio Railroad. The Lancaster Pikeway mail came on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 p.m. The National road stages brought Columbus mail daily at 7 p.m. and the Central Ohio did the same at 1 p.m. Mails for the East closed at 11.45 a.m.; for the West at 7 a.m.

There were two banks, the Franklin, located on the West side of Fourth Street, between Main and Market, and the Muskingum branch of the Ohio State Bank, located at the Northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets. Daniel Brush was president of the former and C. E. Robins, father of Elizabeth Robins, the novelist, was cashier. The directors were: Amasa Van Horne, Daniel Brush, Solomon Sturgis, Hezekiah Sturgis, Richard Stilwell, J. V. Cushing and Howard Stanbery.

H. J. Jewett was the president of the Muskingum and D. C. Convers was its cashier. Directors: D. Applegate, C. B. Goddard, John Clossman, H. J. Jewett, D. C. Convers.

MOURNED FOR DR. SPANGLER

The year 1858 began with an accident which deeply shocked and pained all classes of citizens.

The tragedy occurred on New Year's Day and its victim, Dr. Isaac Spangler, was one of Zaneville's most highly esteemed citizens, two facts which invested the event with especial horror.

On that New Year's morning at about 11 o'clock a group of boys were celebrating the day by shooting at a door in the front of an empty old frame house located on South Sixth Street, where Dr. H. T. Sutton's residence now stands. Their weapon was an old horse pistol and out of its barrel they were shooting charges of slugs. The firing point was located across Sixth Street, at the Fracker foundry. A red hot poker was used to touch the powder off.

Dr. Spangler lived on South Sixth Street, between Main and South, and just at the time named he made his appearance in front of the old house, unobserved by the boy whose turn it was at that moment to fire at the door. One of the slugs pierced the doctor's heart when the load was discharged and he fell dead. The entire community was deeply shocked. The celebration of New Year's Day, which would otherwise have enlisted the town's holiday activities, was generally omitted out of respect to the good physician's memory.

CANDLES, CANDLES, CANDLES

From a Zanesville newspaper of August 20, 1858, we learn how the citizens received the news of the completion of the Atlantic cable.

The headlines of the story speak of the demonstration as one in which illumination, fireworks, music, fun and noise were combined. The opening paragraph reads:

"On Monday evening, about 7 o'clock, the first edition of the Queen of England's message to the President of the United States, via Atlantic cable, reached Zanesville and immediately after its arrival the Main Street of the city was thronged with people and humming with busy whispers of the great scientific achievement which reflects so much glory on the two great nations of civilization and so much honor upon our countrymen, Franklin, who caught the lighting, Morse, who tamed the lightning, and Field, who conquered the abysmal waters of old ocean with its power."

The real celebration followed on the next evening, the day having been given up to preparation. The description of means used to provide illumination will no doubt interest the reader.

"All the day of Tuesday, along Main Street, might be seen any amount of extemporaneous manufacture of candlesticks of all shapes; slats of thin boards, bored full of holes and pressed into the window frames; tin candle holders, tacked to the sash; three small nails driven into the sash; candles stuck to the sash with a piece of coarse mud; candles tied with a string or nailed with a nail —and candles in every kind of way appeared in the windows on Main Street before the sun went down."

BONFIRES ON MAIN STREET

With the coming of darkness there was a simultaneous brilliance of light, the candles glowing like beads of fire; band music came from the balconies of hotels; bonfires were lighted at the street crossings and these, said the old story, "threw their bright glare toward the sky until the canopy over the city was gilded like a great old sunset;" rockets went hissing skyward and "patriotic citizens hurled their own and other people's store boxes upon the fires, making the dancing sparks and bright flames leap upward until after midnight."

The boys of the town marched the streets blowing tin horns, ringing cow bells and shouting, enjoying the night as much as their elders. Counsellor Hazlett spoke to the throng from the balcony of the Zane House. The newspaper story of the celebration wound up with these cryptic words:

"Huzzah for the cable. May it never get us into trouble."

CHAPTER XLIX

ZANESVILLE BOATS MADE LONG TRIPS

PLIED MUSKINGUM, OHIO, MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS—CARRIED MANY PASSENGERS TO FAR WESTERN POINTS—BUCKEYE BELLE BLEW UP IN BEVERLY CANAL—BELLE ZANE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Within ten years after the improvement of the Muskingum River Zanesville's steamboat traffic assumed a magnitude out of all proportion to her size. Her shipments to and from Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Cincinnati, New Orleans and many other points on the Ohio, Mississippi and Muskingum, during those early years are matters of history to most readers, but reports of the extension of that traffic to the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri have not been read as often.

A Zanesville newspaper of the year 1849, spoke of the situation then in such terms as to indicate the greater things that were to come.

"The business of our town seems to be steadily increasing. Steamboats arrive almost daily. Thus far since the opening of navigation there have been two weekly packets to Pittsburgh and back and other boats have been coming and going. The Enterprise returned last week from Independence, Mo., having made a speedy and prosperous trip. She brought some 200 tons of freight, mostly pig iron and groceries. On the North, to communicate with the Ohio Canal at Dresden, the steamer Ohio and Zanesville are running."

ILL-FATED BUCKEYE BELLE

On November 3, 1852, a steamer, which was destined soon to be blown to pieces in the Beverly, Ohio, canal, announced a Western trip thus in a Zanesville paper:

"The new and staunch-built, fast running passenger steamer Buckeye Belle, Capt. James T. Hahn, will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate landings on the first rise of water. Passengers going through will find it to their advantage to take this boat, as it will save the expense and trouble of reshipping." In point of time the next Western trip advertised was one to be made by the J. B. Gordon. The announcement follows. It was printed February 16, 1853:

"This popular steamer, which is now undergoing thorough repairs, will leave Zanesville, Ohio, for Keokuk, Iowa, on the first day of April, 1853. For information apply on board, of Capt. William Farris, or of Henry Beard, Esq., collector of the port of Zanesville. The Gordon can comfortably accommodate 100 passengers. First applying, first served."

The next trip was advertised in the following words:

"The steamer Julia Dean will leave Zanesville for Keokuk, Iowa, on the 10th of October, 1853. For freight or passage apply on board or to N. W. Graham and Co., or Perry Smith and Co.—George Russell, Captain."

WESTWARD HO

We learn a few particulars as to this trip from an item taken from the St. Louis News of November 1, 1853:

"Immigrants—The stern-wheel steamer Julia Dean has arrived in port from Zanesville, Ohio. She took on board there about thirty families or 150 persons, with their effects, farm implements, etc.

"They are from the Muskingum Valley and emigrating to the Des Moines River Valley, in Iowa. The Julia Dean will proceed with them to Keokuk, from where they will go to their destination by land."

The next announcement, printed in February of the following year, reads:

"The new and well-finished steamboat, Alice, Capt. William H. Farris, will leave Zanesville at 10 o'clock on the morning of March 20, 1854, for Keokuk and Fort Des Moines, Iowa, touching on the way at all necessary intermediate landings. The Alice will run on the Muskingum until March 20."

TWO BABIES BORN ABOARD

The stork was heard from during the Western trip next recorded, as the following from a local newspaper of Nov. 5, 1855, proves:

"We learn from the St. Louis Democrat that during that late trip of the steamer Adella, from Zanesville to St. Louis, there were two births of male children on board. One was called King Henderson Caddo, after Captain Henderson and B. C. King, clerk of the boat; and the other named G. W. Graham. At latest accounts mothers and children were all doing well."

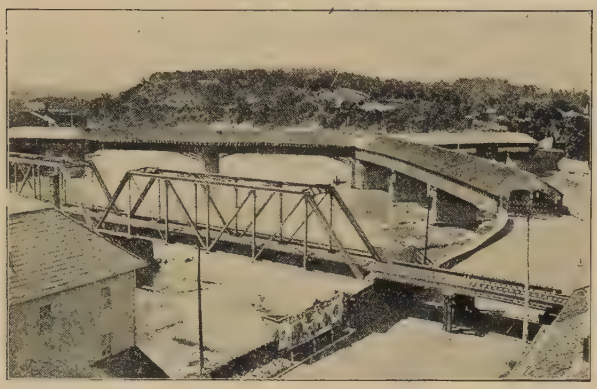
In the spring of 1857 there was one of these long river trips, as the following notice indicates:

"The splendid, fast-running steamer Cheviot, Captain Brown, will leave Zanesville for St. Louis, Keokuk, Rock Island, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island, and all intermediate points on Wednesday, April 1. This is the cheapest and most comfortable route for persons emigrating to the West."

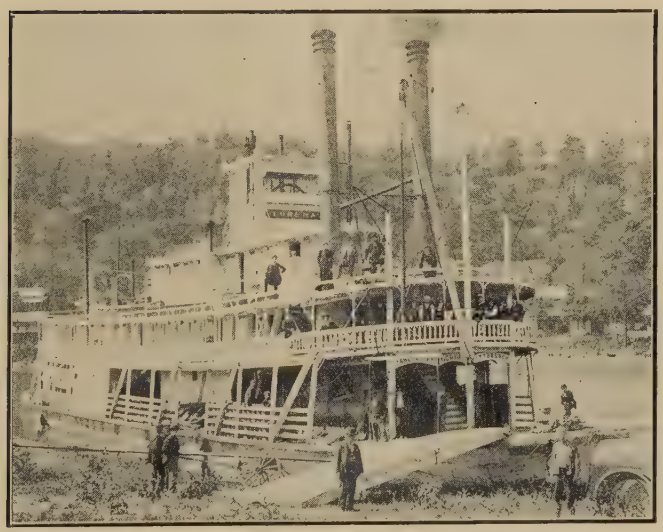
THE LIZZIE MARTIN

"Ho for the West!" is the next notice preserved, which reads thus:

"The new and staunch steamer, Lizzie Martin, D. T. Brown, master, will leave for St. Louis, Keokuk, and all intermediate points on Wednesday, April 1, 1858. This boat is new and offers great inducements to shippers. Her accommodations for deck passage are unequaled. This boat will make but one trip West this spring."



OLD WOODEN Y BRIDGE
Famous Putnam Hill in the background and B & O Bridge in the foreground.



A MUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET

At least one other steamer left Zanesville for the West before this trip was undertaken by the Lizzie Martin and after the departure of the Cheviot. The following clipping from a Zanesville newspaper dated September 18, 1857, tells about it:

"We noticed a part of the cargo of the steamer Freighter, which left this port on Sunday last for the West—150 stoves, with their furniture, destined for the West.

"They were manufactured at the foundry of Gilbert & Wheeler, of this city, and it is but a short time since the same enterprising firm built a boat, loaded it with their wares and sent with them men, horses and wagons for disposing of the cargo in the distant market to which it was consigned."

How much of this traffic went on during the sixties is not stated, but we find a notice dated January 1, 1870, of a trip to be made by the Carrie Brooks to the "upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers," on the opening of navigation on Western rivers, and if a sufficient traffic were offered to justify the trip, as Agent A. P. Stults put it.

THE CARRIE BROOKS

That the Brooks did leave is proven by the following paragraph. It was printed April 7, 1870:

"The Carrie Brooks reshipped her cargo at St. Louis on the third inst. and returned to the Ohio River, instead of going up the Missouri. It is said that this was owing to the regulation requiring all steamers going up the Missouri to bulkhead, that is to make the space below the water line into compartments, which no Muskingum River boat has done."

During the past eighty years about 175 different steamboats have, during varying periods, plied the Muskingum River. Some of them were large, handsome and staunch packets, and many of them were excellent money-makers. The tragic fate of two of them, the Buckeye Belle and the Belle Zane, has often been dwelt upon in Muskingum River lore, but the stories always bear retelling.

THE BUCKEYE BELLE

On Nov. 12, 1852, the Buckeye Belle, making one of her regular runs from Marietta to Zanesville, landed at Beverly at 5 p.m. and was steaming into the canal when the boilers exploded. Everything on the boat back to the wheel house went into fragments, and the hull sank at once to the bottom of the canal.

About ten of the forty-five persons aboard escaped; twenty were instantly killed; six dead within a few days; the bodies of thirteen unknown persons were laid away in the Beverly Cemetery, in which also was buried a large box containing grewsome fragments of human flesh.

When, startled by the explosion, people from the village and farms around, came in haste to the spot, they saw heart-rending sights. "The bank

of the canal was covered with dead and mutilated bodies and fragments of the boat and cargo," says one account of the disaster.

THE BELLE ZANE

For the story of the Belle Zane's end we turn to the following account, given in J. Hope Sutor's History of Muskingum County:

"The Belle Zane * * * was built on the Monongahela River, but was owned in Zanesville and was in the regular packet trade between the latter city and Pittsburgh. All her officers, except the captain, were Zanesville men, and in December, 1845, she was loaded for Louisiana ports with a miscellaneous cargo and en route took on large quantities of produce and cattle, so that her freight capacity was fully occupied and her cabin profitably filled.

"The rivers were low and progress was much delayed; sunken boats were sighted that had been snagged and unusual caution was exercised to escape disaster from such concealed sources. The weather was extremely cold.

"At 2 a.m., Dec. 19, with a crash and severe shock, the vessel suddenly turned over on her side and the boiler rolled into the river. The cabin was torn from the hull and floated several miles down stream, with many persons clinging to the wreckage. The crew acted heroically, but about twenty persons were drowned and the vessel and cargo were a total loss."

ZANESVILLE BOAT BUILDING

It was before this time that Gilbert Blue and Robert Hazlett began the construction of a steamboat which was destined to have a somewhat checkered career.

A spot on the canal at the foot of Second Street was chosen for the building of the boat. Three brothers were brought from Cincinnati to do the work. They finished the hull and launched it in the canal in the fall of forty-five. The cabin and other parts were completed in March, 1846. It was capable of carrying 850 tons. Ebert and Lowden built the boilers. It was a side-wheeler.

"Black" Bob Hazlett became captain, Frank Lowery, of Pittsburgh and Thomas Griffith, of Zanesville (afterwards a member of the firm of Griffith and Wedge) were the engineers and Jesse Smith and John Boyd were the pilots.

The new steamer was named Putnam, in honor of the village across the river. The memorable day of departure came. Lines were hauled aboard and the Putnam steamed down the canal, locked through into the river and crossed over to the village landing.

MIGHTY SEND-OFF

When the Putnam left the wharf and steamed up the river several hundred feet and turned her prow down stream, Zanesville people were thronging the bank and all Putnam was there also on the other side.

"The whole people seem to have closed their shops and stores," says an old writer, "and rushed to the river to see the new boat start upon her first trip. The river being high, the boat floated beautifully down past the Putnam landing amid throwing up of hats and waving of handkerchiefs and the shouts of people on both sides of the river."

The Putnam made several trips to Pittsburgh and afterwards, for two years, was in the Pittsburgh-Cincinnati trade. Then new difficulties arose. These came from Captain Blue's stiff conscience and played havoc with the Putnam's traffic. She was tied up fast every Sunday to observe the proprieties of the day as Captain Blue saw them; card playing was not allowed on the boat at any time; passengers were expected to conduct themselves as gentlemen in every particular. Because of these and other things the Putnam's trade fell off.

At length Captain Blue took her to St. Louis and later to New Orleans, but his plans continued to miscarry. Finally the Putnam was sold to a man who put her into the trade in the Tombigbee River. Soon she struck a snag, sank to the bottom and became a total loss.

CHAPTER L

TENTED SHOWS HAD WINTER QUARTERS HERE IN EARLY DAYS

FOUR DIFFERENT BUILDINGS HOUSED THEIR ANIMALS—HUGE HANNIBAL AND QUEEN ANN AMONG THE LATTER—LOCK JAW TOOK QUEEN OFF AND BAND PLAYED AT HER FUNERAL—BALLOON HOPPED OFF FROM PUTNAM HILL—ATHENEUM TREATED TOWN TO LECTURE COURSE.

"The elephant goes round, goes round,
The band begins to play;
The little boy under the monkey's cage,
Had better get out of the way."

This history would not be complete without some account of the character of the tented shows which made Zanesville a stopping place in early days. Indeed, it has been found, in connection with the publication of other forms of local records, that contributions to the press dealing with the old menageries and circuses are always welcomed by the average reader. This may in part be due to the fact that for several years Zanesville became winter quarters for some of the owners. Tradition and newspaper records show that at least four Zanesville buildings were, at one time or another, so used; the old Fountain Alley foundry, near Underwood Street; the Terry stage barn at Market and Underwood Streets; the old frame barn on West Muskingum Avenue, just West of Chap's Run, and the old brick at Market and Third Streets.

LUSTY HORN BLOWERS

When the canvas-covered shows began to appear our records do not show, but we know that the "Raymond & Co.-Van Amburgh Combined Menageries" pitched tents in Zanesville as early as July 28, 1851. The combined advertisement did not name the location of the show grounds, but the spot at that time probably was East of Seventh Street between Market and Fountain Alley. The reader may wonder if the show announcements of the fifties were as flamboyant as now. Let him judge by the advertisement.

Its writer piled adjectives on adjectives with the reckless assumption that his readers were all gulls. "All the rare living wild animals now extant" would be shown; Van Amburgh would "enter the dens of Terrific Groups of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cougars, Panthers."

Among the 150 beasts was a Rhinoceros, or Unicorn of Holy Writ, camels,

zebras, polar bears, ten lions, two pairs of tigers and two elephants, the huge Hannibal and Queen Ann.

This "vast establishment requiring the services of seventy men and 120 horses" was to make its grand entry on the morning of July 28, coming from Cumberland, O., after showing there on the twenty-sixth, and passing through the principal streets in procession, preceded by the company's brass band." At 1 p.m. the doors would open. "Admission 25 cents, children under ten years, 15 cents."

This menagerie visited Zanesville on April 24, 1852, with apparently the same attractions advertised the year before. The tent was said to be 300 feet long and 100 feet wide, which was no doubt "some tent" for that day.

DRAMA UNDER CANVAS

On May 4, in the same year, or perhaps not until 1853, came "Robinson's Atheneum," which pitched its tents "on the lot opposite the Catholic Church." The advertisement is so brief that it does not tell us the nature of the entertainment. Fifteen men and six women performers are named, but one must guess at the character of their "stunts," with such light as is thrown upon the subject by the use of the word drama.

On July 27, 1855, Raymond's menagerie, with "Signor Chiarinis Italian Circus" showed "under one mammoth pavilion." The circus was to consist of a "grand Italian carnival," wonderful performances by trained horses, etc., etc.

A picture exhibits Prince and Napoleon, one of the horses "playing an organ and the other dancing a polka"; Burt, "the marvelous boy equestrian" is described; wonderful vaulting is announced; Hannibal and Ann get complimentary mention, cages and dens of the finest lions, tigers, panthers and monkeys on earth are eloquently promised.

We get from an old local newspaper some facts as to the winter-quartering of shows in Zanesville. Said an issue of April 2, 1853:

"Raymond and Co., and Van Amburgh's menagerie, which has been in Zanesville since fall, will commence its summer tour in about a week. The animals are in good condition and few, if any, have died during the winter. The collection will be exhibited on Saturday next in this city. We hope the exhibition will be liberally attended." The winter of 1855-1856 brought the show back to Zanesville, as the following newspaper item, printed December 5, proves:

"Raymond and Co.'s Menagerie—This menagerie, which undoubtedly comprises the largest and finest collection of animals in the United States, is in winter quarters at the old foundry on Seventh Street, between Main and Market.

"Through the politeness of our friend, familiarly known as Banjo Bill, we visited the establishment the other day. The animals are all in good condition, especially that mountain of flesh and bones, Hannibal. Hannibal is in fine trim and seems proud of his big proportions."

This was written at the beginning of an intensely cold winter, and Queen

Ann's bedroom must have been on the icy side of the old foundry, or badly heated, for Jack Frost locked her jaws and she died. This is what the scribe said about it on January 31, 1856:

"Ann, the female elephant, belonging to Raymond and Co.'s Menagerie, at present wintering in this city, died one day last week. Her disease it is said was lock-jaw, superinduced, probably by the effects of the late severely cold weather.

"She was brought to this country in 1819, but of her exact age at the time of her death we are not informed. She was a remarkably sagacious, docile and affectionate animal, and was valued at about $8,000."

All the records show that Ann was as good as she was big. Death loves a shining mark. Raymond did not ward off the fatal stroke, but he could and did give Ann a spectacular funeral. A band was hired and a procession formed which escorted those tons of flesh to a last resting place in the country.

BIG GAS BAGS

Balloon ascensions were a popular form of amusement in those early years.

A correspondent of the Zanesville Courier, writing Dec. 24, 1883, from Conewago Valley, N.Y., but who was a resident of this city thirty-five or more years before that time, recalls such an event in the following words:

"In the year 1851, I think, a grand Fourth of July celebration was held in Zanesville and a large balloon was sent off from the very top of Putnam Hill. I well remember that, staying for some reason now forgotten, at home, I had a fine view of the silken sphere riding buoyant through the air. This was, I think, the first balloon ascension from Zanesville and young as I was, I remember the excitement it occasioned."

What this New Yorker said of Putnam Hill and the fair grounds in this connection is worth quoting, we think:

"Putnam Hill was at that time a bleak, bare knob, with a brick house standing solitary and alone on the very top. The path which wound around the brow of the hill was used by scholars, of Natchez, as it was commonly called, but was only safe to travel in company, as it bore a very unenviable reputation, and even the Dug Road was not at all times safe for unprotected females. What is now the fair ground was set apart for general training of musters and was called Camp Goddard."

HAD A LECTURE COURSE

Zanesville did not deny herself the benefits of less spectacular but more informative and useful forms of entertainment. In the winter of 1855-1856 the trustees of the Zanesville Atheneum put on a lecture course. The records show that $30 was paid for each lecture, eleven of which were delivered between December 11, 1855, and March 18, 1856. Incidental expenses brought the total outlay up to $413.48. The receipts fell short of this to the extent of $48. Single season tickets brought $2. Two season tickets cost $3, and three cost $4 and four cost $5.

There were ninety-six ticket buyers. Here is the list we submit for the sake of readers who wish never to miss a collection of old Zanesville names:

Edward Brush, Charles C. Russell, George A. Jones, Joseph Crosby, Moses M. Granger, L. P. Marsh, A. Peters, H. C. Peters, George C. Eaton, A. W. Perley, C. J. Brenholts, James L. Cox, Lewis Cox, John Metcalf, G. N. Northrup, A. K. Love, D. Brush, E. E. Fillmore, Peter Black, Joseph Black, Henry Lentz, George Lentz, P. Smith, James J. Ross, A. H. Brown, B. F. Hersh, George James, B. F. Leslie, N. Gattrell, W. R. Hazlett, L. H. Bigelow, W. Galigher, Thomas Cary, F. Fracker, W. A. Graham, John R. Porter, A. T. M. Adams, T. F. Fracker, S. G. McBride, D. Hurd, Gustavus Machote, Mahlon Sims, Imri Richards, Louis Mathews, G. Bonner, William M. Lyons, H. J. Jewett, C. B. Goddard, John C. Hazlett, W. C. Cassel, John Haynes, C. W. Potwin, Thomas Potts, Charles Allen, H. G. O. Cary, George W. Graham, James Darlington, Benjamin H. Keyser, Edward W. Cox, B. Sturges, F. A. Thompson, Charles C. Hildreth, D. H. Beckwith, William Beaumont, S. R. Hosmer, H. Sturges, A. T. Cassel, F. B. Hawes, William E. Lukens, Rev. M. Hoge, Dr. Sedgwick, Mrs. Van Buren, Putnam Seminary ladies, H. M. Bailey, Rev. Richart, John A. Adams, W. B. Harris, E. W. Tupper, Dr. Gally, C. W. Lyon, Dr. Cox, John Dimond, Albert Guthrie, John Q. Lane, W. Strimer, D. W. D. March, Scott & Wallace, John Smeltzer, M. T. Gittings, Kraughman.

The Atheneum trustees were Messrs. Brush, Russel, Marsh, Crosby, Jones and Granger.

CHAPTER LI

ZANESVILLE PUT UP $3,000 TO GET THE STATE FAIR IN 1859

BAD WEATHER CAUSED THE ENTERPRISE A LOSS OF $5,000—COUNTY'S FIRST FAIR HELD IN MARKET HOUSE—MERRICK BLOCK SUCCEEDED HARVEY TAVERN IN 1859—A BIT OF SONS OF MALTA HISTORY—JUNE FROST IN 1859 VERY DESTRUCTIVE TO WHEAT, CORN AND FRUITS.

Ohio's state fairs began in 1850, when the exhibition was made at Cincinnati; Columbus held the fair in 1851, Cleveland in 1852, Dayton in 1853 and Newark in 1854. Zanesville was offered a chance at the prize late in 1853 or early in 1854 as the following item from the City Times of January 6, 1854, indicates. The article was in the form of an appeal made to the public by James Raguet and Joseph P. Northover:

"The question of holding the next State Fair at Zanesville has not yet been settled. The State Board of Agriculture have done their part and await the action of the citizens to say whether or no they will guarantee the $3,000 necessary as our share. Our sister city and competitor in this matter, Newark, guaranteed the requisite sum promptly before they made the application to the State Agricultural Board. For the honor of Zanesville let it not be said that she was beaten by a place not half her size."

WON THE PRIZE LATER

Did Zanesville refuse to put up that $3,000? It must be so, as far as that contest was concerned, for it was not until 1859 that the city secured the state fair. Newark won the 1854 prize.

But Zanesville came to the front with $3,000 for the fair of 1859 and patronized the exhibition freely. The fair did not pay the State Board of Agriculture a profit, but that was the fault of the weather. The loss was about $5.000.

The financial shortage was attributed to the foul weather of fair week and the undertaking was described as an "eminently successful exhibition of industrial and mechanical arts and livestock."

The fair opened on Tuesday, September 20, and closed on Friday, the twenty-third. The entries numbered 2,300, 812 of which represented livestock. Gate receipts, concessions, entry fees, etc., brought in $9,000, but the out-go for premiums, operating expenses, etc., totaled $18,000. The board members must have been glad they assessed Zanesville $3,000 before agreeing to favor her folk with the fair.

Tuesday opened with "gloomy dispiriting weather," and a drizzle farther

dampened human spirits during the rest of the day. The weather man was kinder on Wednesday. Bright skies overhung a throng numbering 15,000 people. Gate receipts ran up to $3,000.

Thursday was then, as it ever has been since, on the same ground, the big day. Clouds marked the morning hours, but toward noon these cleared away, while 20,000 visitors sized up bed quilts, steers, cows, calves, swine and horses, and watched the human comedy.

FIRE FIGHTERS THE FEATURE

Thursday was firemen's day. The Hope, Eagle and Buckeye companies made up a grand parade, the members being resplendent in showy uniforms and the carriages being elaborately decorated.

Friday's attendance dropped to 10,000 and the weather was only "moderately pleasant." The feature was "a riding match for ladies" and a Miss Oatley, of Muskingum County, won a gold watch by convincing the judges that she sat and handled her horse with skill and grace of superior character.

As was stated, Newark was the state fair town in 1854. In 1855, 1856, 1857 and 1858 the honor went respectively to Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Sandusky. In due time the skipping about process was abandoned and Columbus became permanently the home of our state fairs.

The fair of 1859 was held on the ground now used for our county fairs, that beautiful tract which lies along Coopermill Road at the South end of Brighton Boulevard.

THE FAIR GROUNDS

Before that county fairs had been held on a 20-acre tract about a quarter of a mile Northward and fronting on what is now Dryden Road. Many readers will remember it as the seat of a mound which was undoubtedly the work of aborigines, but which on being opened many years ago was found to contain very slight signs of having received archaeological deposits.

In this connection it is in order to mention the rise of our county fairs. They sprang originally from the legislative act of February 28, 1846, passed "for the encouragement of agriculture."

Under this act the Muskingum County Agricultural Society was formed January 21, 1848, its officers being Cornelius Springer, of Springfield Township, president; George W. Gibbons, of Wayne Township, vice president; James L. Cox, of Zanesville, treasurer; Uriah Parke, of Zanesville, secretary. The society's first formal fair was held in the city market house in the fall of 1848. During the Civil War the fair ground was made into a military camp.

TOOK COAL INTO ACCOUNT

In 1859, Hawes published his "Ohio State Directory and Gazetteer" and as

Zanesville was then ahead of Akron, Hamilton, Lima, Portsmouth, and Springfield in population and but 5,000 behind Toledo the directory gave the place due complimentary mention, calling it "a handsome and flourishing city," declaring its streets "were adorned with many fine buildings and lighted with gas."

The writer of the notice followed the practice of the day when he called the attention of capitalists "to the advantages for manufacturing which are presented here in the abundant water power of the river" but he struck a new note, for the time, by referring to "the rich coal mines of the adjacent hills" as another "manufacturing advantage." There were ten churches and the population of Zanesville's four divisions was declared to be 13,000.

FAMILIAR NAMES

The mayor was E. L. Quigley; the marshal, W. M. Laughlin; recorder, George W. Thompson; justices of the peace, C. W. Buckmaster, James Cochran, and John Quigley. The list of county officers carried familiar names: common pleas judge, L. P. Marsh; probate judge, W. L. Mason; clerk of court, Charles C. Russell; auditor, Jesse Atwell; sheriff, Penrod Bateman; coroner, John Quigley; recorder, William Lynn; county commissioners, John Baughman, Hugh Madden and Jonathan Swank.

It was in 1859 that one of Zanesville's first log buildings gave place to a business block. A local newspaper of March 25, of that year, recorded the coming change as follows:

"Passing Away—The old loghouse commonly known as 'Printz's Corner,' which is now being torn down to give place to Doctor (Alfred) Merrick's new building, is one of the oldest institutions in the city. It was built in or about the year 1800. It was then the hotel of this neighborhood and was kept by an Englishman named David Harvey. It was in this old tavern that Muskingum County's first court was held—in the year 1804."

It is an interesting coincidence that John McIntire and David Harvey, Zanesville's first and second tavern keepers, should have died during the same summer. Harvey passed away May 19, 1815, and McIntire followed on the 29th of July. Both were laid away in the old graveyard on the hill at the head of Main Street. Of Harvey's burial there and of the inscription on his headstone the newspapers quoted from said:

CAME FROM ENGLAND

"The history of Mr. Harvey is written in brief upon his tombstone * * * as follows:

" 'Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets. Within this case lieth the mortal part of David Harvey; who was born in the parish of Hogan, County of Cornwall, in England, on the 24th day of June, 1746. Arrived in Fredericktown, State of Maryland, June, 1774, and voted for the independence of the United States. Supported the war by furnishing a soldier during

the time thereof, according to an act of Assembly of the aforesaid state. Arrived on the bank of the Muskingum River at Zanesville, the 10th day of December, 1800. Deceased the 19th day of May in the year of our Lord, 1815, aged sixty-nine years, one month and six days.'"

SONS OF MALTA

It was in this year that Zanesville's lodge of that strange short-lived order, the Sons of Malta, reached perhaps its chief usefulness and largest membership. An insight into its methods was given by a Zanesville newspaper of July 1, 1859, from which we quote:

"Mysterious—Last night at a reasonably late hour a number of men 'might have been seen' * * * trundling wheelbarrows in different parts of the city. A closer inspection would have developed the fact that these Irish chariots were freighted with drygoods, provisions, etc.; and had any person followed the mysterious procession they would have found also that the freight aforesaid was deposited at the doors of divers needy families. It is said, moreover, that the packages all bore the sign of a cross similar in design to the one occasionally suspended over Main Street from Odd Fellows Hall, a circumstance that induced the suspicion that the Sons of Malta were cognizant of the affair. * * * For the noble uses of charity commend us to the wheelbarrow brigades of the I. O. S. M. Unless we miss our guess the emblem of the cross will hereafter have a double significance for many a suffering family through the mysterious agency of this rapidly growing order."

MANY IN ZANESVILLE

From 150 to 200 Zanesville men joined the order, each paying $10 initiation fee. The central idea was that members should get that sum back, many times over out of the fast and furious fun of initiations. This idea was carried out to the limit, but a very serious and sensible use was made of the fees received. There being no salaried officials and very little expense of any kind nearly all the money turned in went to the relief of the city's poor of whom there were many at that time.

There appears to have been but one parade. One night at midnight the members filed out of their lodge room, Odd Fellows Hall, and marched down Main Street, crossed the Y-bridge, wound around Dug Road, traversed some of Putnam's streets, recrossed the river via the Third Street bridge and returned to their hall.

MARCHERS WERE MUTE

It was known the parade was to come and Main Street and others on the line of march were crowded with curious people. What they saw was a column of men marching along in absolute silence. Not a note of music broke upon the air.

Not a sound came from the men in ranks, each of whom was dressed in a long white gown, in the headpiece of which were two holes cut for the wearer's eyes.

There was at least one exception, Dr. Douglas Day, towering above his fellows to a height of six feet three, was robed as an angel, wings and all. Others of the chiefs carried skull and cross bones and other secret symbols on their trays. Simplicity, silence, and solemnity marked the affair from beginning to end. Nothing like it had ever been seen in Zanesville.

But if those Sons walked without a vocal sound that night they made up for it every time they saw a candidate initiated afterwards. It is on record that some of them dropped to the floor and rolled over in the throes of uncontrollable laughter.

To keep the candidates in a mood to go through the ordeal at all costs it became necessary to produce sounds louder than the laughter. This was done by beating vigorously upon a kind of drum or kettle made of boiler iron.

The candidate was blind-folded and brought on the floor between two rows of white-robed members and before the Grand Commander. There he was plied with questions as ingenious as they were absurd.

THE RATTLE OF CHAINS

Sometimes a question would be asked that the nervous, shaken and overwrought candidate would refuse point-blank to answer.

"Send for the guard," the commander would cry.

Presently the detachment would appear, four members of it stopping on one side of the victim and four on the other side. These were reinforced by two men carrying a heavy chain. The commander would repeat the question and if the candidate still remained silent the command would come:

"Order arms."

Of course the victim could not but hear the movement of the muskets.

"Produce the chains" was the next command and the chains would go clanking to the floor. This usually brought the answer.

Another contrivance took the form of an incline. Down this with speed the candidate was sent in a sitting position. At the bottom a huge sponge full of water awaited the victim. As he violently "sat down" upon it the water would splash all over his body and legs.

When some proselyting member landed a candidate that candidate was promptly called a "sucker" and as promptly the Sons of Malta red flag bearing a Maltese Cross and measuring ten feet by ten, was hung out over Main Street from Odd Fellows Hall which meant to members as they passed by that a new "sucker" would be taken in that evening.

GREAT FROST OF FIFTY-NINE

This section of the country suffered severely when a very low temperature brought about a frost on Sunday morning, June 5, 1859. Wheat in the open

fields was destroyed on a large scale. Rail fences somewhat protected the plants which had sprung up in their corners. Much of the growing corn was killed and replanting was necessary. There was a corresponding destruction of fruits. Many farmers drove to town soon after that memorable Sunday to buy wheat before it should reach a price beyond their reach.

CHAPTER LII

LOCAL SITUATION IN THE YEAR 1860

STRENGTH AND PROMISE REVEALED BY THE RECORDS—COMMUNITY PREPARED FOR SERVICE IN BEHALF OF THE UNION—WAR CLOUDS WARNED INHABITANTS OF DUTIES TO COME.

To set forth the local aspects of mighty national events which during a period of four years tested the power of this republic to live, is the difficult duty now confronting the writer of these records. There were those in the community, who, as they saw the storm coming, felt with Lewis Cass that the Union was doomed to destruction. But they were a minority; faith in an indivisable union of states was the dominant sentiment. Those who held fast to that faith believed in the patriotism of their county and city as they believed in that of their state and country. We know now how fully that trust was vindicated. The proofs thereof will follow, but it will be well first to inquire as to the stage of development reached by the community on the eve of the tests facing it.

FOUR ZANESVILLE WARDS

In answering that inquiry it is our good fortune to have at command a copy of the Zanesville city directory for 1860. That was not the day of all-inclusive directory records, but in this case there was a compilation sufficiently extensive to furnish a good measure of Zanesville's size and resources.

There were four divisions of the spot which now is a political unit—Zanesville proper, Putnam, South Zanesville and West Zanesville. Zanesville was divided into four wards by Fountain and Cypress alleys. The First Ward lay south of Fountain and west of Cypress; the Second, west of Cypress and north of Fountain; the Third, east of Cypress and south of Fountain, and the Fourth, east of Cypress and north of Fountain. There were three Main streets. The first extended "from the river to the National road"; the second from Spring Street to Malinda, east of Underwood and the third "from East to Valley Street, north of Summit."

A PAIR OF RAILROADS

There were two railroads, the Central Ohio, with its east and west connections and the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville. We gather interesting points as to the C., W. & Z. from a full page advertisement in the 1860 directory, wherein

the line is called an "air-line railroad," with connections at Morrow "for all points south and west and at Zanesville, with the Central Ohio Railroad for all points east." The statement that "mail line coaches leave Lancaster daily for Logan and Athens and Circleville for Chillicothe and Portsmouth," reminds us that southern Ohio in 1860 was served by stage instead of steam lines. "Tickets for sale at the (company's) office at Second and Main streets," is a statement showing that the road's Zanesville headquarters had not then been removed to Market Street.

HOTELS AND TAVERNS

The list of hotels is enlightening. The Zane was located at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets and the Stacy at the southeast corner of Main and Fourth. Messrs. Roush and McVay are listed as proprietors of both hostelries. The Porter House stood at the northeast corner of Market and Fourth streets. The Stenger occupied the northeast corner of Market and Fifth streets.

There was an unexpectedly large number of minor places of entertainment. They are listed thus:

The Brown, No. 25 Market Street; the Franklin,. northwest corner Market and Fifth; Farmers' House, 35 Main; Farmers' Inn, 17 and 19 South Fifth Street; Lafayette, 85 National Road; Mechanics' Hall, northeast corner Main and Seventh; Monroe, 85 South Eighth; Muskingum, 90 Market; Ohio, no location given; Railroad, State Road, opposite Melinda Street; Smith's, Underwood and Gilbert; Walters', 14 and 16 Reed Street; Zanesville, 20 Main Street.

COUNT THE ATTORNEYS

The array of lawyers is surprisingly long. Of law firms there were six; of individual attorneys, 15. John C. Hazlett was on the list and he was at the time prosecuting attorney. A year later, with fervid patriotism and tireless energy he raised Zanesville's first company of volunteers in answer to President Lincoln's call for troops.

As the weekly newspaper still was an accepted publication the total newspaper list was large for the size of the town. The Courier printed daily and weekly editions and other weeklies were the Aurora, Mechanics' Defender, City Times and the Volksblatt. The banks numbered three, the Muskingum Branch of the State Bank of Ohio, located at the northwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, and the Franklin and Gattrell and Brown banks, both of which were on Main Street, opposite the court house. The character of the stores and the number of each class are indicated thus:

LIST OF STORES

Farm implements, two; auction, two; books, four; boots and shoes, thirty-six, including cobbling shops; carpets, two; cigars and tobacco, seven; clothing, seven; confections, five; cordage, two; drugs, six; dry goods, fifteen; feed, two; groceries (wholesale), eight, and retail, seventy; hardware, three; hats and caps, two; house-

THE OLD ZANE HOTEL

Recently torn down. Built three stories high in 1825. Fourth story added about 1855. Used as a hotel until 1878. Note the Fifth Street line of buildings—Zane house annex and Krob livery stable, sites now occupied by the Schultz Opera House. Beyond, the old Second Presbyterian church spire and the tower of St. Thomas Catholic church.

furnishing, two; jewelry, four; liquors, six; meat markets, two; millinery, six; notions, three; oil, one; oysters, two; saddles and harness, five; sewing machines, four; stoves and holloware, seven.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY

There were thirteen blacksmiths, one boat builder, three book binders, one brass founder, five breweries, four brick makers, eight cabinet makers, two soap and candle makers, two candy makers, nine carriage and wagon shops, two engine boiler and saw-mill makers, three coopers, two coppersmiths, two rope makers, one cotton mill, one file maker, four flour mills, one iron mill and furnace, one glass works, one glue maker, two gun makers, one indigo blue and ink maker, four iron founders, two lumber yards, five machine shops, two marble yards, one mattress maker, one mineral water maker, one paper mill, one piano maker, one pork packer, one pottery, one saddle-tree maker, two planing mills, one saw-mill, one tanner, one silver plater, one skiff builder, one barrel maker, one vinegar maker, one woolen mill.

FOURTEEN DOCTORS

A list of old family physicians is always interesting. The total number in 1860 was not so large but that we may give space here to the names of each:

Alfred Ball, Beckwith & Lowe, A. E. Bell, E. V. Chase, Howard Culbertson, Douglas Day, A. Edwards, Robert Zum Hagen, C. C. Hildreth, A. Kob, H. F. Logee, Z. C. McElroy, Washington Moorehead, J. M. Stout. The dentists were: Drs. J. W. Blandy, D. B. Clossman, George Crawford, W. M. Herriott, John Hobbs and R. H. Sedgwick.

There were six liquor stores and twenty saloons; four livery stables; four photographers.

THIRTEEN CHURCHES

The church directory is worthy of study. It includes: The First and Market Street Baptist Churches; the United and the Trinity German Lutheran; the Second Street, Seventh Street, German and Colored Methodist Episcopal; the First and Second Presbyterian; St. James Protestant Episcopal; St. Thomas and St. Nicholas Roman Catholic.

John B. Thompson was the city's mayor, and M. C. Mitchell was president of council, which numbered eight members. Jacob Lyda was captain of police, of whom there were four, one for each ward. In addition to other city officers, there was a bell ringer and a scavenger. Adams Fletcher was president of the board of education, which was composed of six members. Mortimer D. Leggett was superintendent of the schools.

SCHOOLS AND FIRE COMPANIES

The school buildings are thus listed:

High School, head of Main Street; Third Ward School, 119 South Seventh;

Fourth Ward, 56 Center; McIntire, North and Fifth; Masonic Hall, Market and Fourth; Taylor Building School, Underwood and Spring; Rural, Adamsville Road; German, Seventh and South; colored, location omitted.

The Union No. 1, Union No. 2, Star, Eagle and Rescue volunteer fire companies, were located respectively on Market, North Fourth, Seventh, Marietta and North Fourth streets.

With the impending war in mind the question of military organization prompts inquiry. There were in 1860, three companies, as follows:

Young Guard, organized February, 1860; James Douglas, captain.

Zanesville Light Artillery, organized June 7, 1860; Levi Miller, captain.

Excelsior Cadets, W. F. Baker, captain.

The Zanesville Atheneum was a very considerable institution for the time. Located in the east wing of the old courthouse structure, it contained 4,500 volumes and kept on file twenty newspapers and periodicals. M. M. Granger was its president.

As the names of residents of South and West Zanesville were included in the Zanesville and Putnam lists, data covering those communities are omitted. But the case of Putnam is different. In the 1860 directory a separate section is devoted to that village and it offers some very informative material to the chronicler.

A total change in street names came with annexation in the early '70s, so that no one could identify Putnam's present streets by the names in use in 1860. In that year the street on the bank bore the name Water; Putnam Avenue of the present day was Main Street; Woodlawn Avenue was Seminary or West Street; Moxahala Avenue was East Street. The cross streets, which now bear the names of our presidents, were then numbered. For instance, Washington Street was First; Adams, Second; Jefferson, Third, and so on down to Pierce, which was Seventh.

In 1860 Putnam supported two churches, the East Street Methodist, and the Seminary Street Presbyterian. The Putnam Female Seminary board was presided over by Rev. Addison Kingsbury, and on the directory list were such names as Sturges, Buckingham, Convers, Guthrie, Hoge, Mather, Jewett, Wiles and Potwin.

Samuel Large was mayor; S. C. Haver, president of the board of education; Z. M. Chandler, superintendent of schools, which were housed in three buildings. There was quite a line of mercantile establishments: five sold dry goods; eight, groceries; one each, saddlery, millinery, jewelry, stoves. The old Burnham Hotel, built in 1809, was still in business under the management of Leroy Ballinger. The physicians were Doctors J. B. Erwin, E. A. Farquhar, J. R. Larzelere, H. S. Nye. There were two livery stables, a planing mill, two potteries, two merchant tailors, a woolen mill and a wagon-making shop. As the foregoing shows, the four communities located at the mouth of the Licking, constituted quite a sturdy little city. It was capable of taking an important part in the preservation of the Union. We shall presently find how promptly it acted and how faithfully it carried on, with the loyal aid of the surrounding townships.

CHAPTER LIII

AN OLD FASHIONED ILLUMINATION BY THE LINCOLN MEN

FOLLOWED THE ELECTION OF 1860—METEOR FELL AT NEW CONCORD THE SAME YEAR—GREAT EXCITEMENT FOLLOWED SUCCESSFUL DRILLING IN THE BLUE ROCK OIL FIELD—OIL HAD BEEN FOUND ON THE SURFACE OF A SPRING IN 1819.

The Zanesville Daily Courier of November 13, 1860, carried an account of a local illumination which we copy in part, for the reason that it takes the reader of today back to an old and interesting mode of political demonstration and also for the reason that the celebration closely followed the event which hastened the outbreak of the Rebellion—the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency. The story of the illumination is in no sense partisan, but it recalls the bitter political controversies of the time and enables us to enter the atmosphere which they created. The Courier man had made the rounds of the city the night before he printed the story and had found the illumination so general that it was hardly fair to particularize.

"However," he added, "we must notice a few of the leading features. The residence of C. W. Potwin, Esq., in Putnam, was one blaze of light and the surrounding shrubbery fantastically decorated with Chinese lanterns of various colors. The Female Seminary was brilliantly lighted, the windows were illuminated, with the word 'Lincoln,' which appeared to good effect to passersby on the street."

The residence of Mr. Thomas and other Putnam men looked bright and attractive but the Courier lacked space for extended mention. Making his way to the village of West Zanesville, the editor was given opportunity to mention that village by finding William Lee's brightly shining windows "a principal attraction." Returning to the city he observed something worth describing:

"On Sixth Street the residence of J. C. Hazlett was decorated with Chinese lights and a beautiful transparent American shield. The balcony was surmounted with a large portrait of the President-Elect and the words 'Old Abe' on either side.

WHAT DID THEY BURN

"The residence of Joseph Black, Esq., made a fine appearance and from its high position above the city attracted attention for miles around. William Baker, on Elm Street, had his house also beautifully illuminated. Merrick's new block, Alexander Grant and Company's, David Foerster's, Bailey's, A. C. Ross, James J. Ross, Messrs. Jones and Kruger, George Chase, J. M. Bonnett, George Lentz,

S. W. Spencer and many others were handsomely and attractively lighted with various designs and excellent taste."

The story approached the end with mention of the Franklin Bank, which then stood on Main Street opposite the courthouse. In its window was a beautifully "gotten up" transparent pyramid. The residence of Dr. Brown, at the head of Main Street, attracted much attention.

It would be interesting to know what part artificial gas played in that 1860 illumination. The Zanesville Gas Company began to serve gas in the old part of the city in 1849 and in Putnam in 1856, but in West Zanesville and Natchez not until after annexation, in 1870 or 1872. No doubt gas helped illumination out in Putnam and "Old" Zanesville, in the homes which had been supplied with it. Candles were lavishly used.

THE FIRST OIL WELL

The late William M. Carr, an oil expert with an experience of many years in many separated fields, is on record as having stated that in 1861 an oil well was drilled in on Kent's Run, and that as early as 1819 oil had been found in a spring near where the drilling was done. To the story of the first drilling is added the history of the Blue Rock Field.

Mr. Carr's statement located that 1819 oil spring on the farm of Martin Smith, which lay in the northeast corner of Blue Rock Township, on Kent's Run. The neighbors drew upon the spring for their household oil, using it in part for medicinal purposes.

From other sources comes the statement that Farmer Smith and his neighbors secured the oil by brushing it into their vessels with a feather as it floated on the surface of the spring and that the yield was about a gallon a day.

"This was the first natural oil spring discovered in America," said Mr. Carr's statement. "The first oil well drilled in this county was in 1861 on the Smith farm. The second development was made in January, 1866, on the farm now known (1882) as Nathanel McDonald's, located forty-five degrees west of south from Smith's Spring.

"Here oil was struck at a depth of 118 feet that amounted to sixty barrels a day for six months. This was known as the Woodberry Well. A short time after this a well was located a half mile north and east of this, on the Rees Fox Farm. After being drilled seventy-eight feet a column of oil and water four and one-half inches in diameter gushed forth, spurting into the air a column seventy-five feet high, which continued with great force and a noise that could be heard half a mile distant for many days. This was known as the Cagua Well."

A GREAT GUSHER

Next came the well on the Fred Shaver farm, located three-fourths of a mile northeast of the Cagua well, where oil was found at a depth of 100 feet and which when pumped yielded 240 barrels of the fluid a day.

Great excitement arose down in those Blue Rock Hills. Thousands of dollars changed hands daily. Men made feverish efforts to buy or lease land, even though sales were being made at figures as high as $1,000 an acre. Royalties brought owners fabulous sums.

It was too good to last. The check came from Pittsburgh (then the nearest refining point) in the form of reports to the effect that the Blue Rock fluid contained but thirty per cent of carbon oil and therefore possessed illuminating properties too limited in quantity to compete with the Pennsylvania oil. Mr. Carr tells what happened then:

DOWN TO A PAIR

"All wells producing less than five barrels a day were then abandoned, while large wells were paying handsomely even at the low price, but their production failed shortly after the abandonment of the small wells; or rather, the entire business was reduced to two wells, which were operated steadily until the Spring of 1878.

"Why this great flow should cease was an exciting inquiry. The answer is that the oil being found in 'oil sand' was not permanent because the sand was not penetrated deep enough. The second reason for the short life of the Blue Rock wells is found in this, that when the non-paying wells were abandoned, the tubing or pumps were removed in a manner permitting the surface water to flood them and thus drive the oil from its original locality to a point not penetrated by the drill."

J. B. Wilson, of Zanesville, who was associated with William M. Carr in many neighborhood oil enterprises, says that Mr. Carr's account of the failure of the Blue Rock field has been verified by oil experience since he wrote in 1882. Mr. Wilson is of the opinion that few if any results were obtained in Blue Rock after that year.

He remembers in this connection a well that was drilled on the Mercer farm in the Chester Hill field on Wolf Creek at about the time mentioned by Mr. Carr —just before the Civil War. It went to a depth of 146 feet and turned out to be one of the best of its time, in shallow sand.

These two first transactions were before the day of derricks and steam power. The Blue Rock and Chester Hill drilling was done with spring poles.

GREAT METEOR OF 1860

Earlier in the year an event had occurred at New Concord, Muskingum County, which, to superstitious observers of the dangerous trend of national politics, might easily have been looked upon as an evil omen—the fall of a meteor. The phenomenon was thus described in May, 1923, by Dr. Henry McCreary, veteran New Concord physician, who was an eye-witness of the event:

"The meteoric shower of stones, known as 'the Guernsey County shower,' occurred May 1, 1860, between 12 and 1 p. m. It came from the southeast and the meteor was seen by parties at Parkersburg and vicinity as a streak of bright

light, over Noble County and coming across Guernsey County. It was just spent in New Concord.

"The sounds given out were like the firing of cannon and seemed to come from Noble County, and supposed to be occasioned by an explosion. The light ceased and the shower of stones fell, about thirty in number. Some of them were observed and some recovered.

"The largest, weight 103 pounds, is now at Marietta College. The one coming farthest fell on the Muskingum College campus, and is now at the college. I saw one at Cleveland and can locate but few of them now."

In an article printed in the Cambridge Jeffersonian a year ago additional particulars of the meteor's descent were given. It was introduced thus:

"Sixty-three years ago Tuesday, May 1, Guernsey County was thrown into a panic when a meteor passed over the county at terrific speed and fell at New Concord. Old citizens of this community recall the incident. The impact of the meteor with the earth was distinctly felt in Southeastern Ohio."

HUGE BALL OF FIRE

It appears from the newspaper story that Professor Evans, of Marietta College, observed the meteor, "first seen as a fiery globe at a horizontal distance of twenty to thirty miles," and calculated that it had "a real diameter of three-eighths of a mile." He found that it was moving at the rate of four miles a second as it neared the earth.

The thirty stones which fell at New Concord are reported to have had a total weight of 700 pounds. The second in size, weighing fifty pounds, is in the possession of a Professor Shephard, of Amherst, Mass., a collector of meteorites. The Jeffersonian's story is to the effect that "scarcely any fall of aerolites has ever been so exactly and fully observed as that which fell at New Concord."

STORY TOLD IN AUSTRIA

And the event attracted the attention of foreign scientists of note. Before the Imperial Academy of Science at Vienna, Austria, W. Haidinger, director general of that country's geological survey, read a paper in which the New Concord event received marked attention. It is said that "there is but one case besides this of New Concord in which the velocity of a meteor from which stones have fallen has been definitely determined."

Fifty years before New Concord's experience with this shower of stones, Zanesville and other points in Muskingum County were visited by an earthquake. In 1811, then, an earthquake shook the county; in 1860, a 700-pound meteor inflicted another blow; in 1913, the mightiest flood in local history submerged lowlands. Fifty years between meteor and earthquake and fifty-three years between quake and greatest flood. Has nature a rule governing such visitations?

CHAPTER LIV

QUICK RESPONSE TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR TROOPS

JOHN C. HAZLETT RECRUITED ONE OF OHIO'S FIRST CIVIL WAR COMPANIES—THREE OF ITS MEN FELL IN THE BATTLE OF VIENNA—GALLANT DAVID MERCER SANG "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER" WITH HIS LAST BREATH—SAD NEWS EARLY FROM THE FRONT.

The mighty mother turns in tears
The pages of her battle years,
Lamenting all her fallen sons.

The call for 75,000 volunteer soldiers issued by President Lincoln aroused immediate and adequate response in Ohio. The State was ready to disregard mere party considerations and throw its forces into the scale for the preservation of the Union.

The President's call flashed over the wires on the night of Sunday, April 14, 1861. Very promptly the State Senate appropriated a million dollars to back up the general Government's determination to resist secession.

Other war measures followed in both Senate and House. Then, when it was plain that far more patriots would volunteer than the State's quota called for, the Legislature provided that the surplus should be retained for state purposes. Party lines disappeared. Columbus went wild over the call for troops and Ohio's answer.

OHIO ABLAZE

Meanwhile, the answer was in evidence. Out in the state men were enlisting, companies were forming and the trains were carrying to the Capital quotas of eager young men. Soon enough companies for two regiments had arrived. The authorities did not hold them for arms and equipment. Responding to Washington's call for haste they put the First and Second Ohio regiments aboard trains headed Eastward.

At Zanesville, by Monday night, John C. Hazlett, County Prosecutor, had answered Mr. Lincoln's message with the utmost energy and speed. The call had scarcely left the wires before that brilliant young lawyer took up the work of raising a company of volunteers and by Monday night almost enough men of like fervor were on the roll to fill the quota. He reported with it at Columbus, where his volunteers became Company H in Colonel Alex M. McCook's First

Ohio Infantry. On Thursday this regiment was on its way to Washington. Company H took part in General Schenk's reconnoissance by rail at Vienna and later was in the first battle of Bull Run.

HAZLETT'S HISTORY

Captain Hazlett returned to Zanesville in August, was mustered out with other three-months men and quickly took up the work of recruiting a company for "three years or the war." This became a part of the Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The regiment saw severe service, in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, fighting in the battles of Perrysville and Stone River. A wound was received by Captain Hazlett on the latter field which resulted in his death, June 7, 1863.

Public recognition of young Hazlett's standing as a man and lawyer had come three times in five years. In 1855, 1857, and 1859 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county.

LAWYER AND SOLDIER

John Caldwell Hazlett, son of Robert and Lucy Hazlett, was born in Newark, Ohio, September 24, 1831. While a child he came with his parents to Zanesville. He attended school in this city and later was a student at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio. Later still he went to the Kentucky Military Institute, at Blue Lick Springs, and there, in 1851, he was graduated. Returning to Zanesville he studied law with Judge Stilwell and was admitted to the bar in December, 1853. A year later he married Ellen, the judge's second daughter.

Judge Moses M. Granger, who was Captain Hazlett's schoolmate in Zanesville, a college mate at Gambier and afterwards a law partner, has paid the following tribute to his associate and fellow patriot:

"Captain Hazlett was of slight frame, about five feet, nine inches in height; of a quick, nervous temperament; possessed of an active and strong mind; well read, both in general literature and in law; he was ambitious of distinction and evinced a capacity and aptitude for law that, backed by energy, perseverance and attention to business, could not have failed, if his life had been prolonged, to win for him a brilliant reputation and an assured position in the front ranks of the profession.

"As a prosecutor his success was marked, although he conducted either alone or assisted only by some newly-admitted tyro, even during his first term, a number of complicated and difficult cases, against counsel of distinction, great ability and much experience."

Captain Hazlett's family name was honored by the founders of Zanesville's post of the Grand Army of the Republic, who took the name of Hazlett Post, as a tribute to the captain and to his brother, Charles, who had fallen at the Battle of Gettysburg.

SAD NEWS FROM FRONT

In less than a month after Hazlett and his men left for the front the tragedy of war was brought home to our people preparing them to believe that it was the terror which General Sherman later officially announced it to be. The preparation was given when the following story of the engagement fought at Vienna, Va., appeared in a Zanesville newspaper of June 21:

"The excitement in our city last evening was pretty high, owing to the melancholy news of the engagement of the First Ohio Regiment at Vienna, Fairfax County, Va., probably about twelve miles from Washington. The following are the dead of our Zanesville boys as we learned from a special dispatch from Washington, late last night: William David Mercer, George Morrison, and Henry Pigmen."

Dr. John G. F. Holston ("J. G. F. No. 1"), who was then in the government service and stationed at Washington, wired news of David Mercer's death to the soldier's father, who resided in Wayne Township. A little later came the publication of a letter from Captain John C. Hazlett, in whose company the three deceased soldiers had been members. Thus the captain wrote:

"Poor David Mercer. No man ever lived more brave, more generous, more devoted to his friends and his flag. His right arm was shot off about half way between the elbow and the shoulder.

"He came to me in the woods immediately back of the firing and while he held his musket and his right arm in his left hand he begged me to cut it off as it was so heavy he could not carry his musket; and when loss of blood forced him to drop his gun he asked me for a revolver to continue the fight.

"Just before his death someone spoke of his dying in defense of the old flag, when he faintly attempted to sing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' One line was almost completed when his brave soul went to its God."

David Mercer was but twenty-two years old on that day. He had been a blacksmith, working before the war at Palmer's Shop at Eighth and South Streets. He had a great many friends. Years later, on December 22, 1865, his death and that of his two comrades received the following local notice:

IMMORTAL TRIO

"Among the first who fell in the war * * * were H. Pigmen, David Mercer, and George Morrison, from this city, members of Captain Hazlett's Company H, First Ohio. They were killed at Vienna, Va., June 17, 1861, the first fight that occurred after the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Morrison and Pigmen were instantly killed. Mercer's right arm was torn away by a cannon shot and lived three or four hours.

"They were among if not the first of our citizen soldiers who have since filled the world with the fame of their deeds of glory, that fell in the cause of right."

The fourth company to leave Zanesville was commanded by Captain Sturges. The coming event was alluded to in a local newspaper of May 31, 1861:

"Captain Shelton Sturges' company, for three years' service, just raised in this city, received orders to be in readiness to march by Thursday or Friday. This company is principally composed of young men engaged in mechanical and farming pursuits and are much more capable of bearing the hardships of a campaign than others that have gone before.

"It includes some of the best fighting men in the city and our word for it when the tug of war comes they will strike valiantly for the right. Our best wishes attend them. The company numbers ninety-six men, including officers."

The officers were Shelton Sturges, captain; Samuel H. Wheeler, first lieutenant; Henry S. Harding, second lieutenant; F. D. Biset, M. B. Atkinson, John Stone, and M. Williams, sergeants; J. W. Hatton, E. S. Mauk, J. D. Willias, and W. Langan, corporals.

The year closed in deep gloom for the Northern patriot. We get a glimpse of Buckeye sentiment in the columns of the Dollar Weekly, a Cincinnati publication. The anxiety and discouragement of the editor must have reflected the feeling of many Muskingum County patriots.

FALSE VIEW OF LINCOLN

The paper's platform was "The Union, the Constitution, the Enforcement of the Laws." Nominally it was a supporter of the government at Washington, but the editor bitterly complained of the management of war measures by President Lincoln and his Cabinet. Note this editorial, dated December 26, 1861:

"We are sick and tired of this delay. Give us a fight—anything for a change * * * It is not worth while to disguise the fact that the Cabinet of President Lincoln is a great failure * * * We do not believe General McClellan is wholly to blame for the delay on the Potomac * * * but somebody is to blame and history will hold either the President or his Cabinet to a serious account. * * * If Mr. Lincoln wishes to provide himself with a crown composed entirely of the thanks of a suffering people let him command his Cabinet as Cromwell did the 'Rump Parliament,' to depart."

SHADOWS WERE THICK

The editorial columns of other loyal newspapers were full of matter calculated to make their patriotic readers feel blue and the news columns could not but confirm the feeling. Great Britain was out of humor because of the Mason-Slidell affair, and war with that country was feared by many; McClellan's "masterly inactivity" continued on the Potomac; the Union forces, while winning minor victories, appeared unequal to the work of defeating their foes on a large scale and putting their armies out of commission. In June 1862, Captain Charles C. Goddard was recruiting a Zanesville company for service in Colonel Heintzleman's new regiment. The recruiting office was on North Fourth Street.

Dr. Gettings, one of the city's practicing physicians, was giving public notice that he would attend free of charge the families of absent soldiers in cases in

which payment for the same would be a hardship. John T. Shryock, editor and publisher of the Daily and Weekly Courier, was upbraiding the editors of the Aurora and the Press for their lukewarmness toward the Union cause.

We learn this from examination of a copy of the Daily Courier of June 14, 1862. This issue carried a column or more of press news from the armies in the South—from Fremont, McClellan, McDowell, Halleck, and Burnside.

None of the dispatches reported particularly good news and readers of the Courier with sons and brothers at the front, must have put down the paper with the feeling that no short war, with limited danger for the boys at the front was, after all, to be expected.

CHAPTER LV

ZANESVILLE HAD A CALAMITY AND PANIC IN 1863.

FIVE CITIZENS KILLED IN FALL OF MARKET HOUSE—WHOLE TOWN IN FRIGHT WHEN MORGAN RAIDERS CROSSED THE RIVER AT EAGLEPORT—HORSES HIDDEN IN HOUSES OR SENT GALLOPING AWAY TO SAFETY ZONES.

In the year 1863 the community was saddened by a tragic accident and frightened into a panic by a threat that the horrors of war might appear at our very doors. The accident took place on January 24, when the Zanesville market house fell, causing the death of five residents and injuries to thirty-six others. The panic came six months later when John Morgan's raiders crossed the Muskingum River at Eagleport and were supposed to be galloping toward Zanesville.

The ill fated structure was an old frame built in 1814 east of Court Alley at the corner of Market and Fifth streets. It had a frontage of thirty-five feet on Market and a depth of forty-three feet along Fifth and its original cost was $150. The upper portion was supported by four wooden posts.

The wonder is, not that this frail old frame collapsed at the age of forty-nine, but that it stood so long. How many heavy falls of snow its roof had supported during those years can only be guessed at but one occurred on the night of January 23, 1863, which was too weighty to withstand. As fate would have it, these timbers held their place until 7 o'clock on the following morning, when the week's largest gathering of the market's salesfolk and patrons was at the point of danger. The crash came when to these it could do most harm. A newspaper of the following day said this of results:

FIVE KILLED

"Mrs. Artemis Smith resided on South Sixth Street with her son, John Smith, engineer. She was purchasing supplies and was about leaving when the crash came. Her jaw and cheek bones were broken, her head badly crushed. She was killed instantly and when found had the basket on her arm.

"Mrs. D. B. Gary (of Seventh Street) had made her purchases and was about to leave when she was caught by the falling rubbish on the south side and crushed down. She was injured internally and her leg was broken at the ankle. She was immediately taken home. She gradually sank away through inward hemorrage and died about 4 o'clock Saturday. Her funeral will not take place until Captain Gary, her husband, arrives from Winchester, Va. Three children have been bereft of a kind mother. She was aged thirty years.

MARKET STREET BAKER KILLED

"Christian Reidel was dead when taken from the ruins. He was struck on the head and back and greatly disfigured. He resided on Market Street immediately back of the market house, where he had a bake shop. He was about forty-three years of age.

"Miss Nelson, residing on South Seventh Street, died about twenty minutes after being taken from the ruins. Her leg was badly fractured and her back broken. She was buried from the residence of her nephew, George Johnson, Esq., Seventh Street.

Among the very seriously injured were John Stevens, Fifth Street liveryman; Policeman Joseph Johnson, Mrs. George Miller of Wayne Township; George Taylor, Putnam butcher, whose jaw was broken; John O'Hara, "very badly injured"; a Mr. Stotts "reported mortally wounded"; David Edwards of Falls Township; H. McCall, Sixth Street, and William Taylor, Fifth and Market.

Clippings taken from newspaper issues of January 27, 29 and February 2, show that all of those seriously injured were recovering, excepting Policeman Johnson, who died from his hurts. One of his legs was broken and the other terribly cut and mashed.

Thomas Durban sustained head and breast injuries; Mrs. Carlow, of South Street, was severely bruised and her leg was broken. Others mentioned as sustaining various injuries are:

Amos Risley, John Rock, Edward Cooper, Asa Fox, Mrs. Christian Kahler, Mrs. David Willis, Mrs. Knaur, Mrs. Robert Carter, Mrs. Anderson, Doctor Day, Mrs. Highfield, Thomas Lindsay, Edward Langley, Peter Ross, R. J. Farnum, J. P. Ford, James L. Cox, Mrs. Goodman, Joseph Fix, Nat Geer, Charles W. Palmer, Elijah Palmer, John McLain, Charles W. Chandler and Mr. Achauer.

PANIC OVER MORGAN

Couriers riding into Zanesville early in the morning of July 23, 1863, brought rumors concerning John Morgan's movements that filled the town with wild alarm.

"Bells were rung and great crowds assembled. Soon all stores were closed. * * * A thousand stand of arms and forty rounds of ammunition per gun arrived at the depot from Columbus for the Home Guards. Ward meetings were called and every able bodied man was called upon by the military committee, to march to the depot, get arms and start for the field."

The paragraph quoted was printed in the Daily Courier on the evening of the day of Zanesville's Morgan raid panic. During the night couriers had brought in reports which definitely established Morgan's whereabouts. It was known that he was near the west bank of the Muskingum "a few miles below Taylorsville."

But although the steamer Dime had left early in the morning with 500 men of the Eighty-sixth Ohio Regiment, which should have been regarded as a step sufficient to discourage any purpose on Morgan's part to march on Zanesville via the river road, public alarm increased as the day advanced.

READY FOR DEFENSE

Squads of men were sent to guard the Third Street and C. & M. V. bridges. Flying horsemen stirred up clouds of dust on the two river roads as they galloped madly southward to reconnoitre.

"An immense throng of men and women surged to and fro in front of the Stacey House and the courthouse," says the Courier, "to hear the reports of returning scouts. * * * We could not get the exact number of citizens who were armed, but it will not fall short of one thousand. All the machine shops were closed."

A real thrill came at 11 A. M. when a small red wagon made its appearance on Fourth Street. The crowd went wild over rumors that Morgan had been capturned and was in the wagon. It was too good to be true. Morgan was at that time directing the crossing of the river at Eagleport.

Four of Morgan's men were in that wagon, having been captured during the night near Deavertown. Zanesville citizens were very curious about those troopers. Their captors found it difficult to land the prisoners in jail.

There were not enough town horses to mount the men newly mustered, so those of the incoming farmers were pressed into service. "They were usually given up without a word," says the Courier scribe, "the spirit of defense was universal. Gray haired veterans were in the ranks beside young lads who could hardly carry a musket."

Zanesville's omnibuses of that day were all loaded with troops and drawn by four horses each. Of course they did not go around either. It was necessary to dump the farmers' marketing out of their wagons and fill them with Morgan-chasers, too. Twenty of such wagons were loaded with ten soldiers each and sent southward. Hundreds of countrymen "joined in" on horseback. A negro company was formed.

BREATHING EASIER

At noon couriers arrived with news that should have been reassuring. They told how the raiders had crossed the river at Eagleport and had been engaged by their pursuers. The Courier admitted when it went to press that the result of the fight was unknown. But its editor made what turned out to be a rather good guess:

"The purpose of Morgan is evidently to keep away from the railroad and telegraph lines. He will now make his way through Noble and hasten to the Ohio, in Monroe County. These are sparsely settled and he can reach the Ohio with little trouble."

The difference between this evening announcement and what had been prepared for the weekly edition at 11 o'clock that morning is marked. The morning statement follows:

"Business is mostly suspended. Martial law will be proclaimed immediately. Before these pencilings are in type the terror-striking Morgan may ravage our printing rooms."

OFF FOR THE FRONT

But the editor, on the next evening, July 24, had a more heartening tale to tell. He reported that Morgan was as far away as Washington, Guernsey County, at 11 o'clock that morning and that his pursuers were closing in upon him. A force of cavalry and infantry 600 strong had left Zanesville at 2:30 P. M. on the Central Ohio Railway to take a hand in the expected capture.

"The Eighty-sixth Regiment is out in the Southeast somewhere scouting," said the news reports. "The ward militia are dismissed until the ringing of the courthouse bell. This morning for a long while the excitement was very great and the city was full of soldiers. All danger of Morgan's men visiting Zanesville or any point on the Muskingum we think has now passed."

But the night before and the day had brought anxious hours. Owners of good horses were especially in dread. They had learned how the raiders at every point had discarded their own wornout mounts and ridden away with the best fresh ones they could secure.

Zanesville horse owners made frantic efforts to hide their beasts or to ride away with them. To the excited townfolk were added hundreds of men and women who had driven in from the country to hear the news. It was a venture that brought trouble and inconvenience to many a visitor, for there was the same demand for country horses on that day as for city equines.

If Morgan's invaders had reached Zanesville they wouldn't have confiscated any more horses than did the soldiers and civilians who felt that the only way left for a patriot to do his bit was by mounting a requisitioned steed and galloping down the river to meet the Confederates.

HORSES GONE, WOMEN IN TEARS

Arriving in town with his wife, the farmer would leave her holding the lines while he plunged into the thick of things. On his return he would find his wife weeping for the loss of horse or horses—and still holding the lines.

Single men, groups of men, companies of men, were galloping madly down the river road to "scout against" Morgan, to "intercept him," to "drive him back and to capture his whole command," according to the ambition entertained by each excited rider.

But on Fourth Street, between Main and Market the day's event was about to be staged. Four hundred soldiers occupied that space, their arms stacked in the street, the boys being ranged along the sidewalk.

They had arrived in the morning from Columbus, via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and had marched from the station. They were raw recruits who had seen no service, who had lunched at least on hard-tack on the train and who were by no means in a famishing state.

But such considerations did not occur to or did not weigh with our patriotic populace, especially with the patriots' wives and daughters. These brave boys

who had come to save Zanesville from John Morgan must be fed and the food must be of the best.

So away went the women to their homes and presently back they came with baskets full of the fat of the land and with coffee pots running over and steaming hot. Along the lines of soldiers these women went, filling tin cups with coffee and hands with sandwiches, cake, pie and other desirables.

Company A of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment of Home Guards had a roster of 106 officers and men on July 22, 1863, when they left Zanesville to join the forces seeking to intercept and capture the raiders. They were armed with rifles but had no experience in firing them. The authorities sent them first to Chillicothe. They occupied freight cars and had a rough trip.

Not being needed in southern Ohio the company proceeded to Marietta. The homeward journey was made by boat after Morgan had disappeared from the river at Eagleport. The company's captain was L. P. Marsh and its first and second lieutenants were Charles W. Potwin and Charles C. Russell, respectively.

CHAPTER LVI

SPECTACULAR WORK OF MORGAN RAIDERS AT EAGLEPORT

ALMOST BOTTLED UP AFTER CROSSING RIVER BUT THEY WRIGGLED OUT AND RODE AWAY—GALLOPED THROUGH MEIGS TOWNSHIP WITH 300 MEN—"BILLY" DUNLAP SURRENDERED HIS HORSE BUT HELD FAST TO HIS HAT.

Some years ago, Judge Louis J. Weber, of Zanesville, wrote an account of the Morgan raid which afterwards was printed in the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's publications. It is of special value because of its description of the arrival of the invaders at Eagleport, of their success in crossing the river there and the fight which followed. Judge Weber was a boy of six years at the time and lived at the Weber family home near Eagleport.

Judge Weber's story begins with Morgan's departure from the confederate lines and ends with his death in east Tennessee a year after his escape from prison at Columbus. Morgan came out of his defeat at Buffington Island, on the Ohio River near Pomeroy, with 900 men. Eluding his pursuers he made for McArthur. Thence began his dash for the Muskingum, but with General Runkel's Union forces to block his way it was necessary to gallop eastward toward Blennerhassett Island. When night came he appeared to be totally surrounded by his foes. Once more, however, he escaped through their lines, passing through Athens and Eastern Hocking, and galloping northward.

The invaders entered Morgan County at Porterville on the afternoon of July 22. Night found them on the Deacon Wright farm at the headwaters of Island Run. There, but six miles from the river, they camped for the night. Next morning they rode away toward Eagleport. Judge Weber tells the thrilling story:

"Although not six years old, the writer well remembers the bright sunny morning of July 23, 1863. I had not been long out of bed at my home at Rokeby Lock when upon looking across the river just below the dam I beheld a sight never to be forgotten.

SAW GLEAMING STEEL

"My childish mind was filled with awe, mingled with fear and admiration. Morgan's cavalry was approaching, as it seemed to me, in solid phalanx, while their polished sabers glistened in the morning sun. This was war. Rumors had reached us the day before that Morgan was near and would in all probability cross at this point. * * *

"Eight children of whom I was the youngest, and our mother constituted our family at that time, our father having a few days before responded as a militia-

man to the call of Governor Tod and was then at Marietta. Nearly all able bodied men were either at the front or in the militia."

The Weber homestead was on a high bluff at the east side of the Eagleport Ford and from that coign of vantage young Weber watched Morgan's men. He saw a few of the farmers open fire as the invaders rode into the river and watched those neighbors precipitately seek shelter when the invaders returned the fire. Morgan did not depend solely upon the ford below the dam but sent some of his troopers to the ferry above the dam, near the old Devoll Store.

BATTLE ON THE EAST SIDE

The ferry, conducted by Hiram Winchel, was worked hard that forenoon, but could not transport the raiders to the eastern shore of the river as fast as they wanted to go, so Dalphin Devoll was pressed into service with his skiff. Robert Silvey, afterwards a resident of Zanesville, conducted the "upper store" at Eagleport and he likewise was pressed into the service as ferryman and performed arduous labor on the river that morning.

Morgan lost an hour and a half or two hours after landing his command on the east bank of the Muskingum. He started up the river toward Gaysport. Seeing the steamer "Dime" coming down stream from Zanesville, loaded with soldiers (a portion of the Eighty-sixth Regiment, under the command of R. W. McFarland) Morgan returned to Rokeby and left the river by the road leading eastward. The Union troops were landed about two and one-half miles above Rokeby and sent up a steep hill on the Eli Barr farm.

SEEMED TO BE BOTTLED UP

"Here," says Judge Weber, "the opposing forces unexpectedly met. Morgan not knowing the enemy's strength, avoided an engagement and wheeled square to the right for the McElhiney hollow. Here was McFarland's opportunity * * *. He failed to seize it. Morgan could easily have been captured in that hollow. In fact Morgan wanted to quit then and there as reported, but declared that he could find no one worthy to accept his sword * * *. A company of fifty men, it seems to me, could have shot or captured every man of them (the raiders) as they attempted to emerge from that ravine."

Morgan did emerge from that hollow. He marched northeastwardly, leaving Rural Dale on his left, but passing through Museville and High Hill. He sought to reach the Ohio in the Wellsville neighborhood and he came to final grief, near Salineville, surrendering to Major Rue of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

The movements of Morgan after the Rokeby fight have been well described by William Ewing, a resident of the section into which the raiders dashed.

"Thursday morning, July 23, 1863," wrote Mr. Ewing, "the sun rose clear and bright, shedding his beneficent rays on the citizens of Meigs Township, who went as usual to their daily and peaceful occupations. * * *

FARMERS HEARD THE GUNS

"But ere the sun had reached his meridian height the quiet and peace of the neighborhood were disturbed by the roar of cannon at Eagleport. They (Meigs folk) were not long in suspense. A cloud of dust was seen ascending from the highway and runners announced that Morgan's cavalry was in our midst.

"Morgan, with his 300 men (which rumor magnified to 1,000) came from the southwest. They met old 'Billy' Dunlap and demanded his horse, which he quietly gave up, taking off the saddle, when they informed him that he must leave the saddle on the horse. But when one of the bareheaded cavalrymen demanded his hat Dunlap replied, 'I'll be d—d if I give you that,' and he did not.

"The band reached Zeno at about 2 P. M. They raided the village for food for themselves and feed for their horses and took all the horses they could get.

"Having taken a horse from C. Fuller, they next repaired to the stable of Russell Bethel, then in the Union army, with the intention of capturing a very fine horse belonging to that gentleman. Russell's mother placed herself in the stable door and barred the passage. They could not get the horse without passing over her. So the horse was saved by the intrepid woman.

ZANESVILLE MEN CAPTURED

"Morgan had taken a number of prisoners on his way west of the river. Among them was Col. Z. M. Chandler, Reverend Maccabee and Judge Ezra Evans, of Zanesville. These gentlemen had gone out into Perry County to look after Morgan, but it seems he looked after them. A mile west of Zeno, they were paroled and permitted to return home."

Mr. Ewing names thirteen Meigs Township farmers as having parted with their horses to Morgan and implies the loss of many more. Six of the raiders took so kindly to the company of a Rich Hill farmer and liked his refreshments so well that they let their gallant comrades ride away without them. They even went with their host to his home and there remained until they had sobered up. Then the Union soldiers took them in hand and before long the captives were guests at Camp Chase.

After leaving Zeno, Morgan marched eastward. His pursuers believed the recrossing of the Ohio would be attempted at Wellsville and dispositions were made accordingly. On the 25th there was a battle at Salineville which was very disastrous to the harassed Confederates. The next afternoon northern troops under the command of Major Rue, of the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry finished the job. They captured Morgan and his troops. The latter numbered 336 and there were 400 horses. This event took place seven miles south of New Lisbon, Ohio.

A WONDERFUL DASH

The raid was one of the most remarkable in military history. The Rebel soldiers had crossed the Ohio on the 8th of July, near Louisville, Ky., had marched

eastward to Harrison, on the Ohio-Indiana border and thence through Washington C. H., Piketon, Jackson, Vinton, Pomeroy; had reached the Ohio at Buffington Island Ford nine days after reaching the Indiana shore and had succeeded in getting 300 of the 1,200 remaining men across the ford.

Morgan left his shawl behind on leaving Cumberland, Guernsey County. Here is an interesting newspaper account of the occurence:

"J. R. McClellan has in his possession the shawl of General Morgan. The rebel soldiers had taken possession of the home of Mr. McClellan's father, twenty miles from Zanesville. The officers were quartered in the parlors, Morgan resting on the floor with his head on his shawl, when word was received that the Union troops were coming. The Rebs left in hot haste. Morgan left his shawl as a trophy in return for fifteen good horses taken from the McClellan family. Only one horse was saved—old 'Blind Bonny,' who if alive and could talk could tell you how for miles she fairly flew over the hills and valleys, carrying her black-eyed rider, a daring girl of sixteen, warning the neighbors that 'Morgan's raiders are coming,' the Rebels ordering her every minute to halt, till the gallant Morgan, admiring her nerve, allowed her to escape."

EXCITEMENT AT RIX MILLS

D. W. Barnett, of Zanesville, was a boy of twelve and lived at Rix Mills when Morgan dashed through Muskingum County toward the Ohio River. He remembers how farmers were stirred up by the event.

They came in wagons to the village from all directions, armed with guns and bent on "heading off" the invaders should they seek to march northward. Excitement and concern were the order of the day. Horses not needed for the wagons were led or ridden into the deepest recess of the forest and into the wildest and most obscure ravines, there to remain until the danger was passed. Valuables of all kinds were carefully concealed.

Filled with armed men, the wagons were driven eastward. It was found out ere long that Morgan had passed through Cumberland, twelve miles from Rix Mills on Thursday evening, July 23. When it was learned later that the raiders had crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Senecaville and galloped eastward, the wagon brigade reversed its course and started for Rix Mills, spending the night on the road and reaching the village on the 24th.

MORGAN'S ESCAPE

A few years ago new light was shed upon the escape of Morgan from the Ohio penitentiary, when Mrs. F. H. Van Engelken, daughter of the late Col. Hart Gibson, adjutant to Morgan and who spent eight months in the Ohio prison with him and 300 of the captured raiders told the story to Warden Thomas when she was visiting the penitentiary to see where the invaders had been confined.

"Tis a mistake to say that Morgan and his men were guerillas," declared Mrs. Van Engelken. "They were the flower of Kentucky's gallant sons. My father

and five brothers were officers under Morgan in his Ohio raid. They were serving the Confederate cause when they made their daring and brilliant dash through Ohio."

Mrs. Van Engelken credits her father, Col. Hart Gibson, with much of the success of the plans made for the escape from the penitentiary in November, 1863, of Morgan and five of his men. The money needed to transport the Confederates to the Ohio River was sent to Colonel Gibson by his wife.

GOT CASH IN BOOT

It reached the colonel concealed in a boot heel and by the use of invisible ink, Mrs. Gibson advised her husband fully as to how they would be helped to get away after leaving the prison walls.

The men reached the outside by cutting through the stone walls of their cells and then made for the outer walls through an air chamber below the prison. They tunneled through the containing wall, according to the story told in connection with the southern lady's visit to the penitentiary.

It is to be regretted that this lady did not supply the Columbus scribe who reproduced her story with the details of the escape to the train which bore the party to Cincinnati. She is quoted as saying only that the men "made a successful crossing of the Ohio and returned to their lines in Kentucky."

"General Morgan would not have been captured during his raid if he had been able to swim," are her concluding words. "He was a brilliant soldier and a powerful man physically, but was unable to swim. His officers remained with him and were captured."

It appears that Col. Hart Gibson and his five brothers were second cousins of Ohio's martyred president, William McKinley. They were graduates of Yale, Harvard and Heidelburg universities, sons of the South, who went with their section when the Civil War came. One of them Randall E. Gibson, represented Louisiana in the United States Senate after the war.

CHAPTER LVII

BRADSTREET LIST OF 1864 BORE 139 ZANESVILLE NAMES

VILLAGES OF THE COUNTY WERE MAKING GOOD START—MUCH MERCHANDISING DONE IN PUTNAM.

One hundred and thirty-nine Zanesville names went into a list of ratings printed in 1864 in the Bradstreet Commercial Agency's first edition of reports for that year. How near this number was to the total for that time there is no way of telling. In any event it is an interesting and valuable list.

Of marked interest are the ratings covering neighborhood towns and villages. There were two general stores in Adamsville in 1864, H. S. Roff's and J. W. Stiers'.

At Chandlersville, W. Chapman was in business and so were Evans and Crumbeker and Robert Hunter.

The Dresden list indicates that in 1864 that village was a busy place. Samuel Adams sold dry goods, W. Akeroid, drugs, H. Ferner, groceries, and Lewis J. Lemart was a banker. The general stores were conducted by Adams and Leggett, J. W. Alloways, C. E. Eaton and O. F. Edwards and Company.

PUTNAM SHOWS UP WELL

In 1864 Putnam was an incorporated village. The business of S. Anderson and Company and of A. A. Guthrie are named. Atkinson and Company sold dry goods and groceries; Guthrie and Taylor operated a planing mill; S. C. Haver sold hardware and harness; William Munch was a dry goods merchant; Lawson Wiles sold dry goods and groceries.

At Rural Dale, Jonathan B. Millhouse had a general store. Afterwards he came to Zanesville and became a hardware merchant.

The grocery stores in Zanesville numbered twenty-nine, dry goods, ten; boot and shoe, ten; general, four; drug, four; jewelry, four; stove and tinware, two; hardware, two; harness and saddlery, two; liquor, two; oil, one; millinery, two; tobacco and cigar, one; clothing, two; hat and cap, two; furniture, one; men's furnishings, one; notions, one; chinaware, one; leather, one; confectionery, three; book, two.

There was a piano manufacturer, two flour mills, two engine builders, two tanners, two banks, four carriage makers, one brewery, one cane mill maker, two foundries, three newspapers, two lumber dealers and planing mills, one manufacturer of yellow ware, two marble works, one rope maker, one barrel maker, one paper maker. Others not mentioned will be found in the detailed list.

HERE ARE THE NAMES

G. G. Akerly, saddler; John Alter, liquors; D. Applegate and Son, grocery; M. and J. Ashmore, merchant tailors.

E. Bailey, painter; L. P. Bailey, piano maker; Beaumont and Hollingsworth, flour mill; Beer and Hurd, books; A. Berry and Company, wholesale grocery; Valentine Best, stoves; William Black, dry goods; Joseph Black and Company, dry goods; Peter Black and Company, dry goods; Charles Blandy, stoves, etc.; H. and F. Blandy, engine builders; Blocksom and Bros., drugs; Curran Blue, hides and leather; J. M. Bonnet, jewelry; J. B. H. Bratshaw, grocery; C. Brendel, shoes; Charles Brenholtz, grocery; Jere Brennan, grocery; George Brocker, shoes; Brooks and Fahnestock, wholesale dry goods; A. H. Brown and Company, bankers; Brown and Bro., general store; J. Burgess and Bro., stoves, tin, etc.

I. Campbell, stoves; H. G. O. Cary, drugs; W. C. Cassel, flour mill; Francis Cassidy, furniture; A. R. Cassidy, hats and caps; G. Cavanaugh, grocery; William Clancy and Company, carriage maker; Clark and Herdman, lumber; Z. Clements, merchant tailor; John Clossman, brewer; John Conrade, boots and shoes; James A. Cox, agent, coal and oil; Joseph Crosby, grocery; Mrs. J. K. Crumbaker, milliner.

John C. Davy, grocery; Dillon and Crosby, insurance; A. Dixson, grocery; Drew and Company, grocery; Wolf Dryfus, clothing; Doulas and Bro., cane mills; C. Dunn, general store; Thomas Durban, merchant tailor; J. and J. H. Duvall, engine building.

Otho Ebert, oils; H. Elliott, books; S. D. Elliott, general store; J. C. English and Company, clothing; Evans and Bro., grocery.

James W. Felton, boots and shoes; E. E. Fillmore and Company, hardware; A. Fletcher, books; William Fox. grocery; J. T. Fracker, foundry; Franklin Banking Company.

Galigher and Bro., hatters; Gattrell and Kaemerer, dry goods; J. Geiger, grocery; John Gerwick, grocery; Mrs. G. D. Gibbons, millinery; Jacob Glessner, publisher (Times); W. A. Graham, drugs; Alexander Grant and Company, dry goods; James T. Greenland, tin and sheet iron; J. C. Greiner, grocery; M. F. Greiner, grocery; Griffith and Wedge, foundry; John Guard and Company, carriages; S. H. Guthrie, salt; W. B. Guthrie, grocery; Guthrie and Taylor, lumber.

Harrison Bros., general store; F. Henry, grocery; Herenden and Witter, men's furnishings; S. Hewett, grocery; John A. Howland, grocery; Howson and Sons, manufacturers yellow ware; Hubbell and Worstall, tobacco and cigars.

John Irwin, liquors; John M. James, grocery; George Johnson, dry goods; George. A. Jones, jeweler; John Koenig, boots and shoes; Henry Kruger, jeweler; Lee and Anderson, dry goods; Henry Lentz, china ware.

Samuel G. McBride, marble works; H. C. McCarty, drugs; John McCormick, carriages; McOwen and Ellis, notions; McVay and Roush, Stacy House; M. C. Mitchell, marble works; Thomas L. Moorehead, leather; Thomas F. Nevitt, con-

OLD VIEW OF THE CANAL

Schultz soap works in foreground. High building on the left represents the old cotton mill

fectionery; J. M. Northrup, boots and shoes; Ohio Iron Company; Jacob Oshe and Son, confectionery.

Davis Palmer, carriages; J. E. Palmer, grocery; Hugh Patterson, grocery; T. W. Peacock, publisher (Aurora); Perry Smith and Company, forwarding commissioners; H. S. Pierce, forwarder and commissioner; Potwin and Smith, bankers; C. W. Potwin and Company, hardware; Rishtine and Company, paper makers; J. B. Roberts, grocery; J. and J. Robertson, hides and leather; A. C. Ross, jeweler; William Ruth, grocery.

B. N. H. Safford and Company furniture; William Schultz and Company, soap and candle makers; L. C. Scott and Company, wholesale dry goods; Wesley Search, grocery; William Shafer, harness and saddler; George L. Shinnick, rope and cordage; William M. Shinnick, stoves and tinware; J. Shryock, publisher Courier and Gazette; J. Smith and Bro., barrel makers; C. W. Spaulding, auctioneers; John Stevens, grocery; C. Stolzenback, confectionery; Sullivan and Herdman, stoves and castings; H. J. Summers and Company, grocery.

John L. Taylor, boots and shoes; Thompson and White, grocery; Vogel and White, grocery; H. C. Ward, grocery; Hartman Werner, shoes; C. J. Werner and Bro., shoes; Wilgus and Bro., general store; L. H. Worrell, dry goods.

UNCOMMONLY COLD JANUARY

The cold weather of January, 1864, was so unusual and its effects were so marked that a history of the year would be incomplete if the story were omitted. The weather on the last day of 1863 had been comparatively mild, but a cold rain set in that was the herald of a sudden and tremendous drop in temperature. This came in the night, in the wake of a wind of terrific velocity. By noon of the first the mercury stood at three below zero; by morning of the second at ten below; and on the seventh, the thermometers registered a temperature of eighteen below.

It does not appear from the old records that snow came with the New Year's storm but we find that on January 6 the ground was white and on the 18th there was another fall of snow, as witness the following newspaper account:

LATER A HEAVY SNOW

"The storm of last night and today has been terrible. There seems to be a deeper snow here than has been for years. Our dispatches bring accounts which indicate that the storm is generally prevalent, and much worse in some places than here. We have accounts of terrible railroad accidents." That the low temperature marked the close of the month is shown by the following newspaper item dated February 1, 1864:

"The cold of the day has prevented us from receiving any dispatches. We do not know whether the lines are down or froze up. No news has been given us and we are sorry for it. We have found it almost impossible to print a paper today and our readers will please pardon shortcomings."

TWO FROZEN TO DEATH

To return to the beginning of the cold wave, one man lost his life as the result of the storm's arrival at Zanesville. This man, Richard White, was frozen to death. On New Year's morning his body was found in the old Douglas Machine Shop. He had been out in the rain the night before (Thursday) and by morning his body was frozen stiff. Another fatality was reported on the sixth, the victim being John Faddick, city scavenger. His frozen body had been found on the fifth at the foot of Main Street, lying just over the stone wall, by the canal drawbridge. His skull had been fractured. His body was almost buried in snow and there was little sign of life. He was placed on a dray and taken to his North Fifth Street home. He died at three o'clock that afternoon. Foul play was hinted at.

One of the newspaper paragraphs read as follows:

"On ordinary days Market Street from Underwood to Fifth Street is completely lined with country wagons. This morning, however, not a single wagon was to be seen and the poor frozen-up butchers stood at their stalls, vainly waiting for customers. People concluded to do without edibles rather than procure them at the expense of their noses."

This was said of the river under date of January 12:

"As an evidence of the severity of the cold snap we would state that the river is almost frozen across between the two dams. This has probably never occurred before, at least the oldest inhabitant in this vicinity has no recollection of it. Above the dam and in the canal the ice is about a foot thick."

General business was frozen as tight as the steamboats. "Up to noon today," says the newspaper issue of January 19, "but three milk wagons, three coal wagons, and a hack had crossed over the upper bridge, a circumstance almost unparalleled."

CHAPTER LVIII

ZANESVILLE WENT WILD WITH JOY WHEN LEE SURRENDERED

BUT BELLS WERE TOLLING FOR LINCOLN NOT LONG AFTER—GREAT THRONG ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICE—WAR EVENTS WERE BURNED INTO MEMORY—PATRIOTIC WOMEN WON THE HEARTS OF TRAIN LOADS OF SOLDIERS—MANY CHANGES MET RETURNING BOYS IN BLUE.

Lee surrendered to Grant on April 9, 1865, and Zanesville knew that the war was virtually at an end. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home" was sung with new fervor. Those whose dear ones had survived the perils of Southern battlefields and sick camps, felt that they could scarcely wait for the home-coming and the hearts of those who grieved over the loss of relatives and friends at the seat of war were newly wrung with anticipation of the sorrow that must attend the survivor's return. But the general joy was deep and heartfelt when the news from Appomattox came over the wires and became widely known. The Courier of April 10, described the scene of that day:

ZANESVILLE ELECTRIFIED

"The news of the surrender of Lee and his entire army to General Grant produced the most intense excitement in this city this morning. The streets were soon alive with people and the delight of all seemed beyond bounds; every building was soon decorated with flags and all the bells in the city, big and little, were ringing at a furious rate, producing such a babel of sounds as has scarcely been heard in a lifetime.

"The public schools were promptly dismissed for the day; the foundries and machine shops were closed and many of the stores shut up and so general a rejoicing has never been witnessed here. Men seemed to have gone wild with excitement and delight. Horsemen paraded the principal streets with sleigh bells, cow bells, sheep bells and every other conceivable kind of bells that would ring and make a noise. Processions of all kinds, bands of music, etc., were moving around; good feeling prevailed everywhere. Never has there been such a gala day in Zanesville."

Friday, April 14, was set apart for thanksgiving ceremonies of different types. Putnam had a celebration of its own; Zanesville did likewise on a larger scale as the result of a meeting held at the law office of A. W. Train to make the necessary arrangements; thanksgiving services were held in the churches.

A STRICKEN CITY

On the following morning citizens awoke to find that Abraham Lincoln had been fatally wounded by an assassin's bullet at Ford's Theater in Washington the night before. Grief and anger swayed all classes of people when they found that the president had passed away. A mass meeting was held and there preparations were made for memorial services to be held on the day of the funeral. Profoundly true is what James Russell Lowell afterwards wrote about the public feeling toward the dead president on this day:

"A civilian during the most captivating military achievement; awkward, with no skill in the lower technicalities of manners he left behind him a fame beyond that of any conqueror, the memory of a grace higher than that of outward person and of a gentlemanliness deeper than mere breeding. Never before that startled April morning did such multitudes of men shed tears for the death of one they had never seen as if with him a friendly presence had been taken away from their lives, leaving them colder and darker. Never was funeral panegyric so eloquent as the silent look of sympathy which strangers exchanged when they met on that day. Their common manhood had lost a kinsman."

The general committee in charge of the Zanesville ceremonies included A. A. Guthrie, Samuel A. Gilbert, Edward Ball and Charles C. Russell. The exercises began at 1 P. M. with the tolling of bells; a procession led by Atwood's band marched from the center of the city to the grounds just west of the Central Ohio railway shops in West Zanesville, where the ceremonies took place.

H. J. Jewett presided; there was music by a choir, Scriptural passages were read, Rev. D. D. Mather delivered the funeral discourse and Rev. A. D. Kingsbury pronounced the benediction. The crowd was immense.

BURNED IN MEMORY

When peace formally came there was more rejoicing, but citizens' memories of local evidences of the war remained exceedingly vivid. Zanesville's camps, with their drills and parades; the tramp, tramp through her streets of marching regiments; the long trains of soldiers on the rails; the feasts and entertainments tendered the boys in blue; the stirring scenes at recruiting stands; the singing of grand old war songs—most of these were no more, but the memory therof was to last while life remained.

We have seen how Muskingum's love of country flamed into action in response to President Lincoln's first call for troops. But this was no flash in the pan. The flame burned without cessation until all his calls were honored. In constant streams the sons of Muskingum volunteered their services and went to the front. Those who did this made history on the battlefield of a character and to an extent not excelled by any soldiers in the service. Most of those who stayed at home upheld the hands of the government at every stage of the contest. Among this latter class were the patriotic women. What they could do toward winning the war, was done without delay or stint. It was their especial pleasure to refresh the sol-

diers who, passing through by rail, were halted long enough to enjoy the city's hospitality.

Stirring events of this kind took place on lower Market Street. When the soldier trains pulled into the station there the city's women were with pots of steaming coffee, plates of sandwiches, slices of pie and cake. Never was food more deeply relished. The regiments thus refreshed never forgot Zanesville. They passed the news of their entertainment along and by the close of the war the city's reputation as the soldier's friend was widely established.

STILL REMEMBERED

The number of tablets which adorn the walls of Memorial Hall proves at what a heavy cost the boys of Muskingum discharged their duty on southern battlefields and the existence of that hall and of the Memorial Building of which it is a part proves that the people of Muskingum did not forget the soldier after the war was over.

Following is a list of Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiments which included companies formed wholly or in part in Muskingum County. The companies are named in connection with the regiments to which they belonged:

First Regiment, Company H; Second, Company E; Third, Company E; Fifteenth, Company A; Sixteenth, Company A; Nineteenth, companies E and K; Twenty-fourth, Company B; Thirty-second, Company G; Sixty-second, companies A, C, F and I; Sixty-seventh, Company F; Seventy-eighth, companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K; Ninety-seventh, companies C, E, F and K; One Hundred and Twenty-second, companies A, B, F, G, H, I, K; One Hundred and Fifty-ninth, companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K; One Hundred and Sixtieth, companies C, D, E, G and I; One Hundred and Seventy-eighth, companies A and F; One Hundred and Ninety-fifth, companies E and I; One Hundred and Ninety-sixth, Company G; One Hundred and Ninety-eighth, Company B.

Muskingum County's soldiers served also in the following organizations:

Ninth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, companies A, C and D; Tenth O. V. C., companies A, B, C; Thirteenth O. V. C., Company F; Fifth Independent Battalion of Cavalry; crew of U. S. Steamer Brilliant, Mississippi Squadron.

As the foregoing shows, Muskingum county men served in fifty-four companies of infantry belonging to nineteen different Ohio regiments; in eight companies of cavalry and on a gunboat.

THE ZANESVILLE CAMPS

A number of Ohio regiments were organized at Zanesville. The Sixty-second was formed at our own Camp Goddard in November, 1861. The Seventy-eighth was raised under special authority issued by Governor Dennison to Mortimer D. Leggett, Zanesville's superintendent of schools. The first enlistment occurred October 30, 1861, and organization was completed January 11, 1862. The Ninety-seventh was mustered in at Camp Zanesville September 2, 1862, and obeyed march-

ing orders on the seventh of the month. Four companies of the One-hundred and Twenty-second were mustered in at Camp Zanesville September 30, 1862, the remaining companies between that date and October 8, when the regiment left by steamer for Parkersburg.

Judge Granger says that while Captain Hazlett's first company was passing through Pennsylvania on its way to Washington, Captain Ephriam F. Abbott's company had filled its roll and he adds:

"Captain R. W. P. Muse's company for the Sixteenth followed; then Captain Sheldon Sturges' company in the Twenty-fourth Ohio; then, Capt. B. A. Blandy's company; then Capt. W. D. Hamilton's, of the Thirty-second Ohio, followed by the Second Company raised by Captain Hazlett for the Second Ohio.

"Besides filling several companies in the Sixty-second, Seventy-eighth, Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-second Regiments, Muskingum men served in the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth, Seventy-sixth, One-hundred and Twenty-seventh, One-hundred and Fifty-ninth, One-hundred and Sixtieth, One-hundred and Seventy-eighth, One-hundred and Eightieth, One-hundred and Eighty-fifth, One-hundred and Ninety-third, One-hundred and Ninety-fourth, One-hundred and Ninety-fifth, O. V. I., in the First, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry; and in the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. The county furnished more soldiers than Taylor had at Palo Alto; assembled, they would have made a very large brigade or have equaled many a division."

These men were at Rich Mountain, Bull, Run, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Kernstown; in the seven days battle before Richmond; fought at Cedar Mountain, Pope's Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Chicamauga, Chattanooga, Rapidan to Petersburg; took part in the Shenandoah Valley and Atlanta campaigns; marched to the sea and from Savannah via Goldsboro to Appomattox.

"When the war ended," says Granger, "the roll of Muskingum men who found death in their country's service numbered more names than anyone, in December, 1860, when Major O'Neill and others and myself spoke at a Union meeting at Beard's Hall, supposed could be recruited in the county for the war."

READY FOR THE BOYS

When Muskingum County's soldiers returned from the war they found that Zanesville had been favored with a new, spacious and beautiful place of amusement, Black's Music Hall, located at the Southeast corner of Main and Third streets. This addition to the city's attractions was eagerly welcomed by the boys in blue, who had long been deprived of a sight of the stage and had money to spend for music, the drama and similar entertainments.

Music hall had been opened, indeed, before the general mustering out days came and while the conflict still was on. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Aid Society had the honor of opening the hall and the event took place January 30, 1865, the proceeds being devoted to the aid of disabled soldiers.

The ladies of the society exhibited many striking tableaux during the evening and were rewarded with a patronage equal to the capacity of the hall.

BLACK'S HALL

Recollections of the attractions it staged, of the stars seen behind its footlights, of the bands which discoursed music from its Main Street balcony and of the crowds which listened thereto on the sidewalks below, to pass away or else to climb the broad stairway as the last strains of melody died away, will stir the mind of many a reader who lived in Zanesville in the sixties and seventies.

Returning soldiers also found under way in Zanesville a new pastime which was very popular, but in which nobody was then prophet enough to recognize as ushering in the great national game. Baseball had started in a small way in 1865, but did not assume the character of a "fever" until the following year. Into this game many of the home-coming soldiers threw themselves without reserve and practice and match games came thick and fast.

In those earliest days the leading clubs were the Union, O. K. and I. X. L. Match games were first played on the fair ground. Another playground of the early period was located on Luck Avenue, South of Vine Street, but ere long the boys were forced to play in the cow pasture on the West side of Luck Avenue, farther South. Before long they went farther away, crossing Chap's Run to what was then called Millwood.

CLIMBING UP PUTNAM HILL

At this time, or a little later, diamonds were laid out in the old Eighth Ward, at First, North of Lee Street, near Licking, later on a lot which became a part of the site of McIntire Park and later still on the "White House" lot, North of Adair near Maple. But a city was more and more in the making and again was heard that inexorable command, "Move on." This time the players not only moved on, they moved up—to the summit of Putnam Hill. But it was a ball ground and the boys were glad to climb 200 feet for the privilege of playing there. That privilege presently was withdrawn. The city decided to plant trees there and make a park. To condense the story and anticipate many years of baseball activities:

In 1879 or 1880 the Silas Johnson property on West Main Street, just West of Ridge Avenue, was leased and a grandstand was built thereon and here began the real local development of the game. The ground was named Pastime Park.

It was not long until the home-builder wanted those acres and baseball transferred itself to Gant Park. In due time the "fans" laid out a new park near Linden Avenue, at the North end of the Monroe Street bridge, but the 1913 flood wiped this park out and local professional ball was dead for several years until the Mark field came into existence on lower Putnam Avenue.

CHAPTER LIX

ZANESVILLE THREE YEARS AFTER THE WAR

C. C. RUSSELL GAVE THE BOARD OF TRADE VALUABLE FACTS—THEY COVERED ZANESVILLE'S INDUSTRIAL AND MERCANTILE SITUATION IN 1868.

In 1868 Zanesville's Board of Trade officials deemed it time to secure and publish data relating to the city's industrial and mercantile conditions. It was felt that these were favorable and would impress citizen and stranger alike if suitably compiled and set forth. The president of the board was E. E. Fillmore, the hardware merchant, and its secretary was Samuel Thomas, then connected with the Ohio Iron Company, and later a resident of New York City, where he amassed great wealth, as a promoter and builder of railroads. Charles C. Russell was requested to address the Board of Trade upon the subjects proposed and this he did on April 12, 1868. The address was published in pamphlet form and is valuable today as an index to Zanesville's welfare three years after the close of the Civil War.

MR. RUSSELL FULLY QUALIFIED

In 1868 C. C. Russell was cashier of the First National Bank and had been such since the bank's organization in 1863. In 1869 he and Thomas L. and H. J. Jewett organized the Deposit Bank of C. C. Russell and Company. He was a master of statistics and by knowledge and ability peculiarly fitted for the work of marshalling the facts and figures desired by the Board of Trade. Of especial value is his list of 1868 industries. Of these he said:

"It may not be tedious simply to mention the number and kinds of manufacturing establishments so far as I can do so from memory, without entering into particular description of variety or detailed estimates of extent of production; merely stating the fact, which statistics prove, that for variety and extent of manufactured production, we compare favorably with any place of similar size in the country and surpass the most of them.

"We have two cotton mills manufacturing muslins, yarns, battings, candle wicks, etc.; two woolen mills, two paper mills, four foundries manufacturing hollow-ware, agricultural instruments, etc.; three foundries and machine shops largely engaged in manufacturing portable and stationary engines, employing about 400 men and turning out about $1,000,000 worth of work per annum.

EIGHT BREWERIES

"There is a rolling mill and running in connection with it two blast furnaces which manufacture about 5,000 tons of pig iron per annum. The rolling mill

manufactures about 2,500 tons. This joint establishment employs 450 men. One last factory; one file factory; two soap and candle factories; three glass factories, one window and two hollow ware; six manufactories of stoneware and other pottery ware; six extensive flouring mills.

"One saddle-tree manufactory; two marble factories; four furniture factories, three manufactories of cigars and tobacco; eight manufactories of tin and copper ware and three of sash, doors, blinds, and general carpenter work; five tanneries; eight breweries; three carriage factories; two rope and cordage manufactories; three book binderies; two manufactories of confections."

No doubt most of Mr. Russell's auditors knew the details of this list, but its cumulative strength must have impressed them as the items fell from his lips. They must have realized anew the number and value of the city's industries. The speaker's array of wholesalers probably took no one by surprise then, but how many of us would today have guessed at its extent? These are the details given:

Groceries, seven; dry goods, two; boots and shoes, three; clothing, four; queensware, two; hardware, three; drugs, three; hats and caps, one; notions, two; confections, three; cigars and tobacco, two; oil, one; books, one.

BIG RIVER TRAFFIC

Zanesville's two railroads had by this time taken away from the river a large section of its traffic, but see what remained, as set forth in Mr. Russell's navigation figures for 1867. He says of these that it was hardly practicable to make a complete showing of business on the Muskingum, "but," he adds, "I have taken the pains to gather these few items from the great number:

"During the past season at Zanesville there arrived by river transportation 4,834 barrels of petroleum and 53,975 of salt; 218,160 bushels of charcoal; 22,349 pounds of butter; 211,141 dozens of eggs; 5,000 hides; 1,526,315 pounds of unmanufactured tobacco; 5,100 brooms; 1,243,270 feet of lumber, etc." Among the outgoing shipments were 705,000 gallons of pottery and 39,928 pounds of manufactured tobacco.

An average of about forty passengers arrived daily and there were "regular and pleasant packets between Dresden and Zanesville, between Zanesville and McConnelsville, between Zanesville and Marietta, and connecting with Parkersburg, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh."

Faith in the dam and canal as sources of great water power went unquestioned in the late sixties and Mr. Russell but expressed it.

BANKED ON WATER POWER

"The water power for manufacturing purposes is immense. At Zanesville the Muskingum River has a natural fall of from eight to ten feet and by the aid of the dam, connected with the improvement for slackwater navigation a fall of from sixteen to seventeen feet is obtained. John Quincy Adams once remarked that 'Zanesville is the Lowell of the West,' and Henry Clay in one of his letters said,

THE HOTEL ROGGE'S BEGINNING

The building shown was located on Market Street, nearly opposite the B. & O. passenger station.

'the water power furnished by the James River at Richmond makes the best manufacturing site in the United States, save that at Zanesville, Ohio.' "

What a surprise it would give those two statesmen to come back across the Styx and investigate the location and power plants of Zanesville's 125 manufactories. They would walk the length of our tow path and would find a single factory thereon. The electric power plant would add to their surprise, for they would find that the water pouring beneath it from canal to river was a steam-condenser and not a power maker. In their day it was King Water, now it is King Coal and King Electricity.

In the city directory for 1868 some space was devoted to an introduction, a sort of prospectus. It contains a paragraph which awards due value to the importance of manufacturing establishments:

"Favored as the city seems to be by nature * * * her citizens have only lately turned their attention to making this a manufacturing place and since capitalists have invested in this manner Zanesville has increased in population and importance. It is a lamentable fact that too many of her young men are choosing professions, flooding the city with lawyers, doctors, etc., while strangers embracing the golden opportunities thus offered come in and carry off the prize."

Y. M. C. A. IN 1869

Robert Thompson of this city has preserved records which show that Zanesville had a Young Men's Christian Association in 1869, or perhaps a year earlier. Dr. Thaddeus A. Reamy was its president; Charles W. Chandler, vice president; W. J. Herdman, recording secretary, and George L. Phillips, corresponding secretary. The association's home was on the second floor of the building now occupied by the First National Bank.

Of marked interest is a subscription paper which bears the names of twenty-five citizens who made up a purse and purchased a Y. M. C. A. life membership for Rev. William M. Baker, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church and later a noted writer. It appears from these records that the state organization of the Y. M. C. A. was formed in 1866.

CHAPTER LX

LITTLE NATCHEZ LED OFF FOR ANNEXATION IN 1870

WEST ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM HELD BACK BUT LATER SWUNG INTO LINE—W. R. BAKER'S LIST OF ZANESVILLE'S 1870 JOBBERS.

South Zanesville, or Natchez, as it was often called, and West Zanesville, were annexed to Zanesville in 1870. Residents of the East side of the river had for years desired to add Putnam, West Zanesville and Natchez to Zanesville, but while the last village was willing there was determined opposition from her neighbors North of the Licking and East of Putnam Hill.

Natchez had never been incorporated. It remained under township government until annexation took place and the only property brought into city ownership by the union was the Pear Street School Building. It was Col. H. D. Munson who took the lead in seeking to have Natchez annexed and his neighbors saw the light so promptly that they petitioned for union and made no conditions. The City Council acted in like spirit, passing the necessary ordinance February 28, 1870. On May 18 the county commissioners authorized the city to complete the process and this was done by an ordinance adopted August 15, which took Natchez into the city as its Seventh Ward.

WEST ZANESVILLE'S EFFORTS

West Zanesville's progressives began annexation efforts as early as 1868. Until 1869 the village was a part of Falls Township, but in that year incorporation took place, Henry Peters becoming mayor and Imri Richards recorder, the Council being in favor of exchanging inadequate village facilities for those offered by the city.

The advocates of union had much opposition to combat, but such leaders as S. Jacobs Moore, David Lee, Austin Berry and T. J. Newman made steady progress. They printed a circular in March, 1869, which was placed in the hands of the village voters.

The facts disclosed and the arguments advanced must have left a lasting impression upon the voters. There were no flights of rhetoric; no appeals to mere sentiment. After tabulating the lists of Zanesville's resources and liabilities the committee made the following comments:

"This leaves $82,443.18 as the whole debt of Zanesville that is to be paid, leaving $229,431.82 of public property belonging to the city of Zanesville in which we become part owners by annexation to that city. And since the income from

water used for manufacturing and private purposes has always heretofore paid the interest on money invested in the same and the income from the market house has always heretofore paid interest on money invested in the same, and the incidental expenses connected therewith, annexation would make us part owners in nearly $312,000 worth of real estate, etc., and part owners of an indebtedness of less than $83,000.

THE CITY'S RESOURCES

The reader may have some curiosity as to the value in 1869 of each of the items whose total value was placed in this old circular at $312,000. Here is the list. The amounts set down are said to represent the cost in each case:

Waterworks, $180,000; ward school buildings, $40,000; rural district, $4,000; high school building, $10,000; Dymond School Building, $5,000; vacant school grounds, $1,200; public buildings, $4,000; Star, Eagle, Hope and Hook and Ladder Buildings, $11,500; fire apparatus, $10,000; hay scales, $300; Old Academy Building, $5,000; surveyor's instruments, $175; office fixtures, $2,000; gas stock, $5,500; Market House, $30,000; building for colored school, $2,000; gravel lots, $1,200.

The school question was handled thus:

"We now have within the corporate limits of West Zanesville about one-fifth of the population of Zanesville and will receive more than $2,000 each year for the purpose of supporting our schools.

"In addition to the McIntire school fund in the event of annexation we will have access to one of the best high schools; and those who desire to give their children an education in German will have access to one of the best German schools in the state, free of charge.

THE TAX BUGABOO

To the antis who complained that higher taxes would result from annexation the committee had this weighty reply:

"The taxes of Zanesville for the year 1868 were 23½ mills on the dollar. Falls Township (in which West Zanesville lay), with nothing to show for the outlay except $4,000 to build the schoolhouse, is 18 mills. We venture to predict that no voter now living will ever see the day when the taxes of West Zanesville, remaining as at present, will be as low as they are in Zanesville."

Such facts and arguments, reinforced by personal appeals, had so educated village sentiment during the period following agitation for union that when the matter came up for decision in the October election of 1870 the cause triumphed with the result that West Zanesville became the city's Eighth Ward.

Putnam had been incorporated in 1835, its first officers being William H. Moore, mayor; William C. Ely, recorder; John Goshen, Samuel Ashmore, John Balthis, Edwin Putnam and Joseph R. Thomas, trustees. Here the opposition to annexation was even more pronounced than West Zanesville had put forth.

Although city elections held in October, 1868, and in April and October, 1870,

GERMAN AMERICAN CITIZENS

Seated, from right to left: Herman Mueller, J. J. Hermann, W. J. Starke, Conrad Stolzenbach and John Steiner. All those named except Mr. Mueller have passed away.

24V1

had recorded Zanesville's desire to take Putnam under her wing, the village had voted consistently in favor of depending upon itself. But the cause of a Greater Zanesville was like a healthy plant—it kept on growing. Fruitage came in time by ballot and April 22, 1872, commissioners representing the city and the village made terms which resulted in the latter becoming Zanesville's Ninth Ward.

WM. R. BAKER'S LIST

Readers who are interested in the changes wrought by time in the location and ownership of local stores will enjoy the list which follows. It was prepared by William R. Baker, president and general manager of the Baker Bread Co., who came to Zanesville from Deavertown in 1870 and took a position in Haynes & Sturgeon's wholesale grocery house. Ever since that he has been a resident of the city, for many years in the wholesale trade, later with C. Stolzenbach and after that with the U. S. Baking Co. until he organized the Baker Bread Co. Some time ago Mr. Baker listed, from memory, the locations and names of Zanesville's wholesale houses as they existed in 1870. It follows here. In parenthesis are the names of occupants existing when the list was made out.

Here is the product of Mr. Baker's remarkable feat of memory:

SOUTH SIDE OF MAIN

John Stevens, groceries (Saba & Sons).
Baer, Horkheimer & Co., liquors (Brillant & Co.).
Thos. E. Richards, queensware (pool room).
Hanes & Sturgeon, groceries (Muskingum Dairy Co.).
Stranathan & Downs, groceries (Grand theater).
Wesley Everich, light groceries (O. E. waiting room).
Schonfield Bros., clothing (Howell's drug store).
Chas. Winters, confections (F. P. Bailey Co.'s drug store).
W. H. Jones, notions (Fergus Electric Co.).
Fulton & Belknap, boots, shoes (over Fergus store).
Wheeler & Sam Stevens, groceries (express office).
J. W. Pinkerton, liquors (rear of express office).
A. J. LaFluer, shoes (over W. & S. Stevens).
Freeman, hoop skirts (Baker's Quality Shop).
Whit, millinery (part of State Security Bank Building).
W. A. Graham & Co., drugs (Larkin's Auto Shop).
Wesley B. Hubbell, tobacco and cigars (Russi & Griffith).
Palmer, Milhouse & Cassell, hardware (corner of the alley, Old Citizens Bank).
Henry Lentz, queensware (Zanesville Trust & Savings Bank).
Scott, Kemp & Co., dry goods (below Odd Fellows' Hall).
Peter Black, dry goods, two rooms Music Hall Building.
McFadden, queensware, Merrick Block.
Hugh Dunne, oil, between Beech Alley and Second Street.

NORTH SIDE OF MAIN

H. G. O. Cary, patent medicines, Northwest corner Second and Main.
Josiah Burgess, tinware, Northeast corner Second and Main.
Berry & Slack, groceries, between Second Street and Beech Alley.
O'Brien, Rutledge & McCormick, cloth piece goods (about third door west of Hardesty's grocery).
W. Dryfus & Bros., clothing, next to O'Brien, R. & McC.
Joseph Black, dry goods (corner room of the Sturtevant establishment).
Valentine Best, tinware, Northwest corner Potter Alley.
C. Stolzenbach, bread, cakes and confections (Webers' Home store).
J. R. VanSant, millinery (Crippen & Buchanan).
John Galigher, hats and caps (Barton's confectionery).
Jacob Oshe, confections (Bargain Shoe store).
Worstall Bros., tobacco and cigars (Baird's Drug store).
A. B. Dumm, cigars (next Gobel's Cigar store).
Blocksom Bros., drugs (M. J. Leo).
E. E. Fillmore & Co., hardware (Woolworth store).
Henry Elliott, paper, twine, etc. (Karl Sturz and Lind Bros., rooms).
McOwen & Ellis, notions (Brookover Shoe store).
Brooks, Fahnestock & Co., dry goods (Kresge store).

According to Mr. Baker's recollections, but one wholesaler of 1870 was located off Main Street, namely, John Gormley, who sold liquors in a Sixth Street room, West side, long occupied by Peter Curran.

Mr. Baker's list was made up four years or more ago. Since then a number of changes have occurred as to occupants mentioned in parenthesis.

CHAPTER LXI

Y. M. C. A. STAGED AN EXPOSITION IN 1873

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR OF MARKET HOUSE USED—POLICE IN UNIFORM FOR FIRST TIME—STREET RAILWAY BEGAN SERVICE IN 1874—WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE A COLORFUL MOVEMENT—OVERWHELMED CITY FATHERS FOR A WHILE.

What one local authority says was the city's first fair and what was known at the time as "Zanesville's Grand Industrial Exposition," was opened on Christmas eve, 1873, on the upper floor of the Market House. The newspaper announced it in these words:

"The four leading departments will be the Industrial Hall, Fine Art Hall, Floral Hall and Museum and will contain the largest and finest collection of beautiful oil paintings, rare and valuable curiosities, floral displays, fruits, etc., etc., ever brought together in Eastern Ohio. Bauer's Silver Cornet Band and Orchestra, day and night. Admission to all departments, 25 cents. Hall open from 9 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Entrance on Fourth Street."

A Y. M. C. A. VENTURE

The enterprise had been launched by members of the local Y. M. C. A., with T. F. Spangler at the head of the general committee. It appears that the entire second floor of the Market House had been requisitioned by the committee. Even the mayor's office was appropriated as refreshment quarters.

On the opening evening a very large number of patrons responded to the committee's call. Bauer's Band led off with an overture, there was a prayer by Rev. Thomas Powell, and then came addresses by T. F. Spangler, Mayor Brown, Rev. R. S. James and Henry Blandy.

The hall was divided into four spaces, with two aisles running the entire length. The largest of the spaces was devoted to displays made by Zanesville merchants and manufacturers and the number was gratifyingly large.

Readers who are fond of scanning lists of old Zanesville names will study with interest the mention made by local newspapers of parties whose exhibits were at the exposition. Here is the array:

Schultz & Co., Brown Mfg. Co., H. D. Munson & Sons, Zanesville Woolen Manufacturing Co., Obe Jones & Co., L. D. Dare, Wilson Sewing Machine Co., Sullivan & Brown, H. G. O. Cary, M. V. B. Kennedy, John Greaves, George L. Shinnick, Lillibridge Bros., George W. Coon, Kearns, Herdman & Gorsuch, Ball, Coulter & Co., C. T. DeVelling, C. Stolzenbach, Burrough & Co., Palmer & Milhouse, Worstall & Sauer, Shinnick, Woodside & Gibbons, Henry Lentz, L. H.

White, Alexander Grant, W. A. Graham & Co., Gheen & Fell, Chappelear & Gallogly, Mrs. J. K. Crumbaker, Smith & Co., Townsend & Bros., McCann Bros. & Lynn, W. B. Hubbell, R. S. Merston, S. C. Haver, Charles E. Merrick, J. H. Printz & Son, Samuel Ebert, Star Cotton Mill.

We quote an instructive paragraph from Chairman Spangler's address:

"As evidence that we are not so completely engrossed with the cares and details of business as to forget the cultivation of a love for the beautiful in nature and art, we call your attention to the floral and art displays; that we delight in the curious, rare and antique we refer to the museum; and that you may not go away hungered the ladies have provided an elegant dining hall where all delicacies that tempt the palate are served as only Zanesville ladies can serve them."

Mayor Robert T. Brown, the next speaker, declared that Zanesville, with her population of over 16,000, was constantly taking forward steps.

Some time before opening day the City Council had taken steps to emulate other up-to-date cities by uniforming our policemen. The Blue Coats wore their new suits for the first time on that memorable Christmas eve.

STREET RAILWAY BEGINNING

Street railway service began in Zanesville fifty-two years ago. The first line extended from the barn at the North end of Seventh Street, by way of Seventh, Main and Third streets, Third Street bridge, Muskingum and Woodlawn avenues, Jefferson Street and Putnam Avenue to Woodlawn cemetery.

It was built by the Zanesville Street Railway Co., with a capital stock of $25,000 and the following officers: Josiah Burgess, president; T. B. Townsend, treasurer; Edward T. Burgess, George W., Frank M. and William C. Townsend, directors. In 1876 extensions were made to the Ohio Iron Co.'s plant and to the city fair ground, via Maysville Pike and Eppley Lane.

A bus line established by William M. Miner had preceded the car line, in 1874. The barn was on North Fourth Street, between Center Street and the river. The enterprise went wrong financially and was abandoned. A bus ride over Zanesville's unpaved streets in those days was a sore experience in more ways than one.

It has been said of the first car line by one who knew whereof he spoke, that "the cars used were small cabins, mounted on a small four-wheel truck. The cars teetered merrily," he adds, "as they rolled over the uneven surface of the track, which the unpaved condition of the streets made it difficult to maintain in serviceable surface alignment. Conductors were not provided and the fare was deposited in a box which was often difficult to reach if the car was in motion."

The words quoted bring vividly to mind the rolling, floating movement of those old, bunty, mule-drawn cars. It was indeed often difficult to keep one's feet therein. The seated passenger was lucky if he did not find without a second's warning some standing or plunging passenger dumped into his lap by a lurch of the car. J. Hope Sutor tells this incident:

"A practice grew up of passing the fare along to the person sitting near the box and a thrifty Terrace man was accustomed to select this seat and as nickels

MARKET HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Built in 1864, burned December 19, 1912, when valuable papers in the city's offices on the second floor were destroyed. Until present building was erected markets were for a while held in the armory and city offices were established in Masonic Temple.

were passed up to him he would deposit the celluloid check, which were sold six for a quarter and retain the nickel, a system of financing which had no imitators."

But such drawbacks did not greatly lessen patronage. The new mode of travel was so much better than walking that the public took kindly to it, and capital came forward with new plans for extension.

NEW AND LONG LINE

In October, 1875, Josiah Burgess, T. B., W. C., and G. W. Townsend, W. T. Maher, W. T. Gray and Thomas Lindsay incorporated the McIntire Steel Railway Co., with $15,000 capital and constructed a car line running from the barn, on Maple Avenue, between Sheridan and O'Neill streets, to the city limits on the Marietta Road.

The route followed was: Maple, McIntire and Linden avenues to the Y-bridge and thence via Main, Eighth and Marietta streets and the Marietta Road. When this line went into commission the Seventh Street barn was abandoned and a new one built on Cemetery Drive in Putnam.

It was in 1875-1876 that what promised to be a paying street railway enterprise failed utterly. This was the construction of a line from Main Street down Third and Market streets to the Baltimore & Ohio passenger station. The haul was too short. The public walked and the track was taken up.

In 1886 Frank M. Townsend came into control of both lines; in 1887 he built the Gant Park extension; in 1890 he sold all the properties to the Zanesville Street Railway Co. The substitution of electricity for mules followed later.

THE TEMPERANCE CRUSADE

About twenty years of local history have been covered in these chapters since the temperance movement in Putnam was described. During that period active temperance campaigns were from time to time conducted by the Good Templars and Sons of Temperance. The methods used were of the persuasive order and they succeeded in developing temperance sentiment and in reforming many hard drinkers.

But much stronger measures came into play in 1874, in connection with the crusade which was sweeping over Ohio. The movement had its local beginning on March 3, at a meeting held in the Second Street M. E. Church, with a large attendance of the friends of prohibition.

Organization of the Women's League followed next day. Mrs. Sara Hazlett became its president and the wives of local clergymen its vice presidents; Mrs. D. C. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Buell and Mrs. S. S. Black were chosen the league's secretaries; an executive committee of nine members and an advisory committee of men were added to the organization.

A pledge was prepared which bound signers "to use judicious and lawful means to rid the city of the curse of the liquor traffic" and soon 800 names were set down in behalf of the agreement. The next step carried the league to the council chamber with a petition for the passage of a prohibitory ordinance.

SOLONS SURRENDERED

Twenty women members presented this paper and as it bore 4,470 signatures the city fathers were duly impressed. Mrs. L. G. Shrom addressed council for the women, and H. L. Korte, of Korte & Achauer, attorneys, spoke for the Liquor Dealers' Association and presented a remonstrance. As Korte had consumed more than the time allotted to him, Rev. William P. Shrom was permitted to reply.

Council was almost unanimous in willingness to let action come at once to a head, only one member voting against suspension of the rules, but the ballot on the ordinance itself was not quite so one-sided. The entire membership was present and the vote was as follows: Ayes—Daniel Applegate, Henry Blandy, A. E. Cook, Fred Dieterich, C. W. Fletcher, William Foran, Samuel G. McBride, O. C. Farquhar, George N. Guthrie, P. Morgan, Robert Price, Benjamin Spangler, J. L. Taylor; nays—Michael McDonald, Frank Myers, H. Eugene Printz, Robert D. Schultz and E. B. Williams.

When the adoption of the ordinance was announced Mrs. Hazlett arose and called for the singing of the long meter doxology; the wife of Rev. J. F. Ohl began the familiar words and the audience, on their feet by this time, joined in the singing.

The medical society and twelve of the thirteen local druggists swung into line, the former resolving not to prescribe spirituous liquors excepting in cases of absolute necessity and the latter pledging a refusal to fill the same except as a medicine.

SOLONS CHANGED SIDES

Street meetings brought an exciting element into the movement; the picketing of saloons enabled the leaguers to dissuade many of the saloon's patrons from passing into them and to accomplish the same result in the cases of other drinkers who knew they were being watched. The effect upon proprietors varied; some went out of the business but others became actively antagonistic.

Among the latter was a woman saloonkeeper of Terrier Street. On April 7, 1874, a group of crusaders sang a hymn in front of her place and knelt in prayer on the sidewalk. This drew a crowd and it, the hymn and the prayer drew forth the woman's anger. She became boisterous and threatening.

Next day she caused the arrest of a leaguer by filing an affidavit charging the obstruction of the sidewalk "to the hindrance, inconvenience and damage of affiant and the public by stopping, standing, kneeling, singing, praying and collecting a crowd on said sidewalk, or pavement, and street." The arrested leaguer was discharged.

The liquor dealers then turned to the mayor with the request that he prohibit street demonstrations of all kinds, but to this he replied that there was no law authorizing such action. The league meetings went on with sustained interest, but at the end of six months enough councilmen had a change of heart to bring about a repeal of the prohibitory ordinance. So ended that chapter of temperance history.

CHAPTER LXII

TWELVE TEACHERS IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS 74 YEARS AGO

NUMBER MOUNTED TO 31 BY 1857 BUT THE PAY WAS PALTRY—M. D. LEGGETT VIGOROUSLY SCORED ZANESVILLE'S BAD BOYS—S. JACOBS MOORE AND DAVID LEE POWERFUL FRIENDS OF WEST SIDE SCHOOLS —GREAT PROGRESS BY 1875.

Our last account of Zanesville's public schools brought the records forward to 1842, when the graded system began. We here carry forward the records to the school years 1875-1876 (when W. D. Lash succeeded Rev. R. S. James as principal of the high school), because in 1873 the general school law vested in boards of education the titles of all school properties held by city councils and authorized the said boards to cover school expenses by a tax levy to the extent of seven mills and to borrow money on bonds to pay for sites and structures for school purposes. This change of policy was so important as to constitute a new public school era.

TWELVE TEACHERS IN 1852

The first superintendent of the schools was George W. Batchelder, who was chosen in February, 1852, at a salary of $1,000 a year. By this time the corps of teachers numbered twelve. In May of the following year fire destroyed the seminary building located at Seventh and North streets and the schools were reopened in the basement of the Seventh Street M. E. Church and the Market Street Academy.

The fire aroused the board of education to action. A committee proceeded to select sites for four ward buildings and a high school. The city council reinforced the board's action by authorizing the issue of bonds totaling $25,000.

Lots for buildings on Harvey and Center streets were acquired in April, 1853, and in July of the next year contracts were let for those structures at a cost of $7,645 each, exclusive of the stonework; they were completed in April, 1855, and at the same time it was decided to place the hill building in condition for high school purposes.

Meanwhile, in 1853, when the law required a separate board of directors for schools for colored people and their election by voters of that description, the first school for colored children was established, the cost of which was levied on property owned by colored people.

THIRTY-ONE TEACHERS IN 1857

Almon Sampson succeeded Batchelder in April, 1855, and Charles W. Chandler became principal of the high school. The department system then was adopted with primary, secondary and senior courses of three years each and high school courses of two, four and five years. When Superintendent Sampson resigned in 1857 the staff of teachers numbered thirty-one and the schools were known as one high, two senior, five secondary, ten primary, one unclassified and one colored. The attendance was then about 1,500. During the following school year the rural school was opened on Adamsville Road on ground purchased in 1856.

Mortimer D. Leggett succeeded Superintendent Sampson, the salary having been raised to $1,200. He found much to praise in the work of his predecessor, remarking that "in the city there were very few patrons of our schools who would be willing to have any material alteration made either in the course of study or classification." Among the privileges enjoyed by students were night courses of instruction from November to March.

Superintendent Leggett was in every way qualified for the management of public schools and Zanesville's establishment grew in strength and value under his care.

SALARIES LOW IN 1860

In 1860 eight male and thirty female teachers were employed in the Zanesville schools which were housed in the nine school buildings of that day. As the total annual payroll amounted to $14,733.50, the annual average salary per teacher was $387.20. The record from which the figures are drawn (the local board of education's report for the year ending August, 1860) does not specify as to grade, but the reader may imagine what meagre salaries the primary teachers lived on then. With the board's statement appeared the annual report of Superintendent Leggett, who had taken charge of the schools three years before and who was soon to give the work up.

General Leggett's account of his stewardship and of the condition of the city schools was rendered with characteristic thoroughness. His appeal for measures calculated to protect well-raised schoolboys from the vicious non-attendant of like age revealed a state of society and a laxity of school laws not pleasant to look back upon. The superintendent wrote:

"I find there are about 100 children in the city, within school age, who are almost constantly out of school merely because they prefer idleness on the street and their parents have not the moral character to make a better choice for them. From forty to sixty of these youths are the children of indigent, drunken and vicious parentage.

"They run our streets uncared for * * * many of them either beg or steal their meals—all are exceedingly profane and obscene in their language and habits. These children are a terror to all who have orchards or gardens in the vicinity. * * * They accomplish their petty thefts with ease and with frequent immunity. * * *

"Some have displayed an adroitness in picking money drawers and in shoplifting hardly excelled by the most noted pickpockets and burglars. They stand upon almost every corner and at the mouth of almost every alley ready to capture and pollute any unsuspecting boy who has bĕen permitted by over-indulgent parents to ramble through the streets of the city. Hardly a day in the year has elapsed without some pure and upright boy getting his first lessons in vice from these embryo criminals who infest our streets." A compulsory school law certainly was needed in 1860. The school buildings in use at that time were:

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

High School, head of Main Street—Charles W. Chandler, principal; assistants, T. J. Newman, Mrs. A. P. Wilson, Mrs. M. P. Lamb; M. H. Lewis, teacher of languages.

Fourth Ward, Center Street—J. H. Hills, principal.

Third Ward, South Seventh Street—S. Stoughton, principal.

McIntire, Fifth and North streets—H. Parker, principal.

Masonic Hall, Market and Fourth streets—Taylor Building, Underwood and Spring streets; Rural, Adamsville Road, C. Frame, principal; The German Lutheran Church, Rev. C. H. Strator, principal; colored church at the foot of Reservoir hill. Teachers in these buildings were:

Misses Ella G. Ross, Nira H. Chandler, Jennie E. Parker, Clara Granger, A. W. Dickinson, Alice Harrison, J. E. McAnully, Anna Ellis, Sara Bliss, Cinnie M. Jones, Ruth Widney, Hattie Loudan, Juliette Palmer, Mary Cox, Lou Hutchinson, Ellen M. Parker, Maggie E. Denaly, Olivia S. Schwabe, E. V. Copeland, A. J. Dickinson, Lucy C. Hadley, Maria J. Banks, E. A. Conners, S. M. Allen, Fannie A. Trotter, Mrs. Rose Parker, Mrs. C. H. Courtney.

406 PLAYED "HOOKEY"

It may be of interest to state that these teachers had under them only about 2,100 scholars. Not that this was the total of school-age children in the city. The enumeration of 1859 accounted for 3,167 residents aged five to twenty-one years. The difference arose in part from the fact that 183 attended the English Catholic schools and 69 the German Catholic. There were 510 over seventeen out of school —"mostly in business." Truants during the year totaled 406. The night school was a feature of the fiscal year. It had been held between November and March. The attendance was disappointing but better things were hoped for. T. J. Newman, Chalkly Frame and the Misses P. R. and M. Stults and M. Jackson were the teachers.

The McIntire school fund was a valuable asset in those days. The total school expense account for the year ending August 1, 1860, was $18,716.99. The trustees of the McIntire estate paid $2,500 of this. The board of education announced that the same sum would be appropriated by the trustees for the following year.

The board of education for 1860 was made up of A. Fletcher, president; A. P.

Blocksom, secretary; Moses Dillon, treasurer; W. M. Shinnick, F. A. Thompson, W. A. Graham, Dr. Alfred Ball.

CUT THE SALARIES

Charles W. Chandler succeeded M. D. Leggett as superintendent, but the board of education, finding economy necessary, abolished the office at the end of the school year (although the salary was but $1,000) and reduced teachers' salaries. At this time the teachers numbered thirty-five and the enrollment of pupils totaled 2,110.

In the 1865-1869 period a number of important changes occurred. Mr. Chandler, who had again become principal of the high school, resigned in 1865 and A. T. Wiles succeeded him at a salary of $1,000. The pressure of hard times seems to have been slightly lessened with the arrival of the 1869-1870 school year, for the office of superintendent was revived and Principal Wiles filled it at a salary of $1,500.

The schools' progress toward "Easy Street" was farther evidenced by the appointment of Miss Margaret Stults as principal of the high school at a salary of $1,000. At this time, too, the Stemler Building was erected on Marietta Street and the Presbyterian Mission Sunday School Building on Monroe Street was purchased for school purposes.

ANNEXATION CHANGES

During 1870 two additional school buildings came under the board of education's control, both by reason of annexation. The Pear Street structure was so disposed of when Natchez became a part of the city and the Moore Building when West Zanesville took the same step. When Putnam was annexed in 1872, the Woodlawn Avenue, Moxahala Avenue and Madison Street Buildings passed under the Zanesville board's control. During this year Rev. R. S. James succeeded Miss Stults as principal of the high school and at this time the teaching corps had advanced to sixty persons.

The city council came to the aid of the school board in 1873 by building a six-room structure on Monroe Street, one of four rooms on Columbia Street, and by adding two rooms to the Moore Building at Park and Amelia streets. These improvements cost $39,000.

Samuel R. Moore, veteran Zanesville nurseryman, has preserved records kept for years by his uncle, the late S. Jacobs Moore, which cover so much West Zanesville and Falls Township school history and which so clearly reveal the difficulties encountered by the friends of education in early days, as to merit extended notice here.

MOORE BECAME CLERK

The records began April 20, 1860, when S. Jacobs Moore was elected clerk of sub school district number 1, Falls Township. At that time West Zanesville, later the old Eighth Ward, received her schooling at the hands of the township.

When Moore became clerk James S. Ward was one of the teachers and Ann Helmick was the assistant, the former receiving $33 a month and the latter $10. The full board consisted of three members, Mr. Moore's colleagues being William Lee and Levi Miller.

It was an economical board. When it became necessary to enumerate the youth of the district, Messrs. Miller, Lee and Moore did the work themselves. Here is the result: White males, 107; white females, 112; colored males, six; colored females, four.

During that month the directors reached the conclusion that they could pay as high as $20 a month to the assistant teacher. Clerk Moore set the contract forth in business-like fashion in the minutes, whereby we find that Louisa Strain was to draw that sum during a term beginning September 25 and ending forty-nine days thereafter. Principal Ward was under contract at $33 a month.

There is an interesting paragraph in Clerk Moore's minutes for January 7, 1861:

"At a meeting of the board held this day it was unanimously determined to rent what is known as the 'engine house' at a sum not to exceed $2.50 a month, to divide the youth and place the younger ones in said engine house, or school room, under the sole care of our present assistant teacher, Louisa Strain." This engine house was called "number 2 school room."

Louisa Strain gave up the engine house school in the fall of 1861 and was succeeded by Philena Stults, at the same salary, $20 a month.

ENTER DAVID LEE

Early in 1862 James S. Ward retired, his successor being John A. Dooris. But there was no change in the pay. In April, 1863, Dooris retired and Ward reentered. Thus far as clerk and member of the board and tireless friend of the schools, S. Jacobs Moore had carried the main burden.

But when in April, 1863, the voters of the sub-district elected David Lee, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, a member of the board, they gave the clerk an ally who quickly began to count. The clerk's minutes reveal the important part played by David Lee.

Messrs. Moore and Lee went about their work with true generalship. Having measured the floor space afforded by the village's existing school rooms and found that not enough standing room was there for the scholars enumerated, they went to the township directors with the figures and with a certain Ohio statute which could not be ignored.

This law imposed personal responsibility upon township directors who refused to provide adequate room for school purposes. The action brought a new building, a four-room brick, at Park and Amelia streets, known as the Moore Building, in honor of the service done in its behalf by the school board's clerk. Let J. Hope Sutor tell how difficult it became to put this structure into commission:

"To obtain funds to furnish it in proper order, the friends of the measure held a festival in the building at which refreshments were served, burlesque museums

were exhibited and other devices employed to coax money from the willing and the unwilling, and several hundred dollars were secured in this way."

S. Jacobs Moore was clerk of the West Zanesville board until April 15, 1865. He does not seem to have received a cent of pay.

S. Jacobs Moore not only was as good a friend of public schools as Zanesville ever had, but he was a citizen of marked value and achievements in other fields. From 1851 until his death, which occurred in 1872, he was a valued official of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in charge of its shops here.

TERRACE DATA

He took a leading part in the campaign for annexation. He built the first house erected on the Terrace, South of Adair Avenue, and that house stands at the head of McIntire Avenue today and is occupied by a daughter, Miss Anna J. Moore. She and her brother, Newton H. Moore, are rated as the oldest residents of the Terrace born thereon. Newton H. Moore has been connected with the Brown Manufacturing Co. for over forty-five years.

It throws further light on the energy, zeal and resourcefulness of S. Jacobs Moore to state that when he had persuaded the Falls Township trustees into a state of willingness to build what later became known as the Moore School Building and found them without funds, he borrowed the money himself. The building went up and he got his pay later.

CHAPTER LXIII

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN AND CITIZENS SAVED THE OLD COTTON MILL

A HUNDRED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN DANGER—GRIFFITH & WEDGE AND SCHULTZ WORKERS FOUGHT THE FLAMES—FIRST STEP TOWARD PAID DEPARTMENT TAKEN IN 1874—VOLUNTEERS LOATH TO HAVE FIRE CHIEF BOSS—OLD SYSTEM OF ALARMS BY BELLS DESCRIBED.

In 1875 the Zanesville fire-fighting units consisted of nine hose carriages manned in some cases by volunteer firemen and in others by paid firemen, seven of the companies operating under the fire chief. Two others were independent.

The facilities were very weak as compared with those of our present highly efficient fire department, but the paid and volunteer firemen of fifty-one years ago fought flames with great vigor and daring, as all the old records of local fires prove.

One of these described a fire which in 1875 at first threatened to destroy the Duvall Cotton Mill, then located at the Northeast corner of Sixth and Marietta streets. A report of the salient features of the affair will give the reader an idea of how flames were attacked in earlier days.

SEVEN BELLS RANG OUT

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of April 21, 1875, a spark from the mill's smoke-stack fell upon and set fire to the roof. The weather had been dry and the flames made rapid headway under the influence of a strong wind from the Northeast.

When discovery was made a fire alarm was quickly sounded, not by a centralized system, for none then existed, but by the Eagle Hose Company, located nearby on Marietta Street. Immediately six other alarms were successively sounded by other companies.

As the hose carriages dashed up to the danger point they were quickly reinforced by men from the nearby Griffith & Wedge plant. Plug attachments were made with speed, but the pressure was unequal to forcing a full stream of water against the gale.

Recourse to ladders was now imperative and these were rushed to the mill from the Schultz Soap Works. Then it became possible to reach the mill's second floor and the firemen climbed into it with their hose and soon were playing streams of water upon the flames. By this time the whole roof was a sheet of flame.

25V1

WOMEN AND GIRLS FIRST

The superintendent wisely permitted the fate of the building to rest in the hands of the firemen while taking upon himself the task of emptying the mill of its 100 operatives, most of whom were women and girls. These were unaware of the danger until the superintendent appeared. The escape to the street from the four-story factory was so well managed that no rush occurred on the stairways. All hands reached the street without injury.

Meanwhile, and with seven streams of water attacking the flames, it had been impossible to save the roof of the structure. Presently the fire-weakened timbers gave way and what was left of the roof fell in, scattering burning brands in every direction.

This brought the fourth floor into the zone of danger. Here were located spindles, thread, cotton and woodwork belonging to the machinery. They caught fire and appeared to be doomed, but the dauntless workers fought the flames and saved the upper floor from destruction.

It was at this point that the mill itself escaped destruction. Had the flames eaten through to the third and second floors, nothing could have saved it, for on these two floors there were quantities of oil, grease and other highly combustible materials which would have fed the flames to an unquenchable state. Of course oceans of water went through to the lower floors and wrought serious damage there.

NEWSPAPERS PRAISE

One of the local newspapers pronounced the fire to have been one of the worst the city had known for many years and one that would have ranked second in the list of fires had it not been "for the noble, heroic efforts of firemen and citizens." "The firemen—paid and volunteer—and citizens generally worked with a will," it was added, "and are entitled to the thanks of the entire community for their efficient services in preventing the total loss of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the city."

That the damage was repaired is shown by a newspaper paragraph dated May 21, 1875, which stated that "the roof of Duvall's cotton factory will be finished this evening. The factory has been in operation for some days past."

When an effort is made to visualize the scenes incident to such a fire and to contrast them with such as would be seen today, the difference between the two becomes very marked. Judging from records available, but two of the hose carriages in use in April, 1875, were drawn by horses.

MEN MORE THAN MACHINES

Imagine then, how the bells of the hose houses took up the Eagle's alarm on that day and rang up firemen and citizens alike to the danger that threatened. Imagine the members of the several companies dropping their work in shop or

AN OLD FIRE COMPANY

Lined up on Market Street. Zanesville's Volunteer firemen were among the city's best men and their splendid work as fire fighters was done for many years without pay.

store, dashing away toward the hose house and grasping the rope of the carriage for a run to Sixth and Marietta streets.

It was not until 1874 that the city council took the first steps toward a paid fire department, and it was two years later when an appropriation of $1,000 was provided for the installation of a telegraph fire alarm system. It was before these innovations and the telephone came that the city's patriotic volunteer firemen exercised their talents in sounding a general fire alarm.

There were several companies. The Union was located on North Fourth Street, between Main Street and Fountain Alley; the Hope, on Market, half way between Sixth Street and Fifth; the Star, on Seventh near Elm, and the Eagle on Marietta, near Seventh.

If a fire broke out, say on Main Street, at or West of Fourth, the Union volunteer on duty would make for the rope attached to the bell and ring one distinct stroke. After a short interval he would cause the clapper to sound a number of very rapid strokes, following these, after another interval, with a second single stroke, and so on until it was judged that members of the other companies would understand the alarm and pass it along.

WHAT THE SIGNALS MEANT

The strokes sounded in quick succession meant that a fire had blazed out in the city and the single strokes that rang out alone after the rapid peals had died away meant that the First Ward was the scene of the fire.

In such a case the volunteers at the other hose houses must learn what part of the First Ward was furnishing the flames and must not neglect to call the members of their respective companies to assemble and be ready for fire fighting itself. Hope's bell would ring out, for instance, duplicating the strokes of the Union, and as the former's volunteers rushed in to answer the call they knew in the rough in what direction and how far away the fire would be found. It was at least one man's duty to locate the flames before the volunteers dashed away with the engine and this he usually did by climbing to the bell tower and getting eyes upon the blaze or the smoke. Then away went the firemen with their equipment, a mere handful of the former, perhaps, at the beginning of the run, but a goodly quota at its end, because of accessions secured all along the way.

HUMAN INTEREST DRAMA

Meanwhile the Star and the Eagle bells would be telling their respective members about that First Ward fire and the faithful volunteers would be dropping work at store or shop and dashing for the hose house at top speed.

Thus it was that Zanesville's firemen learned the location of and prepared to quench the flames which threatened the city. They presented a spectacle that was full of human interest. At every hose house there was a brief drama that preceded the main show at the seat of the blaze.

Imagine the effect of such scenes and such an event in the stillness of the night.

All four fire bells in the heart of the city ringing the alarm at once; shouting volunteers dashing out of their homes and starting on the run toward the place of assembly; the sound of the bells on the engine as its movement over rough streets started a clanging that did not cease until the fire was reached.

Membership and service in these old companies must have had its fascinations, for council found it very difficult to substitute a paid fire department for the old volunteer system that had begun in 1819. The history of that effort to change is exceedingly interesting.

AN OUTGROWN SYSTEM

As late as 1874 each volunteer company received from the city $150 a year for furniture for the halls on the second floor of the hose houses; all other expenses for social purposes were paid by the members. The system was that of a village. Zanesville had outgrown it, and council was determined to take a step forward.

The fire committee reported to council in June, 1874, that "the Union, Neptune, Relief, Reliance and Niagara companies had agreed conditionally to serve under a fire chief, but that those of the Hope, Eagle and Star had positively refused and only two companies were willing to do so unconditionally."

During July an ordinance creating the office of fire engineer was adopted by a vote of 17 to 1 and all the regulations as to volunteer companies were repealed. In September, John W. McCormick was made chief of the fire department.

But difficulties remained. The fire committee reported, December 28, 1874, that it had "lost all hope of organizing volunteer companies in the Second and Fifth Wards" and had under consideration the unprotected condition of the First, Second and Fifth Wards, with three men at Hope and two at Star without sufficient force to get a hose carriage to a fire.

The committee recommended that Chief McCormick be instructed to have two of the carriages fitted to attach a horse, purchase horses and harness and consolidate the force at the Hope house. The report went into effect except that the companies were maintained at the two houses.

The beginning of the end of Zanesville's volunteer fire department came in May, 1879, when council passed an ordinance regulating "the formation and government of fire companies" and prescribing that "each company should have two fully paid firemen and one runner, with a horse to be attached to each reel or hook and ladder truck." This produced what at the time could fairly be called a modern fire department.

STATE TOURNAMENT

In this connection it is well to recall the tournament which had been held in Zanesville by Ohio fire companies on August 22, 1872, when carriages and firefighters from all over the state were present and entered the contests. A local newspaper account of the affair declared that the procession of hose carriages extended nearly the entire length of Main Street.

ZANESVILLE VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY

Photographed on North Fourth Street near Main before the present courthouse was built.

Various prizes were given, the Cedarville company winning one by throwing water the farthest, Lancaster another for making the fastest run and Marietta a third, for lifting a ladder and sending a man to its top. The last was regarded as quite a feat. The ladder was raised in the middle of the street and held in place by braces. The climber reached the top almost as soon as the ladder was raised.

The rivalry which had spurred each loyal company to try for leadership for many years was in special evidence in connection with the tournament. Each company erected a welcoming arch across the street in front of its hose house and each company did its best to exceed all the others in decorative work.

At this time the volunteer fire department was nearing the end of its career. In 1873 the boys held at Gant Park their last volunteers' picnic. On September 1, of that year, two men were employed to stay at each of the hose houses to start out the carriages. In the Spring of 1874 a horse was bought for the Hope Hose House and another for the Star.

In an old newspaper story of the state tournament there is a lively description of Zanesville's old "bucket brigades." Remembering how near to the river most of Zanesville's fires were in her village days the story takes on especial interest:

THE BUCKET BRIGADE

"Long lines, often three and four squares long, would be formed from the river to the scene of conflagration. Up one line the full buckets would be passed and they would be returned down the other. Boys and women often took part in the latter line. Each member of the company had two buckets made of leather and with his name printed thereon.

"It was a not unusual thing to see the firemen's buckets hanging up at home filled with water. Thus was he always ready to go to a fire and carry the means with him by which to extinguish the blaze."

The women friends of the respective companies fanned the spirit of rivalry into higher flame by offering flags as prizes. Speed races often followed. The course was up Main Street from Second to Sewer Alley, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

The test was to make the run, attach the hose to the plug and race with the nozzle to the Sixth Street corner in a minute and forty-five seconds.

CHAPTER LXIV

KNIGHTS OF IVANHOE CELEBRATED FOURTH WITH A TOURNAMENT

REPEATED SPECTACLE TWICE AND GAVE LANCASTER AND COLUMBUS A SIGHT OF IT—MEN IN COSTUMES OF THE MIDDLE AGES RODE GAILY CAPARISONED HORSES—QUEEN AND MAIDS OF HONOR CHOSEN BY SUCCESSFUL KNIGHTS—LEVEE CHANGES.

Zanesville celebrated America's Centennial Independence Day in a unique, distinctive and memorable way, with a presentation of knights in the costumes of chivalry, mounted upon caparisoned steeds, accompanied by heralds, squires, and pages, and taking part in a tilting tournament replete with feats of skill.

The pleasure and fame of the enterprise was due to the late W. Hadley Clarke, who was in 1876 identified with the Black-Grant Wholesale Dry Goods House. In Maryland, his home state, Mr. Clarke had taken active part in her popular ring tournaments and when he described them to Zanesville friends it fired them with a desire to put one on here.

The thought of medieval costumes and cavalcades appealed to all classes, while Mr. Clarke's description of how Maryland knights rode under arches at high speed and picked off with their lances the rings suspended above their heads constituted an especial appeal to young men.

An organization was formed of which the late John J. Ingalls was president; and early in the summer the young fellows began to practice the necessary riding and tilting, while the work of securing costumes and other "properties" went forward. At length the Fourth of July came and the participants donned their costumes, mounted their steeds and took up the march to the fair ground, where 3,500 people awaited their coming.

A PLACE FOR SKILL

This spectacle was a very brave one as the cavalcade of knights, heralds and pages turned into the ring and made its way around its western end and later to the beginning of the tilting course, located on the fair ground's home stretch.

When the knights had repaired to the starting point and all was ready, Master of Ceremonies J. J. Ingalls announced: "Knight of the Silver Cross prepare to charge!" The heralds repeated this down the lists and a moment later they repeated the order, "Charge, Sir Knight!" The bugle sounded and C. A. Hilliard galloped away from his companions and rode under the arches. Thus the contest began. When the courses had been run with three tilts in succession for each

knight, it was found that Sir Knight Ingalls had "lanced" ten rings and secured the honor of naming the Queen of Love and Beauty while Sir Knights Clarke, Stewart and Kaemmerer had won the right to name the first, second, and third maids of honor, respectively.

THE UNKNOWN KNIGHT

But remember that this was an Ivanhoe affair. It could not come off rightly without taking a leaf from the book Ivanhoe. There must be an Unknown Knight. The sounding of a bugle announced his presence. He rode down the lists, attended by his squire, J. A. ("Bun") Dennis. He challenged the right of Sir Knight Ingalls to select the queen. Each tilted three times. Ingalls captured nine rings. His challenger secured ten and unmasked. It was E. J. Brown. The four victors then laid their trophies at the feet of their chosen ladies and escorted them to the stand for coronation. The ladies were:

Miss Jennie Darlington, Queen of Love and Beauty.

Miss Clara Guthrie, First Maid of Honor.

Miss Kate Cassel, Second Maid of Honor.

Miss Bessie Guthrie, Third Maid of Honor.

F. H. Southard performed the ceremony of coronation; Henry Blandy, James Buckingham, and Colonel M. Churchill acted as judges and A. W. Train and Dr. T. J. Barton as time-keepers. M. M. Granger delivered the charge to the knights.

THERE WAS A COLOR SCHEME

The officers of the day were as follows: John J. Ingalls was president of the organization and master of ceremonies. His colors were scarlet and white. James R. Peabody was assistant master of ceremonies; colors, scarlet and gold. E. G. Bowen was field officer; colors, orange and white.

About twenty-four contestants and a quota of esquires and pages were obtained among Zanesville's adventurous youth and these were encouraged and assisted by friends on every side. The fair sex was especially enthusiastic and helpful and the middle-aged and elders of both sexes took kindly to the preparations.

J. Hope Sutor's history of the county states that but twenty-two knights rode in this tournament. If that is correct two of those listed on the program failed to enter the contest. The only Zanesville survivor is he who took the name of Castlewood.

FIVE TOURNEYS IN ALL

The knights participated in four other tourneys, one during the fair in October, 1876, another on the fair ground July 4, 1877, the third at Lancaster, August 8, 1877. The last one was put on at Columbus August 23, 1877. Twenty-seven of the knights participated in the five contests. Of these eight rode in all, five rode

MAIN STREET AT FOURTH

Picture taken in 1875 when foundation of existing court house was nearing completion. Across Main Street is the Clarendon Hotel's predecessor. That corner has been a hotel site since 1808, when a frame hotel was built there. Building shown was erected in 1842. It was named successively "Stacey," "Winslow," "McIntire" and "Mills." Razed in 1877.

in four; two rode in three and eight rode in two. Those who were not in the contest of July 4, 1876, but who rode once or more in later tourneys were R. H. Convers, J. A. Dennis, H. C. Greiner. Eugene J. Brown was not listed in the first program because he was the unknown knight.

The coronation of the queens and their maids was a ceremony of class and dignity. On the third occasion it took place in Black's Music Hall instead of on the tilting field. An eye witness says of it:

"A brilliant scene was presented on raising the curtain. The queen entered upon the arm of her knight and attended by her maids, and ascended the throne. The other knights were attended by ladies and the tableau was beautiful to perfection. Honorable John O'Neill delivered the crowning address and he never spoke more eloquently or with more grace and feeling."

A HIT AT COLUMBUS

The last tournament at Columbus, August 23, 1877, was a success, but only Knights Applegate, Hunter, Hazlett, Turner, Wells, Dennis Kaemmerer, Warner, T. M. Lynn, Convers, Bell, and Greiner rode in it. The crowning address was delivered by S. K. Donovan. Of the affair Sutor wrote:

"Many distinguished statesmen and lovers of athletic sports were in attendance and the compliments upon the skill and courteous bearing of the knights were profuse. In the evening a sumptuous banquet was served to the knights at Stevenson's dining rooms and the tournaments of the Knights of Ivanhoe became a memory."

The chief winners of the series were Eugene J. Brown, first contest; L. Kaemmerer, second, third and fifth contests; C. C. Ingalls, fourth contest.

MUCH DEPENDED ON THE STEED

The rider's first necessity was a sensible, manageable mount. The horse that could not get used to the crowd and to the sharp clang of the ring against the hand-shield of the lance poised above his head lacked that steadiness of gait which was essential to the rider's precision of aim. It was an athlete's job to stand erect in his stirrups and pick off those two-inch rings as they hung from an angle hook just over his head. He was required to cover the 150-yard course in not more than thirteen seconds. The average time was ten seconds, with intervals of but two seconds between rings.

The practice made good riders of some youngsters who had known little about how to occupy the saddle. The exercise was beneficial and the sport a clean one. No little skill was called for. The rings hung but twenty-five yards apart. There was a time interval of but two seconds between them. The left hand needed strength and grasp to manage the horse and the eye had to be keen to measure the space between lance-point and ring.

The list of knights who rode either in the first or in subsequent tournaments, with the field name attached in each case is:

D. C. Applegate, Amiot of the Branch; Moses H. Bell, Glendale; Eugene J. Brown, Unknown Knight; W. H. Clarke, La Mancha; R. H. Convers, Ravenshoe; J. A. Dennis, Silver Shield; R. H. Douthett, Esmeralda; H. C. Greiner, Ivanhoe; W. E. Guthrie, Golden Sheaf; George W. Hazlett, Snowdown; C. A. Hilliard, Silver Cross; J. Allen Hunter, Leona; G. C. Ingalls, Launcelot; L. Kaemmerer, Mountain Lion; Thomas W. Lewis, Castlewood; Fred Lillibridge, Red Cross; H. S. Lynn, Wambold; Thomas M. Lynn, Coeur de Lion; Andrew Patterson, Jr. Guernsey; William Porter, Crescent; X. C. Stewart, Llendweir; J. R. Stone, Percival; L. D. Turner, New Castle; Arthur Walker, Fair Oaks; Hiram Waller, The Cid; George S. Warner, Bedwyr; Joseph G. Wells, Leopard.

WEST ZANESVILLE

Dr. W. P. Wells, Linden Avenue druggist, has since 1877 seen all the changes wrought in that section of Zanesville which is located between the Y and Fifth Street bridges, on either margin of the river and his recollections of these are worth a great deal as contributions to local history.

In the year 1877, Dr. Wells began the sale of drugs and the practice of medicine in a room on Linden Avenue (then called River Street) located four doors west of Lee Street. At a later period he removed to a room two doors nearer Lee. In 1899 he occupied the room located at the northwest corner of Lee and Linden.

Of course there were changes in the section referred to before Dr. Wells came upon the scene. After the 1860 flood a levee was started along the river from the old mill. Before that time the river bank sloped downward from River Street to the water. The state, the Central Ohio Railroad, and private parties furnished the money for that first embankment.

In 1870, the state raised the bank so that its top should be sixteen feet above the surface of slack water, and after the flood of 1884 the state did work on it, looking to a permanent and substantial levee. Then came the great flood of March, 1898, demonstrating the need for a longer embankment. The facts relating to the movement in behalf of that enlargement are interesting enough to warrant a digression from the main story.

CONGRESSMAN VAN VOORHIS

In the year mentioned the Zanesville congressional district was represented by Honorable H. C. VanVoorhis, who was a member of the highly important committee on appropriations, and who happened to be at home during the flood and was enabled to measure the demand for an extension of the levee from Park Street to McIntire Avenue.

With characteristic energy and forethought Mr. VanVoorhis called to his aid United States Engineer Edmund Moeser, who worked out estimates of the cost of the proposed extension and these the congressman carried to Washington. Arriving there he introduced a bill making the necessary appropriation, whereupon

Y BRIDGE FROM PUTNAM HILL

Contract for this reinforced concrete structure was let September 22, 1900. Built at a cost of $188,000, and opened for traffic in January, 1902. Wholly submerged during the 1913 flood but practically unmjured by impact of heavy floatage. Said to be the only three-ended bridge in the world.

1921

the War Department sent an engineer to Zanesville to investigate the situation, who reported against the improvement.

Thanks, however, to Mr. VanVoorhis' influence, the bill passed both houses in spite of the War Department's attitude. Then a new and unexpected obstacle arose, this time at home. Property owners on the line of the proposed extension made it known that they would ask for damages. They receded from that position when Mr. VanVoorhis told them that the Government positively would not make the improvement without easements from all the interested property owners.

The extension was made in 1899 with concrete and the work included big stone coping laid upon the top of the levee's old section. The work was well done.

A "COIGN OF VANTAGE"

To return to the main theme:

The grading and paving of Linden Avenue, the planting of trees on the levee, the introduction of street car traffic—these and other steps of progress followed.

And that spot and its immediate neighborhood was in other days a busy and important one. Many readers will recall the merchants who sold their wares there: Charles Dunn, W. W. Wimmer, L. H. Worrell, William T. Maher, Daniel Dugan, Willis Lumb, Shaw and Butler, Miss Sidney McMulkin, the milliner, and others. All these are gone from Linden Avenue and have passed away.

As Dr. Wells crossed Linden from time to time and took a look at objects on the other side of the river from the levee's top, he saw many a change going forward. He saw how the railroads kept gaining width for their roadbed by dumping slag, etc., into the stream; how the tracks were being raised at the same time.

He saw the old Dare Woolen Mill disappear from its home on that solid rock which separates canal and river. He saw the Perry Smith warehouse disappear from the bank of the stream above Market Street. He saw the electric light plant take the place of the old Cassel Mill and the glass house buildings increase in size and number.

The bridges that were in sight from the levee at Lee Street also underwent changes. The cheap and temporary structure that first spanned the stream at Fifth Street in 1879 gave way in or near 1893 to the high and massive one now in use.

THE OLD AND NEW "Y"

The old covered "Y" went into the discard in 1900 or a little later and in 1902 the concrete Y loomed up as a finished product. The B. and O. Railroad bridge went down in the flood of 1913, all but one span, and a new and stronger one took its place.

The face and top of Putnam Hill have been altered no less within the time under discussion. Bushes have covered a large portion of that rocky-looking face above Dug Road and trees have transformed the upper surface from a bare common to a beautiful park. Marked alterations have occurred in the Zanesville sky

line and other striking changes have followed south of Lee Street, where larger B. and O. shops and a much larger Zanesville Provision Company's plant have sprung up.

The old Hook Mill is also gone, not at the command of a mighty flood, as it so often seemed about to do, but under an attack made by resistless flames.

CHAPTER LXV

"OLD 1809" RAZED AFTER STANDING SIXTY-FIVE YEARS

NEW COURT HOUSE DEDICATED MAY 1, 1877, WITH IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES—LABOR MASQUERADERS LAUNCHED DISORDER FROM THE ESPLANADE, WHICH OFFICIALS AND CITIZENS SOON PUT DOWN—COUNTY'S LIST OF 1877 PHYSICIANS PRESERVED—1878 GRAVE ROBBING DESCRIBED.

The plans of the county commissioners to build a new Court House to take the place of the 1809 structure so often referred to in this history were brought to a head in the fall of 1874, when the commissioners advertised for bids. On September 3, ten bids were opened and on the following day the contract was awarded to T. B. Townsend, whose proposition called for an expenditure of $221,675, which sum was increased to $222,060.02 by the date of completion, to cover extra materials and work. The commissioners were L. N. Stump, John Sims and William Hall. The architect was H. E. Meyer, of Cleveland.

The last court was held in the old building on September 11, after which sessions were held in Black's Music Hall. The intention being to use the entire half-block bounded by Main and Fourth streets and Fountain and Court alleys, the commissioners found it necessary to acquire rights held by the city and the Zanesville Atheneum, each of which was occupant of a portion of the site. To bring about vacation and release the city was paid $8,000 and the Atheneum $6,575. The old structures were razed and excavation began. By May 1, 1875, the foundation walls were substantially finished.

IMPOSING AND BEAUTIFUL

In architecture and choice of materials the new temple of justice was highly commended on reaching completion. The public looked upon the structure with great pride, a sentiment which was emphasized by knowledge that the body of its walls was of Muskingum County limestone and the tiling of its floors the new product of a Zanesville manufactory.

The new building was dedicated at 2 p.m. on May 1, 1877, with ceremonies held in the court room. E. E. Fillmore, the chairman, delivered an address which was followed by orchestral music. The Rev. A. D. Kingsbury having offered an invocation, "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung by a quartet composed of Mrs. George Harris, Miss Kate Cassel and Messrs. James A. Cox and William H. Wilmot. Miss Clara Ayers was the organist.

On behalf of the commissioners, Frank H. Southard then presented the building

to the people of the county. Hon. John O'Neill, who accepted the gift in the name of the people and bar, responded with characteristic eloquence. Hon. M. M. Granger's address was a condensed history of Muskingum County and its courts and bar, a history which often has been drawn upon in these chapters of general county history.

THE STRIKE OF 1877

But a single so-called labor trouble ever seriously threatened law and order in Zanesville, and the one referred to was so short lived, so promptly handled by officials and a large body of supporting citizens, as to fill her people with an abiding faith in the city's insistence on orderly local government.

On Sunday, July 22, 1877, Pittsburgh was the scene of a serious labor war. When the news of it reached Zanesville it moved a score or less of misguided men to institute a strike here. These got their heads together and passed the word around that on the following morning something would happen on the Court House esplanade.

A considerable number had answered this call when 8:30 came on Monday morning. One of these produced a paper and proposed a list of working people who meant to strike. The paper was freely signed. The next step was to put into force a city-wide strike. The agitators began on workers that were near at hand.

BEGAN AT THE CLARENDON

Just across Main Street Contractor T. B. Townsend had a force of men at work on the new Clarendon Hotel. The crowd went over there, occupied the sidewalk and spread out over the materials so as to stop work. The spokesman warned Mr. Townsend that he must pay his force higher wages or work would be stopped. There had been no demand of that kind from the men themselves, but their employer thought it would be wise under the circumstances to suspend operations for the time being, so work forthwith ceased on the Clarendon. Regarding this as a victory the agitators and their followers were encouraged to continue the effort to tie up the city's industries.

Meanwhile, as the news of the situation at Fourth and Main streets spread, the crowd there grew. From the Court House steps Henry Blandy spoke as an employer and John Mack and George Kerner as representative workingmen. Some of the agitators also addressed the throng, making the most of what they declared were labor's grievances.

BOUND FOR THE B. & O. SHOPS

Several scores of would-be strikers fell in behind their leaders, went down to the Third Street foundry and compelled the men there to quit work. Thence they marched to the B. & O. shops, with like success. Here the body split in two. Most of the city's industries were visited by the groups and compelled to close. Street

MUSKINGUM COUNTY COURT HOUSE

Built by T. B. Townsend at a cost of $222,000. Dedicated May 1, 1877. During construction court sessions were held in Black's Music Hall.

car drivers were forced to take their cars to the barn and one car was derailed at Seventh and Main streets.

Meanwhile the authorities and law-and-order citizens had not been idle, although they had taken no repressive action. The situation was being thoroughly studied and plans were being carefully formed. These resulted in an armed organization which patrolled the streets Monday and Tuesday nights. On Wednesday morning, answering an official call, there was a gathering of citizens so large in number and so resolute in character as to make the overthrow of the disturbers a foregone conclusion.

Before noon hundreds of these law-supporters were on the streets, wearing white ribbons on the lapels of their coats and carrying guns in their pockets. When all was ready for action, Ben. F. Fell, city marshal; Joseph Howland, his deputy, and William Linton, lieutenant of police, backed by hundreds of armed citizens, swooped down upon the ringleaders and arrested fifteen of them. Confined at first in the city prison and afterwards tried and punished, these men soon found their effort a failure. The disturbance ended then and there.

THE THOUSANDS HELD ALOOF

The truth is that the leaders of the flare-up were not representative workmen. Many of them were not workers at all in the true sense of the word. They were idlers. Then, as now, the real Zanesville working men were believers in law and order, many of them home owners, with a stake in orderly government. There were thousands of this orderly type of local workers and only a few scores of the contrary class, the class which marched from shop to shop and overawed their proprietors with demands for a shut-down.

It was a case of the tail wagging the dog for a brief time. When the officials and armed citizens got that tail into the city prison and locked the door on it the trouble quickly vanished; and no Zanesville citizens were more relieved than were her law-abiding working folk.

THE MEDICS OF 1877

A valuable old pamphlet preserved by the late Dr. O. M. Wiseman, enables us to list most of the county's physicians of 49 years ago. Its title reads:

"Constitution and By-Laws of the Zanesville Academy of Medicine, as amended October 25, 1877."

The academy's capital stock was fixed at $10,000. The purpose was to build or purchase a home for the local medical profession, to establish a hospital, dispensary and medical college.

The program was worthy to win, but differences developed among the doctors. It is said that two prominent members came to a hopeless deadlock and each rallied around himself about an equal number of followers. The result was that the academy soon went to pieces.

But if the academy is dead, the identity of those who gave it brief life still lives in the memory of the average reader. The list follows. Some of those on it were, and some perhaps still are, country or village physicians:

Charles C. Hildleth, A. Ball, A. E. Bell, L. M. Reamy, E. A. Jennings, John D. Jennings, Howard Culbertson, E. Van Atta, H. McCreary, H. S. Nye, Joseph L. Geyer, Samuel Barclay, George H. Hood, W. H. Holden, John F. Kennedy, P. Kennedy, W. S. Drake, Joseph M. Bell, Z. C. McElroy, C. R. Holcomb, C. H. Evans, A. Lewis, E. D. Safford, S. S. Baughman, John S. Baughman, A. W. Lyons, J. B. Humphrey, R. S. Connor, T. J. Barton, O. M. Norman, J. H. Brown, G. W. Walker, L. F. McKenno, C. Z. Axline, B. F. Spencer, A. Follett, B. F. Lemert, J. H. Green, W. J. Herdman, Charles P. King, W. P. Wells, Thomas W. Rankin, J. W. Lewis, W. S. Benner, J. S. Haldeman, W. C. Lenhart, J. Jordan, J. T. Davis, J. Alexander, J. M. Lane, J. G. F. Holston, W. J. Lisle, Edward Cass, J. R. Larzelere, N. B. Ridgeway, J. B. Erwin, A. C. Oatley, Robert Chambers, Charles J. Skinner, James Ewing, G. M. Weller, William McCreary, J. M. Lisle, D. M. Thurston, H. Decker, James R. Bell, D. C. Peters, G. L. Kennedy, J. H. Willard, J. W. Chisolm, J. A. Moody, L. S. Lenhart, J. H. Axline, John Watkins, J. D. Axline, M. W. Dietz, A. Richards, A. P. Speer, Henry Day, J. R. Black, H. C. Chappelear, J. Watkins, W. J. Dilts, James Gollogly, H. J. Noyes, G. N. Boerstley, R. P. Chambers, J. S. Watkins.

THE 1878 GRAVE ROBBERY

In an earlier chapter two local grave robberies were described, one of which took place at the old cemetery on the hill, in 1811, and the other in the Moxahala Avenue burial ground in the winter of 1823-1824. Over half a century passed without local repetition of these crimes, but when the next one came it was on a scale reducing its predecessors to comparative insignificance.

As Patrolman David Launder and Michael Brown were standing at the corner of West Main and Pine streets, at 3:30 o'clock, on the morning of November 14, 1878, they were asked as to the location of the National Road by the driver of a wagon which had just reached the corner. Their suspicions being aroused, the officers made inquiries.

An answer to the effect that the driver lived in the country and was unacquainted with city streets, and was on his way to Kirkersville with corn aroused new suspicions in the minds of the policemen. Launder went to the wagon, put his hands upon a sack and remarked that it was "too soft for corn." At the same instant Brown started towards the horse's head to lay detaining hands upon the bridle.

Quickly the driver lashed the horse with his whip and the beast dashed away. Launder had time to leap for the wagon, but was knocked away from it by a blow delivered by the driver with the butt of his whip. Brown opened fire at this moment, but without effect. The wagon went westward on West Main Street and disappeared from sight.

DR. THADDEUS A. REAMY

Surgeon in Civil War; member Ohio legislature; practiced medicine in Muskingum county about twelve years. Removed to Cincinnati where he became a famous physician and surgeon. Born in Virginia 1829; died about 1905.

PISTOL DUEL ENSUED

William Linton was lieutenant of police at the time and when notified of the occurrence by Launder and Brown, he got into a buggy with Officer Stitt and took up the pursuit. Their quarry's vehicle was sighted at a point on the pike fifteen miles West of Zanesville. The pursuers opened fire and the pursued replied with equal vigor. For half a mile the shooting went on, and when a shot took effect in Stitt's wrist he grasped the lines and Linton used the gun.

The Brownsville toll gate went down as the grave robber's galloping horse struck it and the driver, knowing that something serious had happened, but unaware of its nature, leaped from the wagon and ran wildly toward the woods, with Linton in pursuit. Having lost the fugitive in the darkness the lieutenant returned to the road and on looking into the wagon discovered four corpses there. Stitt's wrist was bleeding freely.

The toll gateman aroused neighbors and a posse was formed for pursuit of the fugitive. The officers returned to Zanesville with the recovered bodies. When they drew up at the city prison, then located on Fountain Alley, near Third Street, a group of angry citizens rendered difficult the deposit of the corpses.

These were presently recognized. Two of them were bodies of men and one was that of a girl. All three had been buried in Woodlawn cemetery on November 12; the fourth was that of a woman. It had been disinterred at Greenwood cemetery after lying in the grave but a few hours. Friends reinterred the four bodies. The robberies had been skillfully accomplished. The inference was that experts had done the work.

TELL-TALE MUD ON CLOTHES

Linton and City Marshal Fell began the work of running down the robbers and called in the veteran "Doc" Brooks of Newark. Linton went to Columbus and Fell and Brooks followed on a later train. At Kirkersville a man boarded the coach, who plainly was worn out. His weariness and soiled clothes fixed the sleuth's attention. Brooks, from a seat behind the man, saw yellow clay on his garments and hands. He and Fell arrested their quarry as he was leaving the coach at Columbus. They put the irons on his wrists and brought him to Zanesville. Sutor's story of the event ends thus:

"The man confessed but refused to name his associates, but during the day both were discovered and arrested. One was a well known young man, of a respectable family, at Zanesville, the other a physician of Columbus, and the prisoner was in the business for the money it produced. November 18, the trio were indicted for each desecration; on the twenty-first the operator pleaded guilty to two counts and was not asked about the others; the Zanesville man emphatically denied his guilt and the physician would not plead until he had consulted his attorney; November 26 he pleaded not guilty, but on the twenty-ninth changed his plea to guilty. The case of the Zanesville man was continued to the ensuing term * * * but later he acknowledged his guilt. The physician and the Zanesville man were each sentenced to pay a fine of $250 and be imprisoned three months and their tool was fined $25 and imprisoned one month."

CHAPTER LXVI

FREE DELIVERY BEGAN OCTOBER 1, THE YEAR 1880, WITH BUT FOUR CARRIERS

LIST OF ZANESVILLE, PUTNAM AND WEST ZANESVILLE POSTMASTERS LONG AND INTERESTING—ANNEXATION GAVE CITY A LIFT BETWEEN 1870 AND 1880—SCHULTZ OPERA HOUSE OPENING A NOTABLE AFFAIR—GARFIELD MEMORIAL CEREMONIES DREW GREAT THRONG—35 PHYSICIANS IN 1880—NEW INFIRMARY BUILT IN 1881.

We have shown that Zanesville's first postmaster, William McCullough, the ferryman, was appointed January 1, 1801, and that the postoffice was in his cabin at the foot of Main Street. The several locations of the office between that date and 1834 are not all on record, but when William Blocksom was postmaster in 1834 the office was on Sewer Alley, just north of Main Street. The next change, it is believed, located the office on South Fifth Street, opposite the home of the Zanesville Publishing Co. It probably was there as early as 1850. In 1872 removal was made to the Maginnis Block at the Southwest corner of Fifth Street and Fountain Alley and on May 1, 1894, to quarters across the alley in the Monumental Building. In 1906 its own home in the Federal Building at South and Fifth streets was occupied.

Free delivery went into effect on October 1, 1880, while Major W. S. Harlan was postmaster and while the office was located in the Maginnis Block. The service began with two regular and two auxiliary carriers, but it was soon found that Zanesville was too much of a city for so small a force and an addition of two carriers followed. The earliest carriers were Robert Willey, Ernest Scott, William Koenig, Henry Cordes, Adam C. Brown and Fred Williamson.

The growth of postal receipts has been far out of proportion to the city's growth in population. These in 1909 were $73,388.27. In 1912 they went to $81,578.44; in 1915 to $99,924.45; in 1917 to $143,872.15; in 1920 to $157,281.55. The receipts now are near the $200,000 mark. Although Zanesville ranked fifteenth in the Ohio census tables of 1920 her postal receipts are now the tenth in the state. The rural route service is very extensive. The country within a radius of eight miles is served by nine rural routes. This service reaches 6,000 farmers.

ZANESVILLE POSTMASTERS

William McCullough, 1801; David Harvey, 1802; Christian Spangler, 1804; Abel Lewis, 1805; Jeffrey Price, 1806; William Pelham, 1818; S. Sullivan, 1825; Samuel J. Cox, 1828; William Blocksom, 1834; A. R. Casady, 1840; Israel Hoge, 1841; Isaac Dillon, 1849; John B. Roberts, 1853; Penrod Bateman, 1861; W. C.

Moorehead, 1863; J. J. Douglas, 1866; W. C. Moorehead, 1866; J. J. Douglas, 1867; J. C. Douglas, 1871; W. S. Harlan, 1879; Thomas S. Murphy, 1887; David J. Richards, 1891; D. H. Gaumer, 1895; Fenton Bagley, 1898; E. B. Roemer, 1906; George H. Stewart, 1910; J. R. Alexander, 1914; W. C. Ledman, 1922, and present incumbent.

PUTNAM POSTMASTERS

Increase Mathew, as early as 1810; Harry Safford, 1817; John Herron, 1829; D. M. Sellers, 1831; Samuel Glass, 1833; J. T. Cherry, 1843; Jeremiah Elder, 1846; William H. Moore, 1849; John Goshen, 1853; Jeremiah Elder, 1853; W. Stonesipher, 1860; James Finlayson, 1861; Francis R. Potts, 1863; John Dixon, 1866; Samuel Large, 1872; Eliza K. Large, 1875; Charles Parsons, 1879. In 1880 with the free delivery of mail, the Putnam and West Zanesville postoffices were discontinued.

WEST ZANESVILLE POSTMASTERS

Joseph S. Parker, 1852; W. Wimmer, 1854; James Miller, 1857; W. W. Wimmer, 1861; Daniel Dugan, 1866; L. M. Reamy, 1869; Adam C. Brown, 1872.

According to postal department records at Washington, Putnam's first postoffice was established January 30, 1817, with the appointment of Harry Safford as postmaster. But the files of the Zanesville Express show that Dr. Increase Mathews was Putnam's postmaster as early as December, 1810, and continued as such during at least the four years succeeding, when a list of uncalled for letters was printed weekly in the Express over the doctor's signature as postmaster. The village retained its postoffice several years after the annexation occurred, as the foregoing list of her postmasters shows.

FROM 1870 TO 1880

Up to 1850 Muskingum County had maintained her strong position in the census returns, but by 1860 the growth of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton and Columbus had so added to the population of their respective counties that Muskingum lost ground. Her population in 1860 was 44,113, and her position fifth. By 1870 Stark and Lucas had cut in ahead of Muskingum, because the growth of Canton and Toledo was greater than Zanesville's. Muskingum's place was seventh in 1880, her population being 49,774.

In 1870 Zanesville's population was 10,061; in 1880 it had gone to 18,112. Putnam's total in 1870 was 2,050. Annexation occurred in 1872 and the Putnam total and its ten-year growth were added to the Zanesville figures. These and the additions made by the annexation of the West side sections account for perhaps 2,000 more persons.

On this basis, about half of Zanesville's growth (1870 to 1880) amounting in round numbers to 8,000 came via annexation, and the other half was via natural increase. In 1870 Dresden's population was 1,156; in 1880, 1,204; New Concord, 1870, 488; 1880, 514; Roseville, 1870, 426; 1880, 530.

SCHULTZ OPERA HOUSE OPENED

During the year 1879 great local interest was taken in the erection of the Schultz Opera House and when opening day came, on January 20, 1880, the public's eager desire to become acquainted with the new auditorium was proven by the throng which entered it. Patrons had read about its beauty, finish, completeness and comfort. They knew that its parquet, parquet-circle and dress circle afforded a total of 666 chairs and its gallery 450 bench seats; that its stage had a width of seventy feet; that no theater in the West presented more modern merits; that in decorative features only the Euclid Avenue theatre in Cleveland surpassed it among Ohio amusement houses. And so these patrons were fully prepared to enjoy the charms of the place.

The sale of seats had taken place at Munson's music store. It began at 9 a.m. on January 13. The first purchaser had waited for the door to open since 3 o'clock in the morning. By 9 o'clock 128 others were in line behind him. At 10.30 a.m. every seat for the first night had been disposed of.

MANY LOOKED ON

The house held but a small number of those who would like to have entered and hundreds of those who were without tickets took position where the lucky ones could be seen crowding into the entrance on Fifth Street. The thoroughfare was so thronged that policemen found it difficult to maintain a passage way into the theater.

The character of the audience matched its size. Evening costumes were the rule, but there were exceptions. Governor Charles Foster had come down from Columbus. He and his family occupied a box and the governor responded to calls for a speech, as did Miss Emma Abbott, the prima donna of the occasion. On that night the Emma Abbott English Opera Company sang Romeo and Juliet; at the matinee next day the Chimes of Normandy; on the second evening, the Daughter of the Regiment. Oscar Cobb of Chicago was the architect of the building and Matt Morgan of Cincinnati, painted the superb drop curtain, with Apollo, Tragedy and Comedy as its central figures.

HONORING GARFIELD'S MEMORY

When the Zanesville Signal spoke of the death of President James A. Garfield, which had occurred at Elberon, N. J., at 10:35 P. M., September 19, 1881, and mentioned the ceremonies which Zanesville was to observe on the twenty-sixth of that month, it declared that the victim of Guiteau's bullet had died "at the very pinnacle of earthly station and honor, most deeply and universally sympathized with and lamented."

This had been the keynote of the speeches made in Black's Music hall, on the day following the tragedy, by such citizens as the Hon. John O'Neill, James

T. Irvine, Frank H. Southard, M. M. Granger and A. W. Train and it was to be the keynote of those made in connection with the memorial itself.

Preparations for the latter began at the music hall meeting. General Robert S. Granger was chosen to act as grand marshal; H. C. VanVoorhis was made a committee of one on ordinance; a finance committee was composed of John Hoge, James T. Irvine and George L. Phillips; the music committee included James A. Cox, Hiram Waller and John J. Ingalls.

The various organizations assigned to positions in the parade were ready at 1 p.m., but a heavy storm broke over the city and brought the program to a halt.

SUNSHINE AFTER RAIN

But at 1:30 the rain began to cease, the clouds parted and blue sky appeared. At 1:45 the sun shone again and at 2, while the bells tolled and the minute guns boomed on Putnam Hill, the battalions began to take position. At 2:45 the signal to start was given. The first division, commanded by Col. C. C. Goddard filed out of Seventh Street into Market; the second, Alexander McConnel, commander, left its rendezvous on Fifth Street. The third division, headed by Col. G. D. Munson, took up the march from Fifth Street. The long column marched over the principal streets to the McIntire Academy lot.

A local historian spoke of the funeral pageant as one of "deep and mournful grandeur" and as moving quietly through the streets "the silence being broken only by the weird notes of the funeral dirges and the muffled beats of the drums. Every man and boy in the line seemed to be impressed with the deep solemnity of the hour."

SIDEWALKS A LIVING MASS

Flags and banners were draped in sombre hues. The sidewalks were densely packed. Many spectators shed tears. Reaching the McIntire lot the column was massed in front of the heavily draped stand. A chorus of seventy voices, selected from local church choirs, and under the direction of Professor William Lilienthal, rendered a special program. The singing was wonderfully impressive.

The officers of the day were: president, Gen. William H. Ball; vice presidents, Mayor W. N. McCoy, Thomas Griffith, H. L. Korte, Joseph Qualls, Robert Lee, H. C. VanVoorhis, T. S. Murphy.

Judge Ball began the ceremonies with a touching tribute to the dead president; Rev. J. McK. Pittinger offered an eloquent prayer; the choir sang "Nearer My God to Thee," and Judge M. M. Granger spoke at length. The Barlow-Wilson quartet, Howard, Kelly, Radcliff and Belknap—chanted "Remember Now Thy Creator," with such pathos and effect that the audience broke into applause. Bauer's band gave a most impressive rendition of "Thou Art Gone to the Grave."

A. W. Train was the next speaker and a double male quartet followed with "Integer Vitae." Rev. George F. Moore's address closed the speaking program. Whereupon the great audience sang "America" and a solemn hush came over the people as the choir repeated the words of the first line.

"My country, 'tis of thee."

Rev. Mr. Willifer pronounced the benediction and General Ball dismissed the throng. Such was Zanesville's tribute to the memory of James A. Garfield.

GARFIELD IN MUSKINGUM

In the mind of many a spectator of and participant in the ceremonies of the day, was a recollection of the fact that James A. Garfield had at one time taught school in Muskingum County. The engagement has been referred to by one of Ohio's best informed historians, Mr. J. H. Galbraith. His article is quoted in full:

"Former Representative George M. Morris of Fairfield County, now inspector in the department of public instruction, recently came upon the old school house in rural Muskingum County in which Garfield taught when a very young man, while making a survey of the schools of that county. It is now a dilapidated log structure in Harrison Township, near Merriam station, fourteen miles Southwest of Zanesville. It has not been used for school purposes for many years, and is now owned and occupied by an old bachelor who lives there alone.

"It is possible that there are some living in the vicinity still who attended school when Garfield was teacher, though probably not. It was in the spring of 1851 that Garfield taught there, so that the youngest pupils—six years old then—would be seventy-six now. * * *

"With his mother, Garfield visited his uncle, Henry Ballou, a farmer in Harrison township, the previous winter. The position of teacher in this school was vacant and young Garfield was asked to take the place and accepted. The term was but for three months. It was generally agreed that he made good.

"When Henry Howe, the Ohio historian, visited Muskingum County in search of material for his book in 1888, he found several pupils of Garfield in the old district and secured a few stories from them. The schoolhouse was heated with an old-fashioned sheet-iron stove that admitted a stick of huge proportions and it was the duty of the larger boys to cut wood for it in the surrounding forests. In this they said Garfield helped them, and proved to be an expert in the handling of the axe."

ZANESVILLE PHYSICIANS IN 1880

The following list of doctors who were practicing medicine in this city was taken from the city directory covering the Zanesville of forty-six years ago:

S. Allen, 69 North Sixth; William E. Atwell, Southwest corner Pine and Muskingum avenue.

Alfred Ball, South side Center between Sixth and Seventh; T. J. Barton, Southeast corner Main and Fifth; A. E. Bell, Southeast corner Sixth and North.

P. H. Clark, 35 South Fourth; James A. Conrad, West side Moxahala Avenue near Harrison; H. Culbertson, 96 North Fifth.

John T. Davis, 89 North Seventh.

Silas F. Edgar, 24 South Fifth; Charles H. Evans, 79 River.

E. A. Farquhar, Sr., E. A. Farquhar, Jr., E. A. Farquhar & Son; G. S. Farquhar, all of 117 Putnam Avenue; Orlando C. Farquhar, 189 Putnam Avenue; Theodore Fleming, North side Lee, near State; James C. Frazier, 37 South Fifth.

James Gallogly, West side Fourth, between Main and Market.

John D. Haldeman, 30 Orchard; C. C. Hildreth, Northeast corner Sixth and Fountain Alley; J. G. F. Holston, 120 South.

Josephus Jordan, 83 Marietta.

John Kennedy, 140 Putnam Avenue.

J. R. Larzelere, 226 Putnam Avenue; W. C. Lenhart, 21 North Fourth.

Z. Collins McElroy, 25 North Sixth; George W. Mitchell, 49 South Fourth.

H. S. Nye, 102 Muskingum Avenue.

Asa C. Oatley, 36 South Fourth.

D. C. Peters, 205 Main Street; W. E. Pricer, 72 West Main.

L. M. Reamy, 113 River; Abner F. Roundey, 22 Main; Mrs. E. A. Roundey, 22 Main.

James M. Stout, North Fifth, over postoffice.

W. P. Wells, 63 River.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

The existing home for the county's poor folk was begun in 1880 and completed in May, 1881, at a cost of $44,000. It is a handsome and commodious structure beautifully situated in Falls Township on the Zanesville-Newark Road, about two miles from the Court House and is surrounded by the broad acres of the county farm.

It is the second county home, the first one having been erected just West of it on a high knoll. The county originally purchased 100 acres of land on which to locate the infirmary, paying in 1838, $3,000 for them. In 1839 David Maginnis built the first home at a cost of $7,409.57. Fire destroyed a part of the structure in 1859. In 1860 it was rebuilt and enlarged at a cost of $9,500. One hundred acres had been added to the farm in 1863 at a cost of $7,000. The present infirmary will accommodate 200 inmates.

In earlier days such county homes were called poor houses, a term used by the State Legislature when, in February, 1816, it authorized their establishment. But on March 23, 1850, the official title was declared to be "infirmary," "as less offensive to those obliged to accept its shelter."

LICKING RIVER LANDSCAPE

Viewed from the first bend above the B. & O. bridge. The county infirmary is in the background.

CHAPTER LXVII

NOT ENOUGH WATER TO SAVE THE BROWN PLANT FROM FIERCE FLAMES

FIRE BROKE OUT AT 5 A. M. AND RESISTED DEPARTMENT'S BEST EFFORTS —LAWNS AND PARKS AT THE MERCY OF DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS IN THE SUMMER OF 1883—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY PUT THE CHARMS OF OUR VALLEY INTO VERSE.

An outstanding event of 1882 was the fire which destroyed the Brown Manufacturing Co.'s plant, located at the north end of Seventh Street. It caused the company a loss of $115,000, did its deadly work in an hour's time, threw 180 hands out of work and demonstrated that the best of fire-fighters are powerless to save without ample supplies of water.

At 5 o'clock a.m., on July 23, 1882, Private Watchmen Mooney and Maxwell discovered flames in a little one-story frame annex at the East end of the building and at once they sought to get a stream of water through nearby hose. This was too short and the work of splicing it gave the flames such headway that very soon they were bursting through the roof of the little fire-trap.

Meanwhile a Mr. Herritage discovered the fire and ran to the nearest alarm box, a futile effort, for he had no key. The next best thing was a dash for the Star Hose House. The Star boys were quickly in action. Indeed, they had covered several squares in their run toward the fire before the alarm rang out. Twenty minutes had passed before the water began its work.

FEEDING THE FLAMES

The delay was fatal. From the roof of the annex, flames had leaped into the main shop through second story windows. There they were furiously fed by seasoned materials and upward went the augmented flames to the third floor, where paint and oils were ready to lend their aid to the forces of destruction.

By this time the whole fire department was at hand and working with might and main. But the whole building was aflame. Five streams of water were at work, but only two of them had real quenching power. The reservoir on the hill had just been cleaned and there wasn't enough water left to enable firemen to keep the flames from cleaning out the shops.

When all was over and a survey made it was found that destruction had overtaken the three-story brick building, whose frontage all around was 500 feet, 3,500 finished wagon wheels (worth $11,000), 125 finished wagons and large quantities of seasoned lumber, plows, cultivators and a great deal of valuable machinery.

The losses were apportioned as follows: On material, $50,000; on building, $40,000; on machinery, $25,000. Insurance was stated to be $47,000 and the company gave assurance that it would rebuild without assessing stockholders. A brief history of the destroyed plant is to the effect that ground was broken for it in July, 1873 and that it took seven months to build it.

DESTRUCTIVE ANIMALS

Looking upon the beautiful, well-kept and undisturbed lawns and parks which adorn Zanesville's best residential sections today, we are apt to forget the time when official indifference and negligence gave to domestic animals the privilege of running at large to such an extent that the destruction of grass plots, trees and shubbery was as marked, if not as sudden, as that brought about by the fire just described. The story of how a reform was brought about is instructive.

One evening in July, 1882, the evening paper called upon citizens of the Eighth Ward and McIntire Terrace to assemble on the lawn of David Lee, of Maple Avenue, "to consider the expediency of taking concerted action respecting the improvement of McIntire Park and securing relief from the ravages of stock running at large." The meeting was held July 23.

An interesting story of the movement was written by J. Hope Sutor, one of the participants, who lived on Maple Avenue, near the park.

"With the construction of the Fifth Street bridge," wrote Mr. Sutor, "intercourse with the Terrace was made easy and it was rapidly improved by beautiful homes and the owners sought to make them attractive with trees, shrubbery and flowers.

"Horses, cows, hogs roamed the streets at will and rich lawns were a strong temptation to the four-footed marauders, who in a few minutes destroyed the labor and patience of years. Fences did not protect, as an open gate admitted the animals and the city officials cultivated the votes of the owners by refusing to restrain them from injuring their more aesthetic neighbors."

TWO LEGGED OFFENDERS

This is what the "four-footed marauders" were doing to private grounds of their own accord, but in McIntyre Park they were aided, abetted, guided, led and coached by their two-footed owners.

"The park was enclosed by a fence," continued Mr. Sutor, "but it was neglected and parties were accustomed to turn cattle in during the night to graze and drive them out in the early morning."

With such a combination of human and animal misbehavior fresh in mind, it is no wonder that the gathering on David Lee's lawn the evening of July 23, was a large one. Thomas Griffith was chosen chairman and J. Hope Sutor, secretary. The speakers vented their indignation freely and then the gathering got down to business.

There the Eighth Ward Park Association sprung into being, manned by the

following directors: Thomas Griffith, George D. Gibbons, Joseph T. Gorsuch, J. Hope Sutor, David Lee, William T. Maher, William Dunn, Parker N. Young and Edmund J. Brush. A week later these perfected an organization, electing Mr. Griffith president; Mr. Sutor secretary and Mr. Brush treasurer.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE NEEDED

Rules were adopted and committees were named on finance, streets and sidewalks, membership, parks and public grounds, drainage and sewerage, destructive insects, the diseases of trees and shrubbery, law and legislation. A committee on selfish and non-progressive animal owners and another on timid or demagogic city officials would have made the program altogether complete.

But the association did promptly take a shot at these human offenders by printing and distributing an address in which it was said that "it would be necessary, in order to accomplish anything, to compel a few persons to respect their neighbors' rights and property."

To enable the association to prosecute offenders it was incorporated. Later, a man was employed to arrest cattle and drive them to "the city lot." But alas when the officer left the beasts in pound the city officials promptly turned them loose again. "By every method in their power the officers thwarted the association in its work."

But good seed had been sown and residents of other suburbs watered the plants of progress. The Seventh Ward Park and Lawn Association was organized August 26 and the Putnam Park Association sprang up in November. There was prompt and effective coöperation through a joint committee composed of C. C. Goddard, L. E. Dodd, W. T. Maher, J. J. Thomas, of the Eighth Ward; Julius Knight, of the Seventh, and M. M. Granger, J. C. Gillespie and E. L. Koethen of Putnam.

"Finally", reports Mr. Sutor, "Lieutenant William Linton, whose fidelity as an officer was unquestioned, was employed to execute the law, but he was unable to cope with the entire city administration and secure an observance of official oaths by recreant incumbents; and August 16, 1883, the last meeting of the association was held."

But members of the organization worked on in their private capacities and succeeded in securing legislation regulating the trimming of trees, suppression of free running animals, providing for fenceless public grounds, bringing about grass plots on sidewalks and for the appointment of park police.

Appearing to have lost, the progressives at length won, for public sentiment brought about the reforms they had sought.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY'S VISIT

It is not generally known that in 1883 James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, made a winter trip along the Muskingum River, whose discomfort was so great that he sought relief by imagining what pleasure travel in the valley might mean

in summer time and he put into verse the creations of his fertile fancy. He tells the story thus:

"I was on my way to fill a lecture engagement at McConnelsville, O., when I wrote it (the poem on "The Muskingum Valley"). The cold was ferocious and the usual communication with the town by boat was cut off in an unprecedented manner. I was therefore compelled to ride the entire distance in a hack and a shabby old hack, too, with the glaze of its oilcloth cover frozen off in spots.

"We started from Zanesville at 5 o'clock in the morning, while it was still night and drove and drove and drove; and about every two miles the hack became mired and we had to walk.

"I was so chilled and disheartened by that terrible journey when I reached McConnelsville at 8 o'clock that night that I vowed I would rather live there than undertake the return drive.

"During the journey the cold was so trying that in reaction and for diversion I busied myself picturing the summer time in the valley and the beauty of it. The poem took its sources in those longings and imaginings."

So much for the source. Here is the poem:

"THE MUSKINGUM VALLEY"

"The Muskingum Valley!—how longin' the gaze
A feller throws back on its long summer days.
When the smiles of its blossoms and my smiles was one-
And-the-same from the rise to the set of the sun;
Wher' the hills sloped as soft as the dawn down to noon,
And the river run by like an old fiddle tune,
And the hours glided past as the bubbles u'd glide,
All so loferin'-like 'long the path of the tide.

"In the Muskingum Valley—it 'peared like the skies
Looked lovin' on me as my own mother's eyes.
While the laughin'-sad song of the stream seemed to be
Like a lullaby angels was wastin' on me—
Tel, swimmin' the air, like a gossamer's thread,
'Twixt the blue underneath and the blue overhead,
My thoughts went astray in that so-to-speak realm,
Wher' Sleep bared her breast as a piller for them.

"In the Muskingum Valley, though far, far away,
I know that the Winter is bleak there today—
No bloom nor perfume on the brambles or trees—
Wher' the buds ust to bloom, now the icicles freeze—
That the grass is all hid 'long the side of the road,
Where the deep snow has drifted and shifted and blowed—
And I feel in my heart the same changes is there,
The frost in my heart and the snow in my hair.

"But the Muskingum Valley my memory sees,
Not the white on the ground, but the green on the trees—
Not the froze-over gorge, but the rent as clear
And warm as the drop that has trickled here;
Not the choked-up ravine and the ground topped with snow,
But the grass and the blossom I knowed long ago,
When my little bare feet wandered down wher' the stream
In the Muskingum Valley flowed on like a dream."

CHAPTER LXVIII

ZANESVILLE HOST TO OVER 4,000 OHIO VETERANS IN 1884

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT TASTES THE CITY'S HOSPITALITY—REGATTA ABOVE FIFTH STREET BRIDGE DREW 10,000 SPECTACTORS—COLONEL BOONE BUSY FINANCING DOWN-THE-RIVER ROAD—DELAY AFTER DELAY HELD BACK BUILDING—BELT LINE WAR ON SUNDAY—STREET PAVING BEGINS.

The eighteenth annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic drew to Zanesville in January, 1884, 4,000 visitors and delegates from all over Ohio. Hazlett Post and the Hazlett Relief Corps were the hosts assisted by many other citizens.

Lacking then a hall of their own the entertainers depended upon Gold Hall and the Schultz Opera House. There was, of course, a street parade and the newspaper reports of it were flattering. The boys in blue who marched over the leading thoroughfares numbered 1,200. This took place at noon on January 30.

Bauer's band led the way; the Zanesville City Guards, under Captain Beckhardt formed the escort; the Zanesville Guard Drum Corps and the Youngstown Drum Corps gave the boys in the line vivid recollections of the march and the battles of old war days and on the sidewalks thousands of spectators cheered the paraders.

AUSPICIOUS START

The evening reception at the Schultz seems to have made everybody happy. At 8 o'clock the Bauer orchestra opened with a selection from the Mascotte, and when the curtain went up the stage was seen to be filled with grand officers, Hazlett post officers and the speakers.

Rev. I. K. McPittinger's invocation was followed by speaking. Gen. William H. Ball delivered the address of welcome. Grand Commander T. C. Clark responded.

A decidedly interesting feature was furnished at this point by Gen. R. B. Brown of Hazlett post, who read letters of regret from Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Logan, Hancock, Rosecrans, former President R. B. Hayes, Secretary Robert Lincoln, Governor George Hoadley and other distinguished men.

There was a choir and it sang "Tenting On the Old Camp Ground" with stirring effect. "Marching Through Georgia" did still better. It brought the people to their feet and moved them to the point of joining in the chorus. Among the remaining speakers were Judge W. H. Enochs of Ironton and Gen. S. H. Hunt of

Chillicothe. And when these had finished the choir sang, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching." The stage then was cleared for Zanesville's famous Broom Brigade. We quote what a local reporter said of this feature, especially of its military evolutions:

"We have already noticed the success the brigade had at the fair. It was repeated last night and our visitors cheered themselves hoarse in honor of the soldierly young ladies. Mr. Howard Aston, commander of the brigade, has every reason to congratulate himself."

JOHN HORN STARRED

Judge Austin of Toledo and Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Athens spoke next and John Horn of the Bauer orchestra thrilled the audience with one of those melodious clarinet solos for which he was in those days so famous.

Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, senior vice president of the Woman's Relief Corps of the United States, answering urgent calls, here went upon the stage and gave a telling talk on the character and usefulness of that organization. Comrade Warner of Elyria eulogized "Our Fallen Heroes." Chaplain Byers of Columbus spoke last. With so auspicious a beginning it was to be expected that the entertainment of the visitors during the remainder of their stay should be a success—and so it was.

TEN THOUSAND SAW REGATTA

On the Muskingum River, above the dam, there is one of the smoothest, broadest, straightest boating courses to be found in Ohio. For a time it was constantly used by owners of small craft. There was a boathouse and a boat club and occasionally a regatta. One race drew 10,000 spectators to the banks of the stream. As an example of a local sport which promised much but which seems unlikely to be often repeated the event is worth describing. The contest came off on July 14, 1885, and the rival rowers were Edward Clayton of Wheeling and Edward Moniger of Alleghany, Pa. The purse, $500 a side, was won by the former.

The race was set for 6 o'clock in the evening but long before that hour spectators began to gather on the Fifth Street bridge and on the river banks nearby. This was the coign of vantage, for the course's starting point was just below the bridge. The turning buoy was anchored a mile-and-a-half up stream. The referee's time was 21 minutes and 15 seconds.

The spectacle was described as notably fine. Not only did the contest itself thrill the onlookers, but the river's beautiful surface, shores and curves presented a setting full of charm. Those aboard the "special", which on the rails followed the rowers to the turning buoy and backed down to the starting point abreast of the racers, had a memorable view of the contest and environment.

The race was rowed under the auspices of the Zanesville Boat club, of which the late George R. Stanbery was president.

OLD COURT HOUSE FOUNTAIN

The butt of wits for years, but well enough regarded by local officials for transference to McIntire park, where it now stands. Main Street, front of court house and business houses opposite are objects of interest.

COLONEL BOONE WAS BUSY

It was in this year, 1885, that Zanesville men became hopeful of such local railroad developments as would make the city a railroad center. Colonel Albert E. Boone, who had been active as a Star route mail expeditor for the general government and who, having looked upon Zanesville as geographically well located for railroad development had been planning a road to follow the Muskingum River between this city and Parkersburg, W. Va., had secured rights of way, very considerable financial backing in Zanesville and along the route and had found in the east, capital for construction. Indeed, the first mortgage bonds had been printed and these were filed on June 10, 1885. A local newspaper thus mentioned the transaction:

"Major W. S. Harlan filed with Recorder Zimmer yesterday a first mortgage in favor of the Mercantile Trust Co. of New York for $2,000,000. The mortgage is signed by A. E. Boone, president, and W. S. Harlan, secretary of the Chicago, Zanesville and Atlantic Railway Co., and Louis Fitzgerald, president, and H. C. Denning, secretary of the New York company. * * * The mortgages will be filed in Morgan County today and in Washington County tomorrow, after which they will be forwarded at once to New York. The company now expects to commence work by the first of August and to build the road to Malta this season. * * * The major signed the first 100 Monday and they will be returned to New York for the signatures of the other officers, when they will be placed with the American Stock Exchange. A specimen is on exhibition at Mershon's Clarendon building. * * * As stated in these columns nearly a week ago it now seems an assured fact that this road will be built and the cars running to Malta by January 1, 1886. It is reported that Connotton Valley people, who are mostly Boston capitalists, held a consultation with Mr. Andrews in New York a short time ago. It was always intended that the Connotton Valley should tap the coal fields and it is plain to see that it would be of considerable advantage, in case the road was extended from Coshocton to Zanesville, to use the Black Diamond track for some distance down the river."

AN EPOCH IN CITY'S HISTORY

The foregoing is placed before the reader because it reports the preliminaries of a railroad movement which contributed immensely to the city's onward march in the late '80s. It is doubtful if any steps taken up to that time ever did so much to advance the city's transportation facilities and her general prosperity as the construction of the railroad down the Muskingum River; and because the preliminaries were epochal it is in order to anticipate general results here.

No cars were running to Malta by January 1, 1886, as the newspapers had expected nor was even a spike driven as early as that New Year's day. One thing after another arose to obstruct and delay, and not until September, 1886, was the first rail laid. But time was not wasted after the work got under way. On January 1, 1887, the road was opened between Zanesville and Malta.

Tracklaying went on and connection with points farther south was made as follows: Stockport, August, 1887; Swift, September, 5; Waterford, December 24. It was July 2, 1888, when the line was completed to Harmer (West Marietta). The Zanesville terminal was at Fair Oaks Junction. The Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley tracks were used thence into the city.

THE B. & O.'S AT LAST

Financially the road went through difficulties common to new and short rail lines. The bond holders took possession August 16, 1889, making C. M. Wicker president and J. Hope Sutor, general manager and treasurer of the corporation.

The same difficulties persisting, Sutor was appointed receiver on July 20, 1892. The property went under the control of the Ohio and Little Kanawha Railroad Company on March 1, 1900, and on January 1, 1902, the Baltimore and Ohio road, which had acquired a stock interest, began the operation of the line.

Before 1887 Zanesville's railroad progress had been slow. The Central Ohio and Cincinnati, Wilmington, Zanesville lines, completed to the city in the early '50s, held the field alone until 1883, when the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati, a narrow-gauge line, went into operation.

But the building of the Zanesville-Marietta road broke the ice, as it were. Trains began service between Columbus and Zanesville, on the Zanesville and Western on January 10, 1887, and on the Wheeling and Lake Erie, June 17, 1889. Ground had been broken on the Belt line in February, 1887.

BOONE'S BUSY SUNDAY

The Sabbath was broken all day long on November 6, 1887, when Col. Albert E. Boone, projector of the "Black Diamond" system of railroads, launched at 3 o'clock in the morning a campaign to lay railway tracks on certain of Zanesville's streets and alleys.

Boone's purpose was to lay ties and rails from the north end of Third Street to the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley tracks at Second Street, so as to connect the latter with rights of way acquired by his roads at the Third Street termination.

Two hostile corporations blocked his way, the Zanesville, Newcomerstown and Cleveland Railway Co., of which Willis Bailey was president, and the Baltimore & Ohio Co. The latter owned all the land located south of Market Street and west of Beech alley and all the property west of Third as far north as a large warehouse at the southwest corner of North and Third streets.

The Boone force succeeded in laying a track from Second Street diagonally across private property to Beech Alley, along the alley to North Street and thence diagonally across B. & O. R. R. ground to the Boone right-of-way at North Third Street. These activities drew throngs of spectators from all parts of the city and there were possibilities of violence which keyed up excitement to a high pitch.

MILITIA WAS READY

Attorney Frank A. Durban, representing Boone's foes, sought to enjoin the Boone activities and in the absence from the city of the judge of the court of common pleas, Durban went to Cambridge on an engine to get a restraining order from the court there, which was served upon the Boone party at 1 P. M. This was followed at 6 P. M. by an injunction secured by Willis Bailey, president of the Z., N. & C. Co., but Boone disregarded it.

Meanwhile Sheriff Bethel, having heard it rumored that the Baltimore & Ohio Co. were about to bring in a force of workers to oppose the Boone operations, thought it best to have the militia in readiness to preserve the peace. He called out the Zanesville company of infantry and assembled in the armory the local battery of light artillery. But the expected violence was not precipitated.

The tracks laid on that memorable Sunday did not very long remain in position and the connections planned for them were not worked out.

GREAT FORWARD MOVEMENT

When Zanesville's miles of paved streets are viewed with retrospective suggestion the question naturally arises, when and how did the city discard the rough, muddy, dusty streets of long ago? There is an answer so informative and interesting that to omit it from this record of the year 1886 would leave out of it the story of a movement which aligned Zanesville with other progressive American cities, checked the outflow of citizens to other points and created a local industry of large proportions.

Zanesville's streets had long been the objects of treatment wasteful in the extreme. When their surface became intolerable, the mud was scraped up and carted away and a poultice of broken stone took its place. This made a "rocky road" indeed until traffic could grind a part of it into dust and press the remainder into the ground. Every rain and every round made by Peter Knauer, the sprinkler, converted this dust into mud. Thus the cycles of mud and dust and dust and mud went merrily on until many of the city's most progressive men transferred themselves and their affairs to Columbus or to some other city where street paving was under way.

COLONEL MUNSON TO THE FRONT

Col. Gilbert D. Munson was one of the dissatisfied group, but he had stayed on, hoping for better things. One day in the spring of 1886 he set in motion a train of events which resulted at length in giving the city her paved streets and her great vitrified brick industries.

It was to the writer of this history, then a newly elected member of the city council from the old Seventh Ward, that Col. Munson made his appeal. He had just returned from Chicago, where he had watched the laying of a street intersection with blocks made of burned clay. Highly interested, he had asked many ques-

tions and had been told that in Wheeling there were brick streets two or three years old which had worn exceedingly well.

His hearer, remembering the clay that filled Zanesville's hills and the condition of Zanesville's streets, promised action. This took the form of a letter of inquiry addressed to a friend in Wheeling. The friend was prompt. He wrote that the Wheeling brick streets were standing the wear very well and he sent by express a sample of the brick and reported that it was manufactured at New Cumberland, W. Va. The letter and the paver were at once turned over to the street committee of our city council, whose chairman was Jesse Lauck, and of which Alonza W. Evans was an active member.

"GO AHEAD", SAID CITY FATHERS

The committee members were greatly impressed. They asked council for permission to visit Wheeling and New Cumberland for purposes of investigation. They were told to go. They came back enthusiastically in favor of action.

Then it was found that civic progress is no more certain to "run smooth" than true love. Some of the timid councilmen feared that voters would object to paving material of a West Virginia make. There was a struggle in council but the men of courage won. The block on Main, between Fifth and Sixth streets, was paved and with New Cumberland brick.

This was the beginning of the end of broken stone streets. That block of brick paving converted the city. In a comparatively short time all the rest of Main Street was paved, this time with the Townsend paver, a local product; and after that one street after another underwent the same kind of change and with far less delay than had been expected.

CHAPTER LXIX

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENTAL BUILDING A MEMORABLE AFFAIR

PRECEDED BY GREAT PARADE JULY 4, 1889—STRUCTURE COST $100,000—COUNTY ISSUED BONDS TO PAY FOR MOST OF IT—MEMORIAL HALL THE SCENE OF HUGE GATHERINGS—HAZLETT POST GRANTED EXCELLENT QUARTERS.

When the movement to erect a county soldiers' and sailors' monument first took form it was the intention to place a shaft at the west end of the courthouse esplanade, near the corner of Main and Fourth streets. According to a report made by William O. Munson, who was secretary of the first memorial association organized, county commissioners declined to permit the substitution of a monument for the fountain on the esplanade and this caused the association to substitute a monumental building for a shaft. A few soldiers had initiated the movement, meeting June 9, 1878, at the residence of Col. Fred Geiger and organizing a preliminary body, with Colonel Geiger as its president, W. O. Munson, secretary, and Andros Guille, treasurer.

These originators proposed to raise $5,000 by dollar subscriptions and when they met a second time, on June 13, they confirmed the temporary organization, adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected J. H. Drake, vice president, and C. W. Potwin, Peter Black and Robert Silvey, trustees.

MAKING PROGRESS

At a county reunion of soldiers, held at the fair ground on September 19, 1878, the association added $1,000 to funds already secured or pledged. On June 13, 1879, the officers were reelected and an executive committee was chosen, consisting of Fred C. Deitz, R. B. Brown, W. H. Cockins, W. S. Harlan, Howard Aston and Mesdames Frank Cogswill, J. F. L. Blandy, James Buckingham and L. B. Taylor. At this meeting an increase of the fund to $10,000 was decided upon.

At the end of four years the association found that it had $5,000 on hand and soon after this Common Pleas Judge George L. Phillips appointed the following board of trustees: Thomas W. Gattrell, Fred C. Deitz, Joseph T. Gorsuch, James Buckingham, C. Stolzenbach, Frank J. Korte, Gilbert D. Munson.

The board organized by electing G. D. Munson, president; T. W. Gattrell, treasurer and F. C. Deitz, secretary. Mr. Deitz was succeeded by T. F. Spangler. In 1883 the trustees purchased the Daniel Applegate homestead, paying $2,500 in cash and giving notes for the remainder, $10,000; and on this site the monu-

mental building was erected, the work beginning in 1887, the dedication taking place July 4, 1889. The total cost was $100,000.

The county commissioners who acted upon the enterprise were James Colvin, Robert Lee and C. W. McCutcheon; Henry C. Lindsay was the architect of the building; T. B. Townsend the contractor and Fred Howell the superintendent.

The building is the property of Muskingum County, but it is managed by seven trustees, under the terms of a ninety-nine year lease, executed by the county commissioners in 1889. Under the law Hazlett Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical society are quartered in the building free of rent. The debt of $80,000 assumed by the county commissioners when the building was erected has been paid. The building has a frontage of ninety-seven feet on Fifth Street, and extends along Fountain Alley a distance of 130 feet. The front is of Muskingum County sandstone.

A MEMORABLE DAY

Dedication took place in 1889 and very appropriately on the Fourth of July. There was a parade at 11 A. M., led by Chief Marshal R. B. Brown, whose adjutant was H. L. Anderson. The aides were S. L. Wiles, J. A. Morrow, Charles R. Dennis, Charles Fulkerson, Joseph Scholl, Charles H. Stolzenbach and Charles U. Shryock. The march was very lengthy, taking in Market, Underwood and Main streets, a countermarch to Eighth, and thence on Eighth, South, Sixth, Putnam Avenue, Madison Street, Woodlawn and Muskingum avenues to the south end of the Sixth Street bridge, where the column broke up. Over forty different bodies took part.

The indoor ceremonies, held in the new Memorial hall in the afternoon, were presided over by Dr. Edmund C. Brush. The program began with "Hail Columbia" and then came: invocation by Rev. T. M. Stevenson, former chaplain of the Seventy-eighth O. V. I.; presentation of Memorial Hall by C. W. McCutcheon, on behalf of the county commissioners to the trustees of the Muskingum County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental association; acceptance by Col. Gilbert D. Munson; rendition, the "Star Spangled Banner"; address by Gen. W. H. Ball on "The Old Soldiers and the Grand Army of the Republic"; "Marching Through Georgia"; "Soldiers' Memorial Hall", recitation by eight year old Alla M. Ramsey; "We Shall Meet But We Shall Miss Them"; benediction by Rev. Frank Richards; "Yankee Doodle."

In this great hall in 1895, the Republican state convention met and nominated Asa S. Bushnell for the office of governor. Here, many great and important meetings have been held. Here, candidates for high offices in the state and nation have swayed audiences filling the entire hall. In early days, before added stairways cut down the seating space, four thousand to five thousand persons often gathered there.

The total of Muskingum's war dead as compiled by the late John W. King is 604. Goodspeed's history of the county states that her total contribution of Civil War soldiers was 3,850.

MONUMENTAL BUILDING

Muskingum county's tribute to the memory of her deceased soldiers and sailors Note the old residences beyond Many changes have taken place there

HAZLETT POST HOME

It is according to the fitness of things that on the second floor of the Monumental building should be quartered organizations and offices the spirit of whose activities is akin to the spirit which brought the structure into existence. The large room in the southwest corner, for instance, is the home of Hazlett Post, Grand Army of the Republic. For many years this room overflowed with veterans who came to renew the comradeship which had its birth on the march and the battlefield and in the camp. Today the numbers of those who gather there are sadly reduced, with the remorseless thinning of veteran ranks. From these quarters the Woman's Relief Corps has directed its useful work.

It is fitting also that the Muskingum County Pioneer and Historical Society should have its home on the same floor, where it may preserve the exceedingly valuable records that have been gathered.

The late Gen. R. B. Brown was convinced that Zanesville men were first in Ohio to organize a post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

TWO BROTHERS HONORED

He based the claim upon a Hazlett Post book of minutes. That book contains the minutes of Hazlett Post's meetings from the beginning, June 1, 1881, but preceding these are the minutes of the meetings held by Phil Sheridan Post No. 1, G. A. R., "from the date of its organization, Nov. 10, 1866, to July 20, 1867," when the record ceases.

At any rate, Post No. 1 ceased to exist and Hazlett Post was later launched. There were sixty-three charter members and the time recorded entitled the post to the number, eighty-four. Wishing to pay tribute to Zanesville soldiers they named the post after John C. and Charles E. Hazlett, both of Zanesville, the first of whom had received a mortal wound at Stone River and the second an instantly fatal wound at Little Round Top on the field of Gettysburg. Fine oil paintings now represent these brothers on the walls of Hazlett Post. Here is the roster of the charter members:

THE CHARTER MEMBERS

J. H. Drake, Howard Aston, F. Bagley, G. R. Gardner, Fred Geiger, D. B. Gary, Albert Ball, J. W. Martin, R. F. Smart, Andros Guille, C. C. Goddard, W. S. Harlan, T. J. Newman, A. H. Watts, Joseph Shaw, E. F. Taylor, W. J. Chandler, W. O. Munson, J. T. Gorsuch, H. C. Lillibridge, S. F. Edgar, Theo. Crowl, H. M. Sedgwick, Thos. McLees, Howard Israel, D. B. Parker, A. B. Chilcote, J. S. Beach, C. L. Moore, Charles Grant, A. F. Munson, A. H. Evans, J. W. Pinkerton, M. M. Granger, F. C. Dietz, C. W. Potwin, S. L. Wiles, M. V. B. Kennedy, N. S. McBee, John Martin, R. H. Cunningham, S. H. John, G. F. Axline; J. Downard, J. H. Axline, Harry Barker, H. L. Korte, R. B. Brown, Alex McConnell, W. C. Moore, F. J. Van Horne, G. S. Warner, S. V. Harris, Daniel

Dugan, D. J. Brown, F. M. Willey, O. C. Ong, James Dickerson, J. A. Green, George James, Abraham Emery, W. H. Foye, J. W. Tanner.

ORIGINAL OFFICERS

Hazlett Post's first official staff was made up as follows:

Charles C. Goddard, post commander; M. V. B. Kennedy, senior vice commander; Wilson C. Moore, junior vice commander; Howard Aston, adjutant; Charles E. Moore, quartermaster; Dr. Alfred Ball, surgeon; Rev. Theodore Crowl, chaplain; Charles Grant, officer of the day; Frank J. Van Horne, officer of the guard.

A FITTING HOME

Hazlett Post's home in Memorial hall is admirably suited to the uses to which it is put.

On the walls of the room, hundreds of pictures, large and small, tell the story of the Civil War and of the heroes who fought on its battlefields. These are of striking value and interest. Large oil paintings of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Garfield and McPherson stand out conspicuously. Stirring battle scenes are shown here and there. Photographs and other pictures of Zanesville and Muskingum county soldiers dot the walls. A bust of Lincoln and of Garfield rest in two niches. Large bookcases contain the post's library.

CHAPTER LXX

CITY SAID GOODBYE TO HORSE CARS IN 1890

CHANGE TO ELECTRICITY WELCOMED—CENTURY'S LAST DECADE BEGAN UNDER BRIGHT SKIES—PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORK WAS HEAVY—ZANESVILLE (BETHESDA) AND GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITALS HAD MODEST BEGINNINGS BUT GREW TO MIGHTY PROPORTIONS.

Zanesville began the last decade of the nineteenth century under promising circumstances. The year 1890 was a busy one along most lines of development. The largest coming industry was that of the American Encaustic Tiling Co. Although but about a third of the work had been completed by the end of the year that third was of such proportions as to impress the city with the magnitude of the prize it had won.

FOUR BRICK YARDS

The T. B. Townsend and Company brick yards had been considerably extended. Additions made had more than doubled the plant's capacity. A third had been added to the number of hands employed.

Three other brick plants were in operation, Harris Brothers', A. O. Jones and Company's, and the Muskingum Brick Company's. The year had seen an expansion of the Jones plant and the Muskingum was a new industry, organized during the year.

S. A. Weller had in 1890 built a new factory at Cemetery Drive, three stories high and yielding floor space amounting to 24,100 square feet.

Hammelbach, Gibbons and Company had erected on Muskingum Avenue a new pottery, two stories high and 120 by 32 feet and were making black glazed stoneware. Near this spot Findeiss and Heckel had made a large addition to their tannery and were turning out about two hundred sides of finished harness leather a week.

Construction work outside the industrial field was heavy in 1890. The Black-Grant four-story building on South Fifth was a leading feature. Home building was done on a large scale. The bulk of the residence building had been done on the Terrace and the old Seventh Ward, but Fair Oaks also had fared well.

GOODBYE TO MULE POWER

Electric street cars were just beginning to operate as the year closed. The start was made on the Putnam line, but extension to the Terrace and Grant park lines were expected to be made very soon. The change from mules to electricity was

looked upon as of great importance. It was thought this would greatly quicken home building in the suburbs.

The city had done a great deal of public work and more was planned. The Market Street sewer was opened for use at a cost of $17,000. The Fifth Street and Hall Avenue sewers also had been laid at a combined cost of $5,400; Fourth Street had been paved at a cost of $8,000; Fifth and Sixth street paving had been done at a cost of $10,700; the Central Hose house on South Sixth Street had absorbed $10,000 of city funds and the Tenth Ward Schoolhouse had been completed.

Zanesville was at a standstill in the very early '40s until the Muskingum improvement and a waterworks system gave her a forward impetus. Ten years later the Central Ohio and Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville railroads were responsible for another upward turn.

THE ZANESVILLE HOSPITAL

The ebb and flow of activity went on until about 1886 when a marked forward progress began. This had reached large proportions at the close of 1890 and it was not all industrial and mercantile. There had been a quickening of interest in institutional undertakings. For example, the Zanesville hospital, the Bethesda's predecessor, was launched on Thursday, January 22, 1891, in the presence of 500 visitors.

In March, 1890, an organization had been formed which became known as the Zanesville Hospital association. It consisted of twelve trustees and twenty-four managers, all women, and an advisory board of four men. The organization was completed on May 1, 1890. Steady progress followed. The membership reached a total of 450 men and women. Generous donations came from existing and former residents. One, amounting to $1,000, was tendered without solicitation by Mrs. Curran Blue, whose father was the Gen. Samuel Herrick, who had been one of Zanesville's earliest and greatest lawyers and best citizens.

With $9,000 on the subscription books by August, 1890, the association felt it would be safe to purchase property to form the nucleus of what it hoped to develop into a modern hospital. The building desired was the James Peabody homestead, located on the hill top above Underwood Street, whose site is at this time occupied by a portion of the magnificent Bethesda hospital. This was priced at $10,000. The association bought it and paid $4,500 down. In September another thousand was paid and in October still another thousand.

CITIZENS TO THE RESCUE

The expense of turning the interior of the residence into a furnished and equipped hospital troubled the trustees and managers for many weeks but generous Zanesville came to the rescue.

When the hospital was opened five wards on the second floor were ready for

GANT PARK, PAVILION AND HORSE CAR

Picture taken about 1887, when Gant Park line was built. The Park was a beauty spot and a popular baseball ground. Observe the dumpy little car. Passengers deposited their fares in a receptacle back of the driver. The cars were one-man affairs.

patients. They had been furnished respectively by the Second Street M. E., Market Street Baptist, Second Presbyterian and Putnam Presbyterian churches.

The Times Recorder's appreciation of the work of these hospital builders was thus expressed:

"After unceasing toil on the part of the women who have been at the head of the movement to give the city its first hospital they have at last seen their efforts crowned with success. The Zanesville hospital is no longer an institution of conjecture and fancies but the fondest dreams of those interested have been realized.

"A little over ten months since the ladies undertook to breathe the breath of life into the 'lost cause' whose lifeless form had been laid in the sepulchre. Little by little their labor was rewarded by signs of life. * * * Tenderly was it watched and yesterday was the day of triumph."

From a private residence in 1891 to an immense and massive hospital in 1926. Thus do "mighty oaks from little acorns grow."

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

This superb institution had its origin in a frame house of thirteen small rooms, which had been erected by Mrs. Margaret Blue, one of Zanesville's noblest philanthropists. She had built it for hospital purposes, in memory of her invalid daughter. It was located in the old Third Ward.

Among the trustees in whose hands the new institution had been placed for a short time was Dr. H. T. Sutton. Conceiving the idea of transferring its management to some sisterhood his development of the idea resulted in securing from Alverno, Wis., five sisters of the Order of St. Francis.

The Most Reverend Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee, Wis., dedicated the institution on May 1, 1900. Public support was prompt and constant. Within eighteen months it was found necessary to secure larger quarters. On the market at that time was the fine Brush homestead on the Terrace, consisting of three lots, a two-story brick residence of fourteen rooms, surrounded by stately old shade and fruit trees.

This property was purchased for $7,500. The sisters also bought an adjoining lot, with its nine room frame house, at a cost of $2,750. The hospital ground thus had a length of 350 feet and a width of 180 feet and extended from Ashland Avenue to Myrtle Avenue and from Laurel Avenue to the alley.

AND STILL IT GREW

Again there was a call for more room and on October 15, 1901, a contract was awarded Evans Brothers to add twelve rooms to the Brush building. The work was completed by June, 1902, at a cost of $9,000. This building was dedicated as the Good Samaritan hospital on June 27 of that year by Right Reverend Bishop Moeller of Columbus.

In the enlarged hospital twenty-five patients could be accommodated, but a

great many more were in sight and on July 13, 1905, Adams Brothers contracted to build additions at a cost of $65,000 and under the supervision of Rev. A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nicholas Church. The cornerstone was laid October 8, 1905, and the new hospital was dedicated October 23, 1906, the Right Reverend Bishop Hartley of Columbus officiating.

As patients continued to increase the sisters planned to add a wing to the hospital on Ashland Avenue, but their debt was then too heavy to stand an increase and a campaign for new funds was delayed. However, a lesser but very much needed adjunct, a nurses' home, was erected.

Work began on it in May, 1914, and the home was finished in November, at a cost for the building alone of $10,000. The opening was marked by a very successful bazaar. The new home was very useful in releasing a number of rooms for hospital purposes.

Few cities of Zanesville's size afford hospital facilities equal to those existing at the Bethesda and Good Samaritan. During recent years the citizens of Zanesville and vicinity have turned over to the two managements nearly $400,000, which sum has been wisely expended in adding vastly to existing floor space. With this expansion has gone a remarkable gain in modern equipment.

THE GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, ZANESVILLE

CHAPTER LXXI

VALUABLE RECORDS IN TIMES RECORDER'S 1891 INDUSTRIAL EDITION

REAL ESTATE FLUCTUATIONS SINCE 1837 FULLY SET FORTH—FAIR OAKS SALE AN EPOCH MAKER—GOOD EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC CAR LINES.

On Saturday, April 11, 1891, The Times Recorder issued a large and important industrial and mercantile edition. The enterprise was well timed, for it dealt with Zanesville at a period when the various gains registered during the previous four years had greatly improved the outlook for the city's future. A review of the real estate situation occupied a first position in the editor's survey and this is well worth quoting from after a lapse of thirty-five years.

According to the survey Zanesville and Putnam real estate gradually rose in price until 1836, when the peak was reached. The panic of 1837 played havoc with values, however, some properties even of excellent location sinking in value until they brought seventy per cent less than they could have been sold at a year before. City real estate was so hard hit that it was nearly 1850 before even a partial recovery ensued.

The later knowledge that Zanesville was to have two railroads must have influenced values materially, because the upward turn began again in 1851. Price gains went steadily on and at the close of the Civil War property values had reached a peak again.

The panic of 1873 again brought values low and again recovery went on at a snail's pace. Many holdings were on the market, but there was little speculative demand and with few purchases for investment real estate transfers were limited.

A MEMORABLE MOVEMENT

It was not until 1886 that a marked change for the better came. Again there were new railroad prospects and other signs of better things for Zanesville and for the first time on any considerable scale capital turned appraising eyes upon the farms and fields which lay just beyond the city limits. On this score we quote The Times Recorder:

"The occasion was the first speculation of any magnitude in suburban property—the plotting of the beautiful farm of the Honorable H. J. Jewett, Fair Oaks, just south of Putnam. The first sale of lots took place in October, and the sales for the single day aggregated $24,000, the lots bringing an average price of $175."

Thus successfully launched the marketing of outlying lands went on. Terrace

lots were wanted by home seekers and brought advanced prices. Natchez suburbs, especially those lying between Chap's Run and Luck Avenue, quickly were disposed of and the Marietta Street section profited by the forward movement. Building lots which in 1887 were held at $350 reached a value of $500 in 1891.

ENTER ELECTRIC LINES

Liberal sales at higher prices in the suburbs had been convincing Zanesville folk that their city had a future and this state of mind reacted upon heart-of-the-city values, which in 1891 were at the highest point in their history. The Times Recorder stated that in April, 1891, there was but one piece of property on Main Street on the market and that was to be disposed of at executor's sale. When this was written the first lines of Zanesville's Electric Street Railway system had just begun to operate and the acquisition was naturally counted upon to give new impetus to the suburban movement.

We need not guess at the industrial situation here in 1891, for The Times Recorder's special put that upon record, as this shows:

"We now number among our manufacturing firms and companies, two awning makers, seven large bakeries, two baking powder manufactories, a bent wood works, an artificial ice company, three engine and boiler builders, two box makers, a canning house, eleven carriage makers, twenty-two cigar manufactories, two coffee and spice mills, a coffin factory, four sash, door and blind manufactories; two dye houses, a file manufactory, seven brick companies, five flour mills, an Encaustic tiling plant, four foundries, three furniture makers, two glass works, a glue factory, an iron fence manufactory, seven harness makers, two tanneries, two knitting mills, a cotton mill, eleven printing houses, four monument makers, a woolen mill, an oatmeal mill, a paint manufactory, a pork packing plant, several potteries, a spoke and handle works, a starch manufactory, three trunk makers, and a window glass works."

The list shows what strides Zanesville had made along industrial lines thirty-five years ago. Note that the diversity of manufacturers was relatively as great as it is now. The progress then noted was to an extent the direct result of additional railroad service.

During the period between 1887 and 1891 the Zanesville and Ohio River, Wheeling and Lake Erie, and Zanesville and Western lines entered Zanesville and we know how much they did for her industrial interests.

Since 1891 local gain in the size, number, and character of our manufacturing plants has been made without any addition of rail lines, which proves their inherent strength. They have acquired a momentum of their own.

CHAPTER LXXII

ZANESVILLE TOOK THE LEAD IN MAKING AMERICAN TILING

AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC CO. FOUND IT HARD AT FIRST TO GET INTO THE MARKET—BUT PRODUCT SOON MADE ITS WAY—ZANESVILLE DEMOCRATS JOYFUL OVER 1892's ELECTION—"IN CLOVER WITH GROVER."

Fifty-two years ago F. H. Hall, a Zanesville man whose knowledge of local clays was equaled by his faith in their commercial value, was moved to apply for financial backing to B. Fischer of New York. The big idea of this local man was that the home clays would make just as good tiling as foreign clays and that it was altogether out of order to continue the importation of foreign makes when tile could be made here. This was a very good sort of Americanism. We shall see how it resulted in American tiling.

Two years of costly experiments followed, but Mr. Fischer stoutly stood his losses. Presently the projector of the enterprise retired and was succeeded by an expert from England. The Hall ball had kept on rolling, however, and the new man helped it to roll in the right direction. Mr. Fischer took in a partner and the firm Fischer and Lansing began to feel that solid ground lay beneath their feet. In 1877 they furnished the tile for the floor of Muskingum's new courthouse, charging the contractor $1 per square foot. Foreign tile would have cost him $1.25. (By 1894 better Zanesville tile was being furnished at about one-third the price named.)

ZANESVILLE MAN TO THE FRONT

In 1877 George R. Stanbery took charge of the plant and his mechanical genius and wise management soon gave new impetus to its success. He invented and put into commission new dies that were marvels of usefulness. Demands for the tiling multiplied. In 1878 a stock company was organized and The American Encaustic Tiling Company succeeded Fischer and Lansing.

But builders, contractors, and architects were conservative as a class. So many of them were skeptical as to the quality of Zanesville tiling that its makers became impatient. Large as their market and production was, progress was too slow for Mr. Stanbery and his associates. So they became contractors as well as makers, laying tile all over the country and guaranteeing its durability. This was a master stroke. The plan and the tile won their way. Orders poured in. The plant couldn't make enough to fill the orders, although new floor space had been added.

It was unfortunately located for expansion. At front it stood on the street line, in the rear against the towering hillside, at the ends there were narrow spaces. To make a shoestring factory of it was out of the question. A great plot of ground, big enough not merely for present purposes, but also for the future, was a matter of necessity.

Mr. Stanbery, John Hoge, and Robert D. Schultz were the Zanesville stockholders. The bulk of the shares belonged to residents of New York City. The latter decided upon a New Jersey site for the proposed works. The question was, "Can Zanesville keep this great industry by offering a free site?"

BACKED UP THE GUARANTEE

The Board of Trade went to work. It was recognized that a mammoth new plant would benefit all taxpayers and that its cost should be levied upon the whole duplicate. But time pressed. It became necessary to raise a guarantee fund at once. A vote upon the proposition could not be waited for. So a Board of Trade committee combed the town for many days. They raised $40,000. Options were secured on several pieces of ground. The company chose the site on Linden Avenue where its plant now stands. The taxpayers stood for its cost by an overwhelming vote at the polls, thereby relieving the guarantors of the obligations they had assumed.

Board of Trade officials had believed the voters would ratify their action but nothing was left undone to enlighten public sentiment. The newspapers did a great service. A mass meeting was called for Memorial Hall. It was to be held a few days before the election. It was held but there wasn't much "mass" about it. The attendance was alarmingly small. What did it mean? Defeat? No, the vote proved the contrary. It meant that voters needed no more arguments. Their minds were made up.

"A GRAND AND GLORIOUS DAY"

Shop by shop the new plant arose from the ground during 1891 and 1892. The work was done at a cost of $100,000. In April the plant was formally dedicated. Twenty thousand persons passed through it. It was a gala day in Zanesville. Business was suspended. Schools remained closed. Governor William McKinley came down from Columbus to deliver the principal address. There was a plant in Germany which manufactured tile and other clay products but none anywhere manufacturing tile alone that equalled this new one in magnitude. Zanesville had a right to claim the possession of the largest tile works in the world and has claimed it ever since. Great additions since made have given new verity to the claims.

But Zanesville's prominence in tile making by no means depends now upon the great plant at the upper end of Linden Avenue. The Mosaic plant at Luck and Coopermill roads followed. There too, a wonderful growth has taken place, while

MAIN STREET BELOW FIFTH

Taken from Photographer W. J. Starke's studio. The date and occasion are uncertain but the brick street-paving proves the picture was taken in 1888 or later.

over on the other side of Chap's Run a part of the J. B. Owens plant also turns out tiling, and at Norval Park the new Standard plant exists. The Mosaic, founded by Ebert Peabody, Karl Langenbeck and Herman Mueller, has reached vast proportions.

THE ELECTION OF 1892

Having shown in an earlier chapter the state of mind of local Whigs during the National campaign of 1840, when the followers of Harrison were supremely confident of his election, we take advantage of the possession of corresponding data to indicate the joyful emotions with which local Democrats afterwards viewed an actual presidential victory. The data appeared in the columns of the Zanesville Daily Signal of November 9, 1892, and the victory referred to was that which Grover Cleveland had won at the polls a day or so before.

James Buchanan was elected President of the United States in 1856. At every succeeding National election excepting that of 1884 a Republican had been given a passport into the White House. In 1884 Grover Cleveland had defeated James G. Blaine. But in 1888 Benjamin Harrison had defeated Cleveland. Now, four years later, the people had voted Harrison out and Cleveland in again. It is no wonder that on November 9, 1892, the Democrats were wild with joy.

THE ROOSTER CROWED

The Signal's pages bore divers and sundry evidences of its publisher's joy. A big crowing rooster all in red, spread himself over the first page. There was another red page in this section, the last one. Two pages in blue carried general reading matter and advertisements. The red page was half occupied by a picture of "Grover the Winner." There was another picture of A. E. Stephenson, Grover's running mate, and room for two more roosters. We copy here some of The Signal's headlines. Here are those referring to the general results of the election:

"Grover. His majority in the electoral college will be 138. Every doubtful state, so-called, enrolls itself in the Democratic column. New York has honored its favorite son by giving him a majority of nearly 50,000. Illinois breaks away from the G. O. P. and allies itself with triumphant Democracy by a majority of 20,000. New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, Delaware, Michigan may be Democratic."

TOOK LOCAL PRIZES TOO

Headlines over the local election news were quite as triumphant and well they might be, for November 8, 1892 was Democratic Day in old Muskingum. Here is the tale:

"Every man on the county ticket elected. Muskingum Democrats make a clean sweep. The big Republican majority of a year ago reversed. A magnificent victory. Carr's majority for auditor, 200, and Charlie Bainter has a majority of 820. The board of county commissioners will remain Democratic, for John L.

Mercer has 300 votes more than his opponent. Cleveland carries the county by 420. Congressman H. C. VanVoorhis lost this county but his vote in Guernsey, Noble, Washington, and Morgan was sufficiently large to give him the district by 1,000."

Ghoulish glee broke out all over the editorial page. Unable to express all his happiness in prose the editor crossed the line and became a versifier.

The shouting had been long and loud the night before and the day of November 9, but there was more to follow. Here is the notice given by B. F. Power, president, and H. C. Lillibridge, secretary of the Cleveland Club:

"Boys, you don't wear plug hats, but read this: the members of the Cleveland Club and all good Democrats are requested to meet at the convention room of the courthouse on tomorrow, Thursday evening, to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of the grandest victory achieved by any political party in twenty years. The County Executive Committee is especially invited to be present."

CHAPTER LXXIII

THREE FORMIDABLE FIRES VISITED CITY IN THE YEAR 1893

BALL'S FURNITURE STORE, HERDMAN PLANING MILL AND TOWNSEND BRICK PLANT HEAVILY DAMAGED—FIREMEN FOUGHT FLAMES WITH ENERGY AND SKILL.

The year 1893 was remarkable for destructive fires. The first one broke out at 11 o'clock on the night of January 18 and inflicted a loss of $15,000 upon Ball's Furniture Palace, located on South Fifth Street, West Side, near South Street.

The flames started in William M. Bateman's stable, located at the rear of the furniture store and these were fed so quickly by hay in the mow that soon the roof of the stable was ablaze. Energetic efforts to save the horses only partially succeeded. Two of the several terrified beasts removed were later put out of their misery. They had inhaled flames. Meanwhile the blaze had reached the upholstering section of the furniture store.

INTENSE HEAT FROM FLAMES

The department had saved part of the stable but now each member found it necessary to fight for the huge frame furniture store and the adjoining residence belonging to William M. Bateman.

Even more destruction was feared at that juncture for the heat was so intense that houses across Fifth Street caught fire, while the plate glass in Arnold and Bateman's windows was cracked by the heat.

While friends and neighbors were working with might and main to save the contents of the Ball and Bateman structures, the firemen and spectators were wondering whether it would be possible to save the area threatened on the east side of Fifth Street. The Press, from whose columns this story of the fire is drawn, was of the opinion that only the snow on the roofs made that area's escape possible. Of the losses the Press said:

"Mr. Bateman finds his possessions in worse shape than he at first supposed. Pretty much all of his furniture was broken, the carpets ripped off the floors.

"Mr. Ball estimates the value of his stock of goods at not less than $12,000. On this there was an insurance of $6,000. In addition to this there was quite a quantity of furniture which stood in the front of the building saved, most of it in good condition." The building was insured for $3,000.

The furniture building, built of pine, was a very large structure, which had

been used as a skating rink. Thomas Drake and James Ball had purchased the property and converted it into a furniture home.

PLANING MILL FIRE

The second large conflagration of the year involved the Herdman Planing Mill, located at Fourth and North streets. For a while a considerable portion of the city was in danger. It was saved by the skill and tremendous activities of the fire department.

At 3 o'clock on the morning of November 2, the Herdman Company's night watchman started from the middle floor of the plant to go below and sound the 3 o'clock gong. At the head of the stairway he met a dense mass of smoke mounting from the engine room, located on the southwest side of the building in a half-cellar.

Making a dash for alarm box seven, at Fourth and North Streets, he messaged the situation to the department. Response was prompt but the torn-up state of Fourth Street's surface delayed the process of laying the hose and taking position.

With the arrival of the hose carriages a new sign of peril came—the bursting of flames through the roof on the building's west side. In this firemen and spectators alike saw the doom of the structure, taking into account the extreme combustibility of building and contents.

400 FEET OF HOSE GONE

At this juncture a new cause of delay gave further proof of the great task facing the fire fighters—the burning of 400 feet of hose. This had been laid along Fourth Street. The heat of the flames was too much for it. Thus one potential stream of water was kept out of commission.

A little later the blaze spanned Fourth Street, and seized upon the long sheds filled with fine dressed lumber, while the office building, devoured by the element, soon became a furnace, with its brick walls for a shell.

Across the alley, on the south, stood Mrs. Van Camp's story and a half frame house, which presently took fire from the terrible heat, whereupon willing men proceeded to save the structure's contents. The firemen did great work, too, saving all of the house but its roof and north side.

The relentless sweep of the flames went on with such ready food as the huge lumber piles located north of the factory and on the east side of Fourth Street. High above these the blaze rose and sparks flew in all directions. Fortunately the wind was light and the firemen in the end kept the conflagration from spreading. By 5:30 o'clock the flames were under control but streams of water were played upon smouldering masses until 10 o'clock.

Summing up the results, a local newspaper on the day of the fire made the following statement:

LOSS $50,000; INSURANCE $20,000

"By this fire Zanesville loses an industry which was rarely shut down and which gave employment to about forty people the year round. The loss will not fall far short of $50,000 though this does not include the loss of the tools of the workmen.

"Nor does it include the loss of business caused by unfilled orders, of which there were many booked. There was an insurance of $12,000 on the factory building and on lumber about fifty per cent of its valuation, making the insurance aggregate close onto $20,000." The plant was rebuilt.

TOWNSEND BRICK PLANT

When James Wheatley, night watchman at T. B. Townsend and Company's brick yard, made his regular round at 3 o'clock on the morning of November 24, 1893, he returned to the office with the feeling that all was well with the plant.

But when at 3:10 he looked out of the office window and saw a light reflected in the sky he knew that much was wrong. Fire had broken out near the boiler room. Rushing back to the office he tried many times to ring up central, but the wires were out of service. He gave up the effort and ran at top speed to Main and Eighth streets, blocks away, where he turned in the alarm.

Fuller Kimberly, assistant superintendent of the waterworks, who lived not far away, had some dogs that very quickly were aroused by the smell or the sight of the flames. Furiously they barked until the official was awakened.

The light in the sky which had first alarmed Watchman Wheatley was seen at about the same time by those on guard at the Putnam Hose House. One of the firemen, looking from an up-stairs window, decided that a barn was burning in the country. But he awakened another of the boys and so prepared for action. Meanwhile three kiln tenders at the plant gave the alarm and the fire fighters began to arrive.

But the buildings were of wood and perfectly dry. Fanned by a high West wind the flames spread so rapidly that when the fire department had reached them after the horses had been urged to hurry on in their dash up the hill most of the damage was done.

SPECTACULAR SIGHT

Two cars of coke were on fire. One could not be saved, but the other was detached, pushed along between the flaming buildings and started down hill on the rails. It would have coasted to the Oakland brick plant had not some one turned a switch that sent it hard against bumpers. Its fire was extinguished.

The Courier did not attempt to fully describe the spectacular features of the conflagration. It would be "impossible," the reported declared, but he added a few words to the effect that the "lurid flames leaping skyward from two acres of buildings as dry as tinder" was a sight full of the elements of "grandeur." The damage was heavy, but rebuilding went forward on a large and improved scale.

CHAPTER LXXIV

LONG DISTANCE PHONE SERVICE BEGAN IN 1894

FIFTEEN YEARS HAD PASSED SINCE LOCAL SERVICE STARTED—SINGERS CALLED ON FOR SONGS OVER THE LINE—RURAL TELEPHONES—FIRE AT S. A. WELLER PLANT MAY 10, 1895, DESTROYED PROPERTY WORTH $40,000—TWO KILLED IN MELICK GROVE STORM.

Long distance extension of local Bell telephone service began September 13, 1894. On that day a number of Zanesville men listened to the human voice as it came over the wires from New York and a few minutes later from Boston, Chicago and other great centers. And when in addition to listening they talked with officials and friends at the other end of the lines they knew and might truly tell their friends that one of the greatest of all the victories of science had received practical application here at home.

The story of that signal event was told in the Daily Times Recorder of Friday, September 14, 1894. The caption read:

SUBURB OF NEW YORK

Zanesville Now Enjoys That Distinction Along With Other Cities.

The story itself began with the statement that the "grand opening of the long distance telephone circuit" had taken place the day before at the local telephone exchange, with several of the long distance officials assisting Manager Keck to welcome and entertain the invited guests. Manufacturers, merchants and professional men were among these and when they had taken seats each had a "hand telephone" on the table before him.

At the head of the room stood the manager's desk with its speaking tubes. It appears that most of the guests were skeptics. They expected, it seems, to hear sounds resembling the human voice but to get distinct articulate speech was something to be counted on lightly. This in face of the known fact that Chicago and Boston were in long distance touch.

HE PRESSED THE BUTTON

Mr. Curl, a Pittsburgh member of the long distance company, gave his guests' skepticism a twist by opening up the line clear through to New York, and when the Zanesville listeners heard the man at that end of the wire say "I congratulate

you on at last being able to say that Zanesville is a suburb of New York," they were ready to believe, for that voice from afar was as clear and distinct as it would have been coming from the next room.

At this revelation Mayor Robert E. Silvey was introduced to the man in New York and these two passed the compliments of the day. Most of the big cities were then called up and their answers clinched the faith of the listeners.

Dr. J. C. Arbuckle, pastor of Second Street M. E. Church, now remembered a friend who was president of the Armour Institute at Chicago, and him he called up, the others listening while a ten minutes' talk went forward. The newspaper story concluded as follows:

"Many other things could be noted but in conclusion it may be stated that the long distance telephone is a complete success and Zanesville should be proud to be among the cities which reap its incalculable advantages."

The test was made in the telephone office located on the second floor of what was then known as the Star block, at Main and Third streets.

There is a conflict of testimony as to when local telephone service began. J. Hope Sutor has said:

"The first telephone line was erected in 1879 by M. W. Mansfield and R. A. Cunningham and was opened for business June 16, 1879, with forty subscribers, and a central office in Maginning block over the post office at southwest corner of Fifth Street and Fountain Alley."

In alluding to the death of Samuel W. Clark, in an issue of 1922, The Zanesville Times-Signal said that Mr. Clark, with six other business men, had the first telephone exchange in Zanesville and added:

"Several private lines were in existence prior to or about the time of this first exchange line, constructed in 1879, but Mr. Clark was an owner of a phone on the first line."

Messrs. Homer C. Eaton and Harry P. Brennan threw light on the subject some time ago and the statements appeared in the Times-Signal. We quote what was said of them by that newspaper:

"Mr. Eaton conducted a drug store at the corner of Lee and River streets (Linden Avenue) at about this time and Mr. Brennan was his clerk. The latter remembers distinctly that in December, 1878, the drug store was served by a phone and Mr. Eaton thinks it may have been so served as early as 1877. Both gentlemen remember the instrument as one of delight as well as of convenience."

It was given the former character by conveying to holders of the Eaton receiver the melody of the human voice as it came from the throats of two of Zanesville's favorite warblers of the day—Clifford and Theodore Brown. They were nephews of A. Coff Ross, himself a noted singer, and writer of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," the 1840 campaign hit. Frequently the Brown brothers were put into touch with the Eaton store and its patrons, their songs brightening up many a dull evening.

The Independent telephone service began many years later. The county 'phone exchange was not in full operation until 1902.

RURAL TELEPHONES

It was about twenty years after telephones came into use in Zanesville before rural service began in the county. On March 9, 1899, the Zanesville Telephone Company was incorporated; two days later organization was effected with S. M. Winn as president; James G. England, vice president; A. T. Brennan, treasurer and J. B. Rhodes, secretary and general manager. In September a telephone line was constructed between Adamsville and the Mill Run station of the Bellaire, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railway, at the east boundary of Zanesville and application was made for a city franchise.

But to apply was one thing and to receive another. It had been almost like play to place poles and string wires during a few short months for a distance of fifteen miles between Adamsville and Mill Run, but it was the company's fate to sweat blood during the three years which elapsed while the struggle went on, to get a right of way over the mile of territory lying between Mill Run and North Fifth Street.

At the end of the second year of legal effort council was conceded to be immovably unfavorable and the probate court was applied to. The incumbent of that office, Judge Andrews, outlined to the company the mode by which it might occupy the streets, alleys, etc. Later he granted a rehearing and reversed his decision. The common pleas court, when appealed to, sustained the probate court, but when the case was taken to the circuit court the two former decisions were reversed.

The company's foes carried the case to the supreme court and won the decision. But the court granted a rehearing which moved its members to reverse the former decision. Meanwhile, the company's officers were planning to connect the Mill Run office with J. G. England's office, then located at Fifth Street and Fountain Alley.

THEN CAME ACTION

Finally, on a Saturday night, at 12 o'clock, the stroke was launched. One after the other the poles were planted along the Belt Line right of way and the wires followed the poles. All went well until the Brown Manufacturing Company's property was reached. Here they were ordered to desist, but James Herdman, president of the company, gave consent and the work went on.

The line went up across Fifth Street at its north end and proceeded to Court Alley; from that point the wires were strung upon the roofs of buildings, but operations were checked at California Street, with the goal less than a block away, the opposition having gathered its forces there to prevent complete connection. Here we quote from secretary Rhodes:

"Representatives of the enemy appeared in goodly numbers and began the work of interference. Some of the incidents were the firing of shot guns * * * in an effort to cut our steel wires with leaden shot * * * until an injunction might be secured. * * * A pair of plyers in the hand of the opposition

manager appeared at a second story window and quickly severed the wires. Undaunted, the work was continued with renewed vigor.

MAYOR AND COPS COME

"A riot call was then sent to police quarters by some one connected with the opposition company, but when the mayor and police appeared we had little difficulty in convincing them that we were law-abiding citizens. * * * The line was finally completed and the service afforded thereby was enthusiastically approved by our citizens."

It was just about daylight that Sunday morning when the wire was strung across North Fifth Street and carried down to and through a window of James G. England's office in the Opera block. To put the line to the test, the operator at the other end was called up and told of the night's achievement. Thus began Zanesville's first Independent telephone service. The company was liberally patronized and when the service started in January, 1902, every line on the 1,000 capacity switchboard was in use.

After this struggle ended the company was reorganized, and its capital stock was increased to $200,000. Roseville and Dresden exchanges followed the one at Adamsville and thus was begun a development of county rural service which, at the end of about five years had secured the patronage of more than two thousand, eight hundred subscribers including those in Zanesville.

SOME 1895 PRICES

In "Industrial, Mercantile and Picturesque Zanesville," a booklet produced in 1895 by the writer of these lines, there was a chapter on Zanesville's Market, with a picture of the old market house, showing the hucksters' wagons lined up along the Market Street front of the building, the line extending all the way to North Sixth Street.

It was stated that this out-of-doors proof of the dimensions of Zanesville's bi-weekly market helped to explain why her citizens received many favors in the way of low-priced necessities, and then the existence of the favors was proven by the following table of market prices:

Chickens, each	15c to 25c
Turkeys, per pound	8c to 8½c
Tomatoes, per bushel	25c
Potatoes, per bushel	40c
Apples, per bushel	$1.00
Eggs, dozen	10c
Butter, per pound	15c to 25c
Roasting Ears, per dozen	8c
Cabbage, per dozen heads	30c
Strawberries, per quart	5c
Blackberries, per quart	3c

It is worth noting that the market prices here quoted prevailed in times of depression. In the forties money itself was so hard to come by that a large proportion of the business transactions went through on the basis of trade. In 1894 the shadow of industrial depression was settling down upon the country. Consumers were quitting the shops to become producers on the farms; and those who remained in town were eating more economically than for years. The two processes united to lower the prices.

WELLER PLANT IN FLAMES

On the morning of May 10, 1895, Zanesville was visited by a fire that consumed one of S. A. Weller's new Putnam pottery buildings.

Because the "gold" kiln at the plant had been overheated the timbers above it caught fire. After 12:30 a. m., while Night Watchman Leeman was on his round, he saw a small blaze playing along the floor over the gold kiln.

His first action was to turn the water into the factory's hose connections and use the stream thus obtained to quench the flame. But the latter rose to threatening proportions, so he dropped the hose, ran to the telephone and made a hurry call upon the Putnam Fire Department.

The boys lost no time. On their way to the fire one of them jumped from the carriage when the fire alarm box was reached and called for help. The Central and Marietta Street boys were promptly off and a few minutes later a general alarm went in. Soon the whole force of fire fighters was on the ground.

A SEA OF FLAMES

"But there had been unavoidable delays," said the Daily Signal, from which this story is taken, "and almost thirty minutes had elapsed before the department reached the scene and then the whole south end of the building was a sea of flames." Hose and plugs were coupled up and streams let loose, but on that basis it was a losing game.

Fire Chief L. F. Langley saw this and that the chemical engine was of little value. Promptly he sent the latter's crew back to town for the hook and ladder truck. When it came the upper part of the burning building was a mass of spreading flames.

In spite of the work done by the firemen on the ladder it became clear that the building was doomed. The flames still kept ahead of the water, making their way toward the structure's extreme south end, where the offices, the Lonhuda department, and the power plant were located.

Seeing what this would mean to office contents, bystanders broke in the door and rescued valuable books and papers, carrying out to safety even a safe of considerable size. Soon after 2 o'clock the outer east wall of the flaming building fell with a crash. A little later the middle cross-wall and the west wall of the kiln shed followed suit.

WHOLE PLANT IN DANGER

Could the rest of the works be saved? This was the main question. Two dangerous spots were near, the hay shed and the stock of paints and oils. The former caught fire once, but desperate work conquered the flames, else the whole plant might have been destroyed. The paint and oil room lay the other side of a solid brick wall. That wall and hard work saved the rest of the pottery.

By 3:30 a. m. the flames were so well subdued that all the fire fighters but those from Putnam retired to their respective stations. The latter stayed until 5:30, when the fire was pronounced to be out.

The dimensions of the ruined building were 300 by 90 feet, according to the Signal. One division of it had been erected in 1892, the other in 1894, at a total cost of $30,000. The structure had been filled with modern machinery and was perfectly equipped. "It was looked upon as one of the finest factories in Southeastern Ohio." The Lonhuda department had been running but three months. The plant was soon rebuilt.

This fire was pronounced at the time the most destructive that had visited Zanesville since the burning of the Brown Manufacturing Company's plant in 1883. It threw 175 pottery workers out of employment.

MEMORABLE STORM

The terrific wind storm which on the afternoon of Sunday, July 21, 1895, swept over Melick Grove, located just this side of Roseville, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, killing George W. Deselm and Mrs. Clement Wilson, both of Zanesville and inflicting minor injuries upon a few others of the 300 people in attendance at the camp meeting that was being held in the grove, will be remembered as a striking event of the year.

Two special trains took Zanesville folk to the grove on that Sunday, and Roseville sent others to swell the crowd. The day was very hot. As the afternoon wore on rain signs were seen in the gathering black clouds.

By 3 o'clock the western sky was alarming with its masses of clouds forming the background of a tremendous electrical display. By 4 o'clock the high wind had become a gale. Sticks, stones, and dust filled the air. The "tabernacle," a circular frame building located near the center of the grove, was the refuge of almost 300 people.

DAYLIGHT BLOTTED OUT

The rain fell gently at first, but rapidly gathered volume and was mixed with hail. At the end of twenty minutes daylight seemed to have dropped out of the world. The grove took on the blackness of night. Sheets of rain and hail joined the roaring gale and together these threw into panic and terror the people in the tabernacle.

Most of the horses refused to stand hitched. Terrified by the wind and swaying trees and maddened by the stinging hail they broke loose all over the grove and dashed along between the trees, tearing their harness off and wrecking vehicles.

Many of the great trees began to go down before the storm, some of them pulling mighty roots out of the ground as they fell. One, a huge and stately oak, fell near the north end of the tabernacle and as it went down one of its biggest arms crashed into the structure.

Beneath that limb as it fell was Mr. Deselm and very near sat Mrs. Wilson, in whose arms lay her seventeen-months-old babe. The two adults were crushed by the arm of the tree. Deselm was mortally hurt, but lived to be taken on a stretcher to a nearby house. Mrs. Wilson was instantly killed. Mrs. Deselm, who sat beside her husband, was but slightly hurt. Two Deselm children, seated beside their parents, received a few minor bruises.

As Mr. Cherry started for the open when the great oak fell he saw the head of the Wilson infant extending from beneath a branch. Rescuing the babe from its perilous position he tucked it under his coat and went to a place of safety. There was not a scratch on this little child. Mrs. Wilson's other child, Harry, who was seated near her got a blow from the limb which had struck down his mother and sustained severe bruises.

THE INJURED

The list of injured follows:

Harry Wilson, aged eight, Zanesville, side and arm badly bruised.

Miss Clara Ansel, of Buckeye Cottage, left leg badly bruised.

Mrs. Lilly Vincel, Zanesville, hurt by falling tree.

Miss Lida Jenkins, Putnam Hill, struck by falling timbers.

C. S. May, grocer, at 78 Main Street, Zanesville, struck by falling timbers and branches of limbs.

C. O. Vinsel, Zanesville contractor, hit in the head by flying debris, pinned under debris, but escaped serious injury.

Mrs. Stokely, Roseville, painfully bruised about the head and face.

The destructive stage of the tornado lasted but a few minutes. The path of the wind was also narrow and short. Little if any damage was wrought outside of the Melick Grove.

CHAPTER LXXV

DAVID LEE BUILT LARGE B. & O. SHOPS HERE

THEY EVIDENCED HIS LOYALTY TO ZANESVILLE—LOCAL RAILROADS DOUBLED IN NUMBER—BUSINESS GROWTH MARKED AND THE HOME BUILDER WAS BUSY—ZANESVILLE HOST TO OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In an earlier chapter the reader found the best of evidence that in David Lee Zanesville's west side schools had a firm and constant friend. His work in their behalf began in the early '60s. His work in the city's behalf and along all lines continued until the day of his death. He performed especial service by inducing the railroad company of which he was a high official, the Baltimore & Ohio, to build extensive shops at Zanesville. As a citizen who lived not alone for himself, but also for his community David Lee won the respect and esteem of all his neighbors. It is a pleasure to set forth the man and official on the page of history. To do this here it is necessary to anticipate events occurring during the last decade of his busy and useful life.

The Zanesville Courier spoke of this service as follows in its issue of August 3, 1895: "He (David Lee) has an abiding faith in the future of Zanesville and never fails to interest himself in anything that would inure to the welfare of the city and this characteristic has no better exemplification than the success of his efforts in locating the repair shops here and without any assistance from any commercial body or expense to the city. The effort was frustrated several times by premature publications * * * so that action would have to be deferred from time to time. This extended over a period of several years, but Mr. Lee's efforts were finally crowned with success, placing him in the position of a benefactor of the city."

EIGHT BIG STRUCTURES

In the same issue the new shops were described and the statement was made that they would go into operation on the following week. The eight new buildings were spoken of as having cost $60,000 (the figure would be three times as much now). With a capacity for 400 men they were to do a considerable variety of work.

Mr. Lee did not by any means depend for success in securing the shops upon the natural desire of his chiefs to please him. His standing at Baltimore was, of course, a factor, but he could and did advance arguments in favor of Zanesville that appealed to the sense and judgment of his superiors as well as to their friendly sentiments.

The completion of the shops was highly pleasing to Mr. Lee. He was proud of their size and character and happy in the knowledge that he had been able to do so much to secure them.

Mr. Lee went to Baltimore in January, 1885, as general superintendent of the B. & O. lines east of the Ohio river but a general reorganization of the official staff took place two years later and he was re-assigned to the more agreeable position of superintendent of maintenance of way of the lines west of the Ohio. This brought him back to his Zanesville home, which he had never disposed of. In 1902, he was relieved of operating duties and made consulting engineer of the entire B. & O. system. But his fifty years of constant work had already told upon his constitution. Health began to fail and on June 29, 1905, he was called to rest. Mr. Lee was born in Baltimore, December 11, 1830. Mrs. Lee had passed away two years before his death.

TIMES RECORDER'S TRIBUTE

Commenting on Mr. Lee's death The Times Recorder said:

"All Zanesville remembers Mr. Lee's public service with grateful feeling, while the many who were permitted to measure the high personal qualities of David Lee will recall with a sense of personal loss the rectitude of his character, the unfailing courtesy of his manner, the composure of his demeanor and the perfect fairness of his aims and actions."

At the funeral Zanesville paid her tribute to the memory of the deceased in a way altogether worthy of his life and character. Rarely had a local event of the kind been marked by such an attendance. The services took place at the family home on Maple Avenue and were conducted by a Rev. A. D. Courtenay. Behind a large number of his late fellows of Amity Lodge, F. & A. M., his remains were borne to the family vault in Woodlawn.

With the opening of the Central Ohio, David Lee became its roadmaster. When it was leased to the B. & O. in 1866 he became that road's assistant roadmaster. With the leasing of two more lines in 1869 and 1872, he became roadmaster of them also. In 1873 he began the construction of 265 miles of road from Chicago to connect with the B. & O.'s Ohio lines completing the work in sixteen months.

CITY'S UPWARD TURN IN 1886

In the foreword of the booklet referred to in an earlier chapter and entitled, "Industrial, Mercantile and Picturesque Zanesville," it was said that the foundations of the prosperity which the city was enjoying at the time of publication, 1895, had been laid in 1886, when a wave of new confidence in the city's future arose and swept over the town." This was followed by progress all along the line. Here are the specifications of the changes which began in 1886 and wrought so much for the city during the years to and including 1895.

"Existing manufactories have been constantly enlarged; new ones have been added by capitalists who have recognized Zanesville's striking advantages as a

VIEW OF THE B. & O. WRECK OF 1866 TAKEN FROM Y BRIDGE

WRECK OF B. & O. BRIDGE AND TRAIN

Accident occurred in 1866 while two locomotives and front part of passenger train were on west span. No one was drowned or seriously injured. The bridge, then bearing double tracks, was later made to carry a single track.

manufacturing point; merchants have carved out additional trade in remoter fields, four new railroads have been added to the three existing in 1886 and an electric street railway has supplanted the old horse-car line. The suburbs have been pushed far out into surrounding farms, to be followed by electric lights, gas, water, sidewalks, etc."

"In 1886," continued this introduction, "not a block of modern street paving graced the city; now twelve miles of her streets and avenues are superbly paved with the unsurpassed Zanesville brick, and kept clean by the street sweeping machine." And these streets were thoroughly lighted, with 200 arc lights in commission.

The point made that Zanesville's upward movement began in 1886 holds good, but some of the best results did not come until years afterward. In the industrial field, for instance, S. A. Weller's Putnam Avenue Art pottery was not begun until 1890; the American Encaustic Tiling Company's mammoth Linden Avenue plant was not completed until 1892; the J. B. Owens Brighton pottery was not begun until 1892; the Schultz glycerine plant not until a year later. The Mosaic Tile plant was in operation in 1895.

MERCHANTS NOT SLOW

Zanesville's wide awake merchants kept step with the additions to transportation facilities from 1888 on. They added new stores, new space and new stocks and soon all Southeastern Ohio was coming this way on shopping errands bent.

And many will remember the year 1895 was a year of general depression in business. Zanesville was of course affected by it, but, as usual, less than the average city of her class. Her merchants and manufacturers did not follow a policy of drift; they kept plugging away, putting forth their best efforts and planning for the better times they were sure would come.

The character of the men that were at the front then is revealed in part by the Board of Trade's page in the 1895 booklet. A list of the officers and directors follows:

Officers—J. B. Owens, president; W. B. Cosgrave, first vice president; S. A. Jenkins, second vice president; Wm. H. Logan, secretary; H. A. Sharpe, treasurer.

Directors—Julius Frank, W. R. Baker, J. C. Bolen, T. F. Spangler, R. C. Burton, A. E. Starr, Joseph Shaw, Charles Brendel, Andrew Kimble, E. S. Grant.

Beneath this list the board invited an investigation of the city's manufacturing and shipping facilities as indicated in the following details: abundant raw materials, unusual shipping routes, cheap fuel, intelligent and moderate priced labor. Special attention was called to the locality's inexhaustible and multifarious deposits of clay.

LANDED A STATE CONVENTION

When Zanesville found in the spring of 1895 that there was a fighting chance to secure the Republican state convention, a committee of 100 was appointed, headed by Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis, then representative of the Zanesville district in con-

gress, and made up of the city's most prominent men of the two great parties. Cincinnati and Columbus were the other contenders, but nothing daunted, the committee went to Columbus in April and won the decision of the State Republican committee to hold the convention in Zanesville.

The sessions of the convention were held in Memorial hall, May 28 and 29. The gathering was that memorable one during which Foraker overthrew the organization and nominated Asa S. Bushnell for governor. The proceedings were spectacular, from the arrival of the Cincinnati delegation, with Foraker and George B. Cox marching aggressively at its head, to the end.

State committee delegates and visitors were well satisfied with Zanesville as a host. Promises made by the committee of 100 had been kept. The hotel overflow had been hospitably "slept" in private homes and fed in commodious halls by organizations of local women; the streets had been profusely decorated; convention officers, delegates and newsgatherers had been suitably provided with convenient and well-equipped quarters; Memorial Hall, larger then than now, for that was before interior stairways reduced the space, had afforded seats to 4,000 delegates and onlookers, while its standing room had accommodated another thousand. Citizens were no less satisfied than visitors. Partisanship had been forgotten. Democrats had rivaled republicans in the contribution of time, money and effort.

CHAPTER LXXVI

ALL ZANESVILLE JOINED IN GOODBYE TO BATTERY C BOYS

THOROUGH TRAINING RECEIVED AT CAMP CHICKAMAUGA—FORAKER GUARDS MADE A HIT AT CAMP BUSHNELL—CRACK COMPANY BECAME L IN TENTH REGIMENT—TRAINED AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, UNDER CAPTAIN C. A. REYNOLDS.

When the United States declared war on Spain Zanesville had ready for the training camp Battery C and the Foraker Guards, two companies in which the community took great pride. Local war sentiment came to a climax and gave proof of its depth on April 30, 1898, when the former organization boarded train for Camp Bushnell, Columbus. The Daily Signal of that evening spoke of the departure as follows:

"Twice in the history of the Clay City has this morning's demonstration been equalled, possibly eclipsed; once during the republican state convention of ninety-five and when the peerless Bryan visited the city. But those noted events were of state or sectional interest, while today's demonstration belonged almost exclusively to Zanesville."

At 6:45 on the morning of April 30, the blowing of whistles and ringing of bells announced to the people that Battery C's expected departure was at hand. Forthwith men, women and children filled the streets.

At the hour of eight the battery's bugles rang out at the armory and the boys began to answer the call. Presently they were lined up there and prepared for the march to the train. Headed by their captain, Charles W. Corbin, they marched out to North Fifth Street and formed at rest.

FORMING THE LINES

Meanwhile the great escort was making up on other streets, with its head on Market. After a little delay the procession moved Eastward to Underwood Street, thence to Main. There an immense throng awaited its coming. Between two lines of cheering thousands, the march continued to Second Street. Here countermarching began, Battery C proceeding to the station via North Fourth and Market. Other sections of the procession and a great mass of onlookers followed.

"The parade was one of the largest ever seen in Zanesville and the assignment was as follows," said the Signal:

Mayor L. H. Gibson and party.

Police Department.

Bauer's Band.

Cyrene Commandery, K. T.
Uniform Ranks, K. of P.
Knights St. George.
Order of Red Men.
Scandal Club.
Moorehead's Band.
Scholars Zanesville High School.
Other Civic Bodies.
Horsemen.
Scholars of other Public and Parochial schools.
Employes of shops, factories and business houses.
Old Veterans—G. A. R. and Herrick Blue, Naval.
Union Veterans' League.
Starr's employes.
Regimental Band.
Foraker Guards.
Battery C.

MEMORABLE SCENE

The scene at the station was inspiring. The streets were thronged, roofs of freight cars were covered with people; on platform and yards was standing room only. When the train pulled in the battery's special car was soon attached and at 10:15 o'clock the departure was made, with the Knights Templar on one side of the track and Uniformed Rank K. of P. on the other. The First Regiment band played "Hail Columbia" as the train left the station.

Following is a list of Battery C's officers and men, as it existed April 30, 1898:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Charles W. Corbin, captain.
Charles V. Paul, first lieutenant.
Wm. E. Stockdale, second lieutenant.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Charles A. Dawson, first sergeant.
John S. Black, quartermaster sergeant.
O. V. Lewman, sergeant.
Wm. McCoy, sergeant.
Alex. Robertson, veterinary surgeon.

Frank O. Scott, Simon Reymer, William Thomas, Vinius E. Search, David E. Richards, Clarence E. Drake, Frank Tuttle and Ralph Stockdale, corporals; Charles A. McBride and Charles R. Taylor, musicians; Carl Oestermeyer, guidon.

PRIVATES

Wm. A. Aler, Julius F. Adams, Harry Ansel, C. F. Atkinson, Chas. F. Ayers, Edgar F. Bell, Louis Barker, Frank N. Beckert, Chas. W. Bell, Jas. N. Blake, R. L. Border, W. P. Booz, Albert Bridwell, Ralph Cashbaugh, Frank Carpenter, H. S. Chapman, H. L. Coleman, T. J. Covert, Frank Crooks, H. C. Dawson, J. N. Deffenbaugh, G. W. Jackson, Anthony Dunlavy, William Farris, William Felton, Frank F. Fortune, John H. Gard, Charles H. A. Green, Harry C. Greiner, Harry E. Grieves, L. Hammond, D. H. Hahn, Beaumont Hook, H. M. Hughes, Wm. W. Jacobs, Fred N. Jones, Owen C. Kernan, Albert Lloyd, Jacob E. Lyda, Harry A. Mangold, Wm. A. Merrick, Harry F. Mitchell, James Musselman, Thos. E. McLees, Clarence O. McLees, Oliver N. Nash, Fred Naylor, Edward Osmond, Fred Parker, Harry F. Parker, A. G. Pletcher, G. R. Reaver, John Reynolds, J. C. Richardson, J. F. Ross, J. T. Ross, J. A. Rowe, J. J. Rusterholz, G. D. Sites, N. S. Slack, C. S. Smith, G. C. Smitley, J. L. Stotts, Clarence Stoneburner, W. A. Stockdale, J. N. Swan, Wm. Tanner, Dexter Tilton, G. H. Turner, Scott A. Walters, D. F. Wilson, R. S. Wilson, Clement Wheeler, Wm. Williamson.

The boys were at Camp Bushnell about ten days. Thence they were sent to Chickamauga Park and trained for five months. When it was found that they would not be needed in Cuba, they returned to Camp Bushnell. There they were mustered out, at the end of about thirty days. Thence home again, a well trained battery.

Before the call for troops came Battery C was a part of the First Regiment Light Artillery, Ohio National Guard. Edmund C. Brush, of Zanesville, was its Colonel and Charles T. Atwell, also of Zanesville, was one of its majors. Another Zanesville regimental officer, Howard Fulkerson, was commanding adjutant.

At the time of the call for troops Ohio had eight batteries of light artillery of which Battery C was one. But there being equipment for but four batteries, only four of the Ohio batteries went into training.

No state in the Union equaled Ohio in sending four batteries to the training camp, yet Ohio could have doubled that record had equipment been available. Major Charles T. Atwell was appointed to command the four batteries and was the only major in the service to enjoy that distinction. It was under him at Chikamauga that Battery C and its fellow units received training. The full regiment of artillery not having been called, Colonel Brush did not take command.

COMPANY L 10TH O. V. I.

At 8:40 on the morning of Thursday, June 23, 1898, 109 members of Co. C, O. N. G., left over the C. S. & H. Railway for Camp Bushnell, Columbus, to be equipped and mustered into service. These men had asked citizens not to stage a demonstration over their departure and their wishes were gratified. Otherwise, the farewell to Battery C would have been duplicated.

Their friends were at the station, however, in large numbers, and these gave heartfelt cheers as the train pulled out for Columbus. The boys had received many gifts from merchants and friends.

The commissioned officers of the company were: captain, Charles A. Reynolds; first lieutenant, Walter V. H. Black; second lieutenant, Wilbur H. Phillips.

The non-commissioned officers were: Frank E. Sproat, H. A. Bueranus, H. J. Dennis, W. G. Dickman, Claude Evans, sergeants; M. J. Sauer, quartermaster, and Lewis C. Swope, George L. Bell, Charles F. McCoy, Edward Adrian and Stewart Duvall, corporals.

The privates were thus listed: Thomas Sims, L. E. Gilsey, Alfred Worstall, Frank Pierson, C. E. Walters, G. W. Thomas, Walter Sutler, Robert Carson, O. B. Varner, T. W. Doty, J. L. Carson, Samuel Dunmead, B. A. Brown, H. G. Wilson, O. W. Wendell, Wm. Wells, G. S. Paxton, Dewey Hutchinson, S. A. Honnuth, James Welsh, Phineas Fouts, J. C. Ball, H. A. Dover, John Kain, Henry Roland, Robert Mathews, W. F. White, Alex. Mitchell, Charles Felumlee, T. H. Mooney, Elmer Crawford, J. B. Paxton, Wm. Fouts, Henry Fouts, Ernest Clark, C. O. Dozen, J. R. Larimer, Richard Roach, Robert George, Walter McGee, E. E. Chalfant, Charles Colcher, Louis Faitz, F. D. Hoopes, Archford Orwig, Ernest Hauserman, Albert Brenner, J. J. Caldwell, Roy Nowell, Edward Crippen, Charles Atcheson, Wm. G. Dayle, Wm. Hull, Curtis Hull, Wm. E. Brown, C. S. Mills, G. M. Oborne, B. M. Crooks, Frank R. Turner, W. R. Stull, Stephen Riley, James Moroney, C. L. Cohman, P. A. Georltz, George Wood, Wm. N. Kelso, Harry Vixon, Alden Deitrick, A. K. Wolfe, R. J. Burns, V. V. Norton, H. V. Brown, Edgar Starkey, Wm. I. Rush, H. E. Waxler, F. J. Wiles, C. W. Cahill, L. E. Nicholas, D. W. Moore, Hugh Purdy, F. M. Wisehart, J. G. Grubb, H. E. Feasley, C. E. Longley, J. W. Hayes, Sylvanus Cobb, Gusta Hina, J. W. South, Wm. Adrian, C. H. Kildow.

The company was originally organized in Zanesville as the Foraker Guards and had gone through training so thorough that on their arrival at Columbus there was instant recognition of its fundamental fitness for service, as witness the following notice in the Ohio State Journal of June 24:

"Following the arrival of Captain Locke's company from London came a big company from Zanesville. A finer looking body it would be hard to find. The commanding officer is Captain C. A. Reynolds, an old officer who has had considerable experience. His men did not appear as raw recruits, but marched with the precision of trained soldiers. As they took their places in the camp the company arriving before them lined up along the road and greeted them with cheer after cheer."

On June 27 the Guards became Company L of the 10th O. V. I., whose colonel, H. A. Axline, was a Zanesville man and whose chaplain, Rev. Carlos H. Hanks, was the highly esteemed pastor of the First Congregational Church of Zanesville.

From Bushnell the regiment was sent to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., and thence, in the fall, to Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Georgia. There it was mustered out in the following March.

CHAPTER LXXVII

LOCAL POTTERS STOOD AT THE WHEEL AS EARLY AS THE YEAR 1808

PLAIN DISHES AND STONEWARE THE EARLIEST PRODUCTS—MANY WERE THE COUNTRY POTTERS—IMMENSE SHIPMENTS SOUTH IN FLATBOATS —BY 1900 ZANESVILLE WAS BEGINNING TO BE CALLED THE WORLD'S ART POTTERY CENTER—PUTNAM HILL A CLAY "MONUMENT"— McKINLEY MEMORIAL A NOTABLE AFFAIR—ZANESVILLE HOST TO Y. M. I. CONVENTION.

The clays of Muskingum County attracted the attention of pottery makers at an early day. In Zanesville, in 1808, Samuel Sullivan turned out rough plates, cups and saucers. Solomon Purdy produced bowls, plates, etc., in Putnam as early as 1820 and at about that time a potter named Burley and others were engaged in stoneware manufacture. In Newton Township Joseph Rosier was a producer as early as 1814 and by 1828, A. Ensminger was operating.

There was a development of the industry in the country on a large scale after flatboats began to carry cargoes of various kinds from Zanesville to New Orleans and later when shipment could be made by railway.

The shipments of stoneware—jugs, crocks, jars, etc—assumed enormous proportions. Country potters of the districts mentioned and potters of the town hauled their wares to the Putnam boat landing, where they were unloaded and "stored" on the river bank until the buyers could carry them into the flatboats and pack them for shipment south.

When the railroads began to operate in Zanesville there was a marked increase of stoneware shipments. There were two leading stoneware railroad yards where the ware was unloaded and carried into box cars, where it was packed in straw and forwarded to the points of destination. One was at the intersection of the C. & M. V. Railroad and the Cooper Mill Road; the other, in West Zanesville, just North of the mouth of the Licking.

S. A. WELLER A MAN OF VISION

The second marked stage of development began at Fultonham in or near the year 1873 when S. A. Weller produced plain unpainted flower pots and stoneware in a small pottery with primitive equipment. Ten years later he leased a frame building on South Second Street at Locust Alley, in Zanesville and used it for the storage of his wares. By 1888 he was producing from his pottery on the river bank at the foot of Pierce Street. These were but the first steps of the development referred to. To most makers of clay products clay was opaque; to S. A. Weller it

31V1

was as transparent as glass, for he saw clear through it and beyond the plain crock or jug, he caught visions of the beautiful glazed vase, urn, pedestal and jardiniere.

"Turn, turn my wheel; turn round and round
Without a pause, without a sound;
So spins the flying world away!
This clay well mixed with marl and sand,
Follows the motion of my hand,
For some must follow and some command,
Though all are made of clay."

Clay is sometimes derisively called "mud," but what new dignity that material began to take on when, following the motion of the potter's hand it rose through a dozen processes to a thousand forms of beauty. Beginning with the homely vessels of domestic use, S. A. Weller rose to the higher types, as if in answer to the potter's song—

"Turn, turn my wheel, all things must change
To something new, to something strange."

Mr. Weller's early Zanesville products were plain flower pots and the higher grades of stoneware. Soon a varied line of decorated flower pots was added. Thus was taken the second step toward accomplishing the ambition of his early life—the making of art pottery.

RESPONSIVE MARKETS

The success of that step was striking. The public at once took kindly to the new forms, colors and designs. Demand outgrew facilities. A large plant became necessary. The nucleus of it sprang up in 1890. Here the progress toward higher forms of art pottery was swift and continuous.

In 1894 the Lonhuda ware came from the Weller kilns, followed by the Louwelsa and other types. Their glazed surfaces had wonderful depth, richness and brilliancy.

To add that the art products of this plant have grown beyond measure in variety, extent and beauty and that other Zanesville producing concerns, including the Roseville pottery, have contributed a share to the city's fame as the "world's art pottery center," is to state what most readers already know.

The Zanesville expansion of the Weller potteries began in 1890 with erection of a plant on the C. M. & V. Railway, between Pierce Street and Cemetery Drive. Extensions to this were made in 1893 and 1894 and then it was that the new and beautiful glazed art wares were launched. There was a check in production when, on May 10, 1895, the new plant was destroyed by fire, but with their rebuilding the progressive development of Zanesville art pottery went steadily forward.

THE LOCAL CLAYS

Passing from the special field of art pottery to the subject of Muskingum County clays, it is in order to quote views given years ago by Professor Karl Langenbeck, who was, in 1895, associated with the Mosaic Tile Co., of Zanesville. Speaking as chemist and manufacturer he said this of our local clays:

"Few of the busy men of Zanesville realize that right in the heart of this city is a huge monument covered with inscriptions. These describe with great accuracy where there lies buried an immense treasure sufficient to support for long years thousands in luxury and millions of toilers in comfort and well being.

"This monument, which is known to all men who can read its inscriptions and which has advertised Zanesville among such men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is Putnam Hill * * * While from its summit many busy manufactories can be seen that work clays, the existence of which it tells, they produce but a small fraction of the kinds of products that the world today makes of just such clays as Putnam hill shows are about us."

Some Zanesville men object to their home town being called "Clay City," but does not this brief excursion into the past help to justify the term?

THE DEATH OF M'KINLEY

The sorrow with which the people of Zanesville learned the particulars of President William McKinley's last sufferings and death and the local expression given to that sorrow, are worthy to be recalled in this chapter covering events of the year in which that fateful tragedy occurred.

Laid low by the assassin's bullet on Sept. 5, 1901, he had lingered until the 14th. On the Sunday following his death Zanesville began to express her sorrow over the event. A local newspaper said:

"In the churches the people joined in the worship of God and blended therewith a worship of one of the grandest examples of His handiwork. Every hymn was tinged with sorrow; every prayer was a cry for help in a time of need, and every sermon was a eulogy."

It was stated that memorial services were held in all the local churches, which were prepared for the occasion, with altars and walls draped in black, with palms, flowers and potted plants lavishly displayed, with pictures of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley framed in crepe. "Sweet and tender music" was a feature of the ceremonies.

Special newspaper mention was made of the services in twelve of the local churches and liberal extracts from the sermons appeared. At the First Baptist Church the pastor, Rev. T. B. Caldwell, Col. T. F. Spangler and H. E. Buker eulogized the president. A quartet consisting of Misses Margaret Stults and May Fracker and Messrs. L. R. Culbertson and Eli Roper rendered special music.

At the first Presbyterian Church the pastor, Rev. J. C. Holliday, was the speaker and Miss Anna Allison Jones sang as an offertory solo, "I Would Not Live Alway." Rev. George D. Rogers, First Baptist; Rev. R. T. Lynd, Second Presby-

terian; Rev. J. A. Liggitt, Brighton Presbyterian; Rev. Mr. Kamphausen, German Evangelical; Rev. Jacob Schiff, Jewish Synagogue, preached suitable sermons. The service of the Reformed Jewish Church was conducted by Rev. Mr. Godshaw, of Cincinnati.

AT MEMORIAL HALL

On Thursday, Sept. 19, the late president's remains were laid away at Canton and on that day funeral services were held in hundreds of American cities. Zanesville paid her tribute in worthy fashion. To quote from the Signal of Thursday, September 19:

"Memorial Hall has seldom, if ever, witnessed a service of such deep solemnity as that which was held within its walls on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. An immense throng gathered to honor and to mourn for a much loved chief executive, who at the same hour was being laid to his eternal rest in the cemetery of his home city. An air of the profoundest sadness pervaded the entire throng and the services were of such a nature as to produce an ineffaceable impression."

Col. M. M. Granger presided at this meeting and began the ceremonies with a feeling tribute to the deceased. The Memorial Quartet of St. James' Church—Mrs. Sherman M. Granger, Mrs. Mary Gebest-Reitz, and Messrs. L. E. Brelsford and E. R. Jones—rendered McKinley's favorite hymn, "Lead Kindly Light." Rev. C. F. Proay, of the First M. E. Church, read the scripture lesson and Rev. J. C. Holliday led in prayer. The entire throng then joined in singing "Nearer My God to Thee."

Rev. Frank Richards, of St. John's Lutheran Church, delivered the first address and John J. Adams followed with the chief eulogy. T. J. McDermott was the last speaker. The singing of "America" closed these profoundly touching ceremonies and Rev. A. M. Thomas of the Union Baptist Church pronounced the benediction.

Many citizens of Zanesville had met William McKinley face to face and felt his death as a personal loss. One of these was Rev. Father A. L. Leininger, pastor of St. Nichols Church, who had been a boyhood friend of the slain president, and who had a deep and abiding affection for him.

THE Y. M. I. CONVENTION

An outstanding local event of the year 1901 was the fifth grand convention of the Young Men's Institute, Ohio Jurisdiction, held in Zanesville, September 22, 23 and 24, Montgomery Council, No. 226, being the active hosts.

The attendance from over the state was very large. From Cincinnati and neighboring points so many came that the train was run in two sections. At the time it was estimated that 3,000 delegates and visitors were in the city.

The parade on the Sunday of the convention was impressive in size and noteworthy as a spectacle. Albert L. Armbruster was chief marshal and his assistants

were Sebastian G. Bohn, Frank Luby and John Shanley. The parade was long and interesting.

The marchers assembled in four divisions. The first was headed by Police Chief Ote Tracy, and the police force; following these came the Knights of Columbus, Knights of St. John and the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

The First Regiment band of Cincinnati led the second division and behind these music-makers came these councils: Cincinnati, Carthage, Loveland, Reading. At the rear marched the Ironton band and the Ironton and Portsmouth councils.

The Lancaster band led the third division. Behind this were Lang council, St. Mary's commandery, Knights of St. John, Wellston council, Seventh Regiment band and our own Montgomery council.

The fourth division consisted of carriages in which rode the clergy, grand officers, delegates and city officials. At 2 o'clock the line moved. The many-sided program was in good hands. On the general committee were John P. Quinn, A. J. McNally, William F. Synan, H. T. Linser, A. L. Gabele, Edward McGovern.

The reception committee consisted of John P. Maher, Edward Emmert, R. V. Wallace, John Shanley, A. G. Amer, C. C. Pfeifer, A. J. McNally, W. F. Synan, William McDonald, William S. Daugherty. Of these Shanley, J. P. Daugherty and S. G. Bohn were on the entertainment committee.

On the advertising and hotel committee were J. P. Daugherty, Roy W. Hocking, A. Armbruster, S. G. Bohn, C. G. Willey, Harry Luby.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

CITIZENS' LEAGUE GETS TUBE, STEEL, CHAIN AND MALLEABLE WORKS

ZANESVILLE WAS AT A STANDSTILL AND NEW PLANTS GAVE PROSPERITY GREAT IMPETUS—WM. M. CARR CHIEF FACTOR IN SECURING TUBE MILL—CONCRETE Y-BRIDGE UNDER WAY AND "RIVERSIDE" CAR LINE RUNNING—UNPRECEDENTED SNOW IN APRIL—ART POTTERY DESTROYED BY FIRE—SECOND 'PHONE SYSTEM FINANCED.

Zanesville entered the Twentieth century under rather discouraging circumstances. It was the day of bonuses. Rival Ohio cities were freely "buying" industries, securing them by tendering free sites and large cash premiums and raising the required amounts in many instances by the sale of lots. The knowledge that rival cities were getting ahead in this way was a little hard on Zanesville's "nerves," because her people believed it would be very hard indeed to follow suit successfully, the city being distinctly not a bonus-giving town. And so it happened that although local trade in 1900 was about up to the average and our shops were running prosperously, there was a feeling that the city was so near a standstill as to be in danger of slipping backward.

In the face of this situation the Citizens' League had accomplished the remarkable feat of securing pledges totaling $100,000 and had offered that sum to alleged representatives of Eastern tube-making industries to erect a mill in Zanesville. When it came to clinching the deal, however, the Eastern men wriggled out of it and the enterprise failed.

At this point it is in order to reintroduce to the reader the Zanesville man whose story of Blue Rock Township's oil excitement was reproduced in an earlier chapter, the late William M. Carr. This gentleman had come to Zanesville from Pennsylvania in 1877, and had sought to expedite oil development in this section. Retaining Zanesville as his headquarters and home he had drilled extensively in Indiana and West Virginia fields.

CARR GETS BUSY

Mr. Carr was not only the "man from Zanesville," but the man for Zanesville, wherever he might sojourn, always ready and willing to talk the city up among strangers, and to do it a good turn otherwise. He took pains to do this on hearing how those Eastern men had broken their word to build a tube mill in Zanesville, in case the city should put up a free site and $100,000. Mr. Carr took the train for home and told the Citizens' League to hold their backers in line while he went to work himself. In a short time he brought to Zanesville Turner A. Beall, presi-

dent of the Eastern Tube Co., of Pittsburg, and the matter was taken up with the Citizens' League. J. B. Wilson, Zanesville real estate man, was one of Mr. Carr's leading co-workers in this enterprise.

The result was an agreement whereby Zanesville was to get a "million dollar tube mill," by donating a site and taking stock in the enterprise to the extent of $150,000. The League went to work. Those who had pledged $100,000 to the tube mill enterprise that had failed seemed to be willing to back the new one. But it was difficult to get the other $50,000, even after a committee consisting of John Hoge, Willis Bailey, T. B. Townsend and W. E. Guthrie had been designated to look after the subscribers' interests.

ENOUGH PLEDGES CLINCHED

The newspapers announced final success on February 12, 1901, and printed the list of subscribers, of whom there were 112. Editorial congratulations appeared. There was a return of optimism and confidence. The mere announcement of the League's success set new plans and business in motion.

During the canvass for the bonus there had been much discussion of sites for the new plant. Two of these generally were mentioned; one located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie line North of the city; the other at the lower end of Putnam, where the A. O. Jones plant had stood.

The Jones site was chosen by President Beall and ten acres of land adjoining were bought by the company, making forty-four acres in all. Completion of the plant by June was promised.

We have gone into details not because this enterprise proved directly a good investment to the public spirited local men who put up the money for it, but because the League's success in securing the industry was an epochal event in local history of the period. Anticipating results it is to be said that local subscribers lost directly ninety per cent of the money they furnished. But the city and the subscribers as citizens were reimbursed because of the impetus given to Zanesville by the building of the mill.

WELL DONE, FAITHFUL LEAGUE

There was encouragement in the speed which which the company proceeded with construction. Much progress had been made by July 1 and completion was expected by August 1.

At the close of the Citizens' League's fiscal year, on March 30, 1901, the president, William B. Cosgrave, and the secretary, S. H. England, had given accounts of their stewardship in terms very gratifying to members and the city at large. They had sold 127 lots, had secured a great tube mill, and had made a contract with the Curtis Steel Co., of Niles, Ohio, by whose terms the company was to build a sheet steel mill in Zanesville.

The contract was signed March 20 and it involved the payment of $22,500 bonus and the gift of a ten-acre site. The League also had dealt with the American

Chain Co., and this concern was expected to start a plant in Zanesville. Incorporation had taken place March 1, the capital stock being placed at $25,000 and the incorporators were F. R. Heck, J. A. Wells, A. L. Weatherald, P. F. Haines and T. J. McDermott.

At the March meeting of the Citizen's League, John F. Brown succeeded Mr. Cosgrave as president and Secretary England was reelected. It was a very optimistic gathering. Judge A. A. Frazier spoke of "the new day that had dawned on Zanesville." Conrad Stolzenbach reminded his hearers that the town "had been sleeping too long," and Senator Charles U. Shryock urged that the time was now ripe for securing an interurban line. Thanks were voted to William M. Carr and the League directors.

Feeling that the League had strengthened its position, the directors decided to launch a campaign for new members. With annual dues of but $4 it looked as if the then existing total of 200 members could be added to materially. To push the matter President Brown appointed a membership committee.

STEEL PLANT BUILDING

Meanwhile the Curtis Sheet Steel Co. had selected a site on the Drake acres, located just South of the American Encaustic Tiling Co.'s plant. On April 6 ground was broken for the mill and the work went on. This plant later became the property of the Muskingum Valley Steel Co. Now, greatly enlarged, it is owned by the American Rolling Mill Co.

Minor movements had also gone forward during the first half of the year. Citizens subscribed for 2,000 shares of stock in the Zanesville Telephone and Telegraph Co., and it was promised that work on stringing the lines for a second telephone system would begin April 1.

A FORWARD MARCH

The Masons at this time were buying property on North Fourth Street to furnish a site for the magnificent temple which stands on that thoroughfare now. On March 8 it was announced that the King, VanVoorhis and Goddard properties had been acquired for that purpose at a cost of $22,000. At the end of the following month the owners of the Oakland Brick Works were preparing to rehabilitate that plant. In May, George K. Browning asked the county commissioners for rights of way along the West Pike for an interurban line and Colonel Boone had made similar and other applications.

Work on the new Y-bridge was under way; also on the "detour" street car line which was to run from the south end of the Third Street bridge to the west end of the old "Y" along Putnam Hill's base, for most of the distance. There was a quickening of real estate movements. The Bloomer Candy Co. had bought ground on North Third Street, at Fountain Alley, for the substantial building which is now the company's home.

On the 17th of May, at 1 a.m., a brief, but, according to many persons, a dis-

tinct vibration of the earth had occurred in the city and county and in Southern Ohio and portions of West Virginia. Some of those who felt it said that on being awakened they thought a storm had broken over the city, only to learn on looking out of the window that the sky was clear and their supposition wrong.

THE GREAT APRIL SNOW

It was in the year 1901 that the county was visited by the most remarkable snowstorm that ever fell in this section in the month of April. It developed from a rain that began on Wednesday night, April 17, and continued until Friday morning, when the snow came. This continued with growing violence until Sunday, when the storm began to abate. The Times Recorder, reviewing the details of the storm, summed up results in these words:

"All through Saturday business was practically suspended * * * The wind blew a lively gale and regardless of the snow falling wet and heavy it drifted in many places to a depth of many feet.

"When the storm was over the people beheld a scene of desolation. In no place was the blanket of heavy snow less than two feet and in many places much deeper. Many gardens had been partly made, potatoes planted, vegetation had been spreading over the earth its dress of green, but all was covered by the winter storm. The snow, where drifted most, remained on the ground nearly all through the month of May."

ART POTTERY BURNS

The first formidable fire of the year damaged the Zanesville Art Pottery to the extent of $100,000. John Thress, the night watchman, discovered the flames at 5:25 o'clock in the evening of Friday, October 25. The nearest hose carriages had reached the scene by 5:35. Meanwhile a general alarm had been sounded. The flames quickly gained headway. Two lines of hose were first attached to a fire plug at the Harris' brick yards and another line was connected with a plug on Wheeling avenue.

But there was a lack of water pressure and in spite of the tireless and capable efforts of the firemen the issue of the battle went to the flames, which in three hours had left naught of the plant but smoking ruins. A weak stream of water was directed against these until 4 o'clock Saturday morning.

Great crowds of people had been drawn to the scene by the sight of the blaze and some of these insisted on getting too close to the building. When the walls collapsed two men were severely hurt and a score or more were slightly injured. A group of men broke into the office and rescued its books and fixtures.

MANY IN PERIL

The plant was owned by D. Schmidt, F. C. Deitz, W. A. Werner, R. H.Evans and A. F. Schmidt. It was a two-story, brick building, 300 by 70 feet, with an 80 by 100 foot wing. The pottery was nearly new and its high grade of art ware was

finding an extensive market. To the losses which fell upon the stockholders were added those which were suffered, in suspension of wages, by the 110 employes of the company.

Commenting upon the failure of the firemen's efforts, the Courier of October 26, 1901, said:

"The disastrous result of the fire is but another proof of the truth of the assertion that the city has long since outgrown the present facilities of the fire department. The water pressure at the scene of the fire was derived from a four-inch main, and was but little better than no pressure at all. The firemen assert that the force of the stream thrown from the hose was not sufficient to knock a man's hat off. It is argued that the city needs a modern fire engine, capable of throwing a stream of water where the elevation is such that the force from the standpipe is counteracted."

The year's second fire affecting industrial plants attacked the Kapner Bros. & Duga Hosiery plant, located at the rear of Huffman Bros. Market Street carriage shop. This was a new industry which was housed in a three-story building. The flames broke out at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of December 5. The flames seemed to have been caused by a lighted gas stove. When it was sought to play water upon them, all the plugs tried were frozen tight. The result was a very destructive fire and one that threatened nearby property for a while. Forty girls were thrown out of work.

The moral and material benefits conferred by the new industries were in evidence throughout the year. Men brought in to build and operate the new plants, frequently accompanied by their families, were so numerous that the Citizens League began to wonder where accommodations could be found for all the newcomers. Postoffice receipts were climbing, the "Riverside" street car line began to operate, street railway extensions were under way, and the chain mill was in operation. Negotiations for a malleable iron works were under way.

On September 9 the new tube mill made its first pipes, and 200 operatives were at work; by November 28 the new telephone system had connection with twenty-two rural stations, and by the year's close a great trunk line of railroad, the B. & O., had taken over the weak Zanesville & Ohio River Road.

CHAPTER LXXIX

FIREMEN BROKE THE SABBATH TWICE THE SAME DAY

FLAMES DESTROYED OWENS POTTERY IN THE MORNING AND DID $20,000 DAMAGE TO THE GLASS WORKS AFTER DINNER—SOUTH ZANESVILLE SEWER PIPE WORKS HAD BURNED IN JANUARY, 1902—NON-PARTISAN MOVEMENT LAUNCHED TO REFORM CITY GOVERNMENT.

Two fires visited Zanesville on Sunday, March 2, 1902, the first one completely destroying the Owens Pottery; the latter destroying a portion of the Kearns-Gorsuch glass works and threatening to burn out everything combustible on lower Market Street.

The first event was the costliest of the kind in Zanesville's history. It caused a gross loss of $250,000. Fortunately there was an insurance of $143,000, but on the other hand there was a suspension of work for several hundred operatives and an absence from the pottery markets lasting many months.

The flames were first discovered at 9:45 a.m. by men on duty at the plant. Located west of Chap's Run and northwest of the fair-ground, the structure was a mile and a half away from the central fire station. The department made a speedy run and could have saved the most of the building had there been sufficient water pressure.

The flames broke forth first in the kiln sheds of the old portion of the plant. From these they swiftly spread to the new portion, a four-story brick, built in 1901 at a cost of $2,500. The firemen worked heroically, attaching six lines of hose to three plugs, but from the four-inch main which was the only source of supply, very weak streams flowed. Within a little over three hours there was nothing left of that fine brick structure but blackened walls and crumbling ruins.

The volume of smoke and flames was so great that they spread alarm for miles around. The throngs of country and city people which came for a nearer view of the terrible but fascinating spectacle were unprecedented.

THE GLASS WORKS FIRE

This started at 1:50 p.m., while some of the firemen were on their way city-ward from the Owens conflagration. These and others found one of the glass house warehouses a mass of flames. Five lines of hose were quickly attached and here there was a pressure which gave force to the streams of water.

But the headway had been great and near the seat of flames there was a stock of nitre and not much farther away great tanks of oil and gasoline in the Standard

Oil Co.'s lot. Here were dangers calling for the utmost exertion of energy, courage and skill.

Fire Chief Tanner and his men rose to the occasion and were seconded ably by Chief of Police Tracy and a squad of police. But could even these brave fellows keep the flames from the Standard lot?

Fortunately there was a cut of freight cars on rails located between the lot and the flames. When the case was most critical an engineer piloted his locomotive over this track toward the cars, intending to pull them out of danger. When Chief Tracy saw what that might mean he drew his revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who sought to couple the engine to the cars.

The warehouse, which stood on the river bank, and $10,000 worth of finished stock stored therein could not be saved, nor could the company's flint glass plant, but the total loss was kept down to $20,000, with an insurance of $19,000.

It was a spectacular and perilous hour. Recognizing the potential danger, men went to work carrying to safety books, papers, furniture and other valuables located in the nearest buildings. The heat was intense. The two passenger stations and the Rogge hotel were in special peril. With lines of hose lying upon its tracks the B. & O. was forced to suspend yard operations for two hours.

SOUTH ZANESVILLE FIRE

Two months before these fires occurred, on January 13, 1902, flames had attacked the South Zanesville Sewer Pipe and Brick Co.'s plant, inflicting a gross property loss of $30,000. The insurance amounted to $8,500.

The fire started in two oil tanks and was discovered by the watchman at 8 o'clock in the evening. He summoned help but the effort to quench the blaze failed. Operatives and neighbors fought the elements for a considerable period and then a call went in for help from Zanesville.

Chief Tanner responded with the chemical engine, manned for service. He found the flames still confined to the two tanks and the fire in one of these presently was smothered out under wet blankets.

The other tank burned on until 10:30, when both exploded with great force, throwing burning oil in all directions. This made it impossible to save the tank building. But by great exertions the engine house and kiln sheds were rescued from the flames. The building destroyed was a 175 by 90 foot frame and brick. The stock and valuable machinery within this structure also were ruined. The only means of attacking the fire at first lay in a line of hose attached to the engine room pump and this was insufficient. The origin of the flames was a mystery. J. C. Bolen was the general manager of the company.

PARTY LINES SUNK

In 1895 Zanesville republicans and democrats, discarding party politics, united their forces in an effort to secure the Republican State Convention and to adequately

care for its delegates while in the city. Seven years later there was another call for non-partisan effort and this also was properly responded to.

The response was in the form of a mass meeting held in the common pleas court room one evening in March, 1902. It was a memorable gathering in character, attendance, spirit and results. It brought republicans and democrats together on common ground. It made history.

Primaries for the nomination of municipal candidates were at hand. A municipal code bill was in the making at Columbus. The questions were: would citizens attend the primaries and nominate candidates for council and the waterworks board of the type needed in office at that particular time? Would they signify to the legislature that Zanesville was no longer a village, but a city and required a modern city government?

A THOUSAND THERE

The call for the meeting had been signed by Messrs. F. H. Southard, T. J. McDermott, H. T. Sutton, George D. Gibbons, W. E. Guthrie and C. Stolzenbach. It was responded to so decisively that the court room was full when Mr. Southard called the meeting to order. His speech was followed by talks given by T. J. McDermott, W. T. Morton, president of the city council; Councilman A. E. Starr, J. J. Hermann, former Senator C. U. Shryock, J. F. Brown, Thomas W. Lewis, Councilman Albert Adams, Captain George H. Playford, J. R. Johnson, General R. B. Brown, F. S. Gates and H. C. Mueller. It was estimated that 1,000 persons attended.

The trend of most of the speeches was that Zanesville must have a new form of government and new men and methods in the council chamber. The action taken was the passage of a motion endorsing the municipal code bill and of one urging all good citizens to get in their work at the primaries for more economical government and lower taxes.

The active participation in the meeting of so many prominent local democrats was all the more significant because the council was at the time under democratic control, the president being William T. Morton, whom the reformers charged with being the chief factor in that body's alleged mismanagement and extravagance.

THE BATTLE JOINED

The meeting gave a great impetus to the public desire to cast partisan politics aside and to give the city council a majority of members who would legislate along business and not political and personal lines. The primaries were well attended and men were nominated who could be depended upon, it was felt.

But the "ins" were known to be well intrenched. Could their grip be loosened? That was a question. The issue did not go by default. Democrats and republicans jointly formed a campaign committee and raised a very considerable campaign fund. The battle was one of the hottest ever fought in Zanesville. The most pleasing result to the reformers was the defeat of Morton himself.

The character and result of the fight in the First Ward attracted city-wide at-

tention. From the opening of the polls to closing time there was a fierce struggle for mastery that saw no suspension. When the doors were closed every voter in the ward appeared to have cast his ballot. Who had been elected, John Schofield, present councilman, or the writer of these lines, his republican opponent?

One opinion was as good as another, but when the count was made the councilmanic vote was found to be a tie. A decision was under the law up to the city board of elections. In due time its members put bits of paper into a hat and when the drawing was made Mr. Schofield was the loser.

PRINTZ A CENTRAL FIGURE

When the smoke cleared away from the whole battlefield the advocates of a new deal were not sure whether they had won or lost on the question of council's reorganization, but they did feel that in any event there could not be a continuation of the things complained of.

The winners felt that Eugene Printz, councilman elect from the Second Ward, should be made president of the new council as he represented reform sentiments and was thoroughly equipped to carry them out.

When council met on organization night the chamber was full of intensely interested citizens representing both sides. As the vote was taken on nominations for the presidency there was tenseness in the air. Councilman McWilliams of the Eighth Ward won.

THEN CAME THE CODE

The committees appointed were not such as could be made effective in carrying out all the plans made for better government, but as previously stated, the old order was brought to a halt.

The late A. E. Starr, then councilman from the Tenth Ward, was a powerful factor in the success of the reform movement.

And this council of twenty members did not fill its elective term. The municipal code bill was enacted and Zanesville came under its provisions. The new law provided for a council of seven members, each of whom was to be paid a salary.

The old council retired in the spring of 1903 and the new one took up the reins. The change of methods was a great advance upon what had been in vogue for so many years and there was an improvement in results.

But every student of government is apt to learn that whether one weighs results in a village or in a nation the human factor counts most. Honest and capable men will get good results out of the worst machinery; crooks and incompetents will make a mess of the best.